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THE SAIER CATALOG OF

RARE AND POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS

GARDEN BULBS - ALL KINDS

OVER 4,000
SPECIES & VARIETIES

GARDENER'S SUPPLIES

PIONEER SEED COMPANY

DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

10c Copy — 12 Issues \$1.00

FEBRUARY, 1950

As Issued — Number 50-10

The Acidity Requirement Of the Franklinia Tree

Rarest of American flowering trees, until 1790 plentiful along Georgia banks by the peaty brown Altamaha River, Franklinia was saved from the unkind fate of the passenger pigeon by John Bartram of Philadelphia, and named in honor of his friend, Benjamin Franklin. From a single cutting taken by Bartram on a botanical exploration of the back woods South and transported via saddle bag to his Philadelphia garden, legend has it we are indebted for the beauty and pleasure of this autumn flowering rarity. For, though men have sought the tree in its native haunts, it has vanished, the complete disappearance being one of our great plant mysteries.

Hardy on Long Island, it is a small tree immediately recognized

A Forest Paradise

We have just received a letter and a clipping from the Atlanta Journal, which says in part:

"A disabled Navy veteran of both wars and a one-armed Army captain of World War I have settled down near here in a woodland paradise to listen to the singing waters of Peach Stone shoals.

"After 21 years in the Navy, Duke Howard, 49, found the land he had dreamed about at sea — 30 acres of woods, springs, and flowers. It runs two miles along South River, about four miles from Conyers (Georgia) on State Highway 20. * * *

"Together Duke and Capt. Ted Brown plan to clean out the springs and wells on the 90 acres, reopen the trails, and keep the woods as they are. On five acres mountain laurel and wild azaleas bloom in thick clusters, sweet-shrubs have sprinkled themselves across the path, and there are two acres of pure sand along the river. "The holly trees rise almost as thick as the dogwood."

Mr. Duke has written asking suggestions for further planting to add to the beauty of the place. Lacking familiarity with his climate and soil, we can offer only long-range advice. Perhaps some of our readers will be interested in making suggestions, especially those who garden in similar climatic conditions.

The beautiful woodland is open to the public, and Mr. Duke will welcome visitors.

STARTING SEED OF RHODODENDRON

The seed of Rhododendron will germinate in two to four weeks if planted in flats or pans containing an acid, sandy peat, or sand mixed with pulverized, decayed oak litter. Seedlings will readily respond with a forty or fifty degree temperature, or that of a cool greenhouse. Seed can also be started in the cold frame in April.

Sow the seed on the surface of the soil and cover with milled sphagnum. The container should be covered with glass and watered from below.

As soon as the tiny seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted to another flat to be carried over until the second spring when they can be placed in the nursery row.

as uncommon, worth infinite care to insure its contentment and healthy growth in the small, cared for garden. Choose an "always in the eye" location for its planting, where it may be visited and enjoyed at all seasons.

Two six foot, matched specimens were received by the writer in April, 1941, and planted in carefully pre-dug holes by a small pool. Drainage was accomplished by a base of gravel, and a specially prepared soil mixture of humus, sand and peat moss used to fill in and cover the roots.

Their sleek, smooth fitting grey bark has all the grace and appeal of a conditioned, meticulously groomed thoroughbred horse. The growth of leaf buds was slow, with warm spring days, however, came the color effective eruption of pinpoint crimson leaf buds, bursting to unfold vivid green lustrous leaflets. Mature leaves are large and subject to damage from driving spring rains and strong winds. The whorled arrangement of leaves along the length of new growth is perfect for effective display of the blossoms, which make their appearance in early August as tiny green cooled white marbles. By mid-August, the curious guard petal relaxes to allow the unfolding of the splendid carrara bowl with its

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In The Mail

Our catalog has been delayed a month this year due to the late arrival of several hundred different flower seeds, which has been expected for some time. The failure to make delivery in many cases, causes considerable expense in handling orders, not to mention the disappointment and delay with our customer; therefore, this short delay in getting the catalog out this month should prevent many of the "short" items.

No Names

Quite often orders and letters arrive without the name or again without an address. Mrs. Nathalie R. Cook, sends in an order in May without an address and we presume she is wondering why we don't mail her her seeds. Names in our files come first under states, then the cities, so you see when only the name is given, its impossible to locate the customer. Write us Mrs. Cook.

Liberty Hyde Bailey

We were very pleased to have Dr. Bailey call upon us in the fall. The writer considers him the outstanding botanist of the present time and no one has accomplished so much. His Hortus II, we use every day in the year. Dr. Bailey was planning upon making a trip to Africa on Palm diseases the British were having in their palm

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The Penstemon Hirsutus New Gladwyne Varieties

About fifteen years ago I started growing Penstemons. The opportunity came when Dr. Pennell gave me seeds from his herbarium sheets.

The members of this family are indeed a fascinating tribe to grow; there is much beauty and great variety in the different species.

With the war years, I, and indeed many others, lost many of our rarer and more difficult plants through unwillful neglect. Maybe the lesson was a severe one, but in many cases it served to show where true value lay. Of over a hundred species of Penstemons, only about twenty-five remained.

Penstemon hirsutus stood every kind of neglect and indeed seemed to thrive on it, a rare trait for a Penstemon. The beautiful color forms that I had collected a few years previously in Pennsylvania, not far from my home, greatly increased their numbers. Self-sown seedlings appeared all over my trial garden. Best of all they thrive in heavy clay, in sandy peat and in the crushed limestone section. This awakened me to their great value.

For about ten years now I have been making selections until these bright and beautiful colors come quite "true" from seed. There are deep plum-purples, vivid blues,

many enchanting shades of pink and an occasional crimson.

The foliage of P. hirsutus, always good, takes on new and handsome purple and crimson tints in these color forms, especially in winter.

I will be very happy if P. hirsutus "Gladwyne varieties" gives to others as much pleasure as they give to me.

Mary G. Henry, Gladwyne, Pa.

In the past this particular strain of Penstemon hirsutus has not been definitely named in seed lists but we are now glad to know that Mrs. Henry has decided to call them "Gladwyne Varieties" and we will in the future list this beautiful and valuable strain under this name. Those of our readers who have not yet tried this strain have a surprise in store for them; you will find it listed in the Penstemon

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Amaryllis Germinating

Mrs. Clara Bangs writes about her success with Amaryllis and her remarks on germinating them may be of interest to many of our readers.

She writes, "I have learned an easy way to germinate Amaryllis seed. A package of seed which I forgot to plant in the fall, was used in December when I was putting slow type Lily seed into glass jars containing vermiculite; I put the Amaryllis seed into one, just to see what it would do.

Yesterday, Jan. 4th, (30 days after) I was surprised to see some had sprouted, so I sifted out the vermiculite and planted the seed in a mixture of the vermiculite and soil, with a layer of the vermiculite over the seed and this morning some are up thru it and I believe all the seed is now ready to sprout."

She states she also is trying Hemerocallis and Iris, but we would think the latter would be best if planted in soil outdoors.

RAISING HERBACEOUS AND ALPINE PERENNIALS FROM SEED

In the numerous group of perennials, such as the Delphiniums and the herbaceous Paeonies, which do not bloom the first year from seed, little is gained by starting them under glass, and especially is this true of the slow germinating perennials such as the Paeonia.

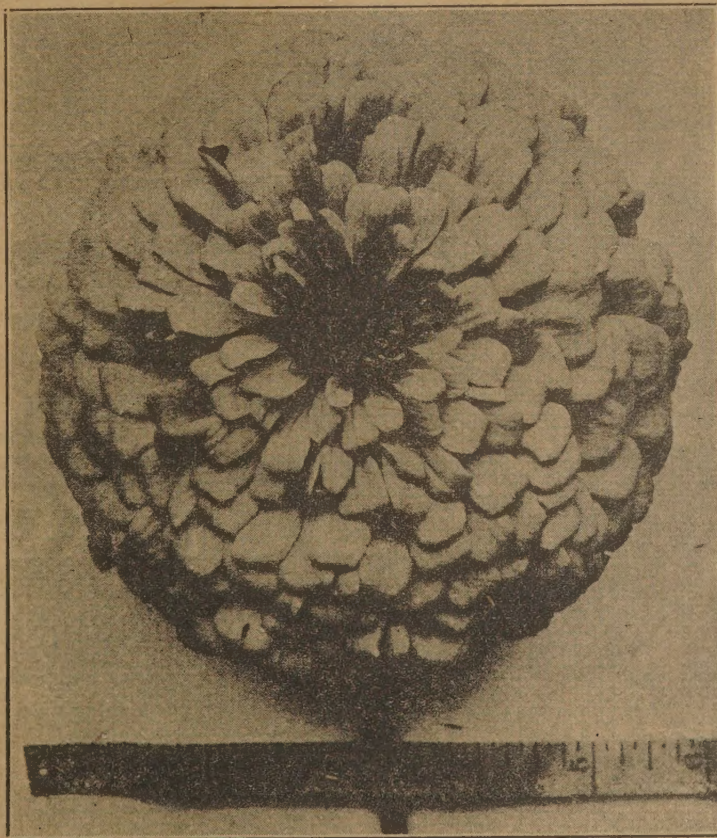
However, those whose seed may lose their vitality quickly or where the vitality is suspected due to the age or other causes, to be below average, it may be an advantage to start the seed indoors. This is also true of expensive seeds or those which are in very small quantities. One is more liable to raise a larger percentage, when handled under glass.

There is also a class of perennials such as many of the Penstemons, the late blooming Phlox, some Salvia and many others that will bloom the first season if started early under glass. A year would be saved in this class if started indoors early in the spring.

And again, when only limited quantities are wanted, the best way may be to start them under glass.

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New California Giant



Raise Your Own Iris From Seed

Of the hundreds of species and forms of Iris (not counting named varieties of the bearded and "Japanese" types) only a small percentage can be obtained as plants, even from the Iris specialists. Yet many of these, including some of the

very choicest, are frequently offered as seed which has been gathered in the garden of some amateur enthusiast.

The gardener who wants a really fine collection can by examining the fine collection of examining the seed

otherwise unobtainable, and with very little trouble (and only a reasonable amount of patience) raise them to flowering size in one to three years. In many cases, especially that of the beautiful but

THE SAIER CATALOG OF RARE FLOWER SEEDS

ABBREVIATIONS USED

The following abbreviations are used to save space: A—a. ual; B—biennial plants, that seed second year and then die; P—perennial, those that live more than 3 years; H—hardy, say in southern Michigan; HH—half hardy, as a HHA, half hardy annual, that does not stand any frost; a HIA, a hardy annual can be planted early in the spring and will stand cold weather; T—tender, a TF or TB is one that is not hardy here in southern Michigan and thus would have to be grown outdoors only in a warm temperature or as likely a greenhouse plant; GH—greenhouse; Sh—shrub as a HSh or TSh; G—germinates in about 10 days; fls.—flowers; the months when used mean approximate time the plant flowers in southern Michigan, this will vary north and south. N and S—north and south; a after B or P—means it is best grown as an annual in the N; the hardiness is subject to change in different sections, a plant might be hardy in one section and on another location of soil and tender a 100 miles south on another type.

ABRONIA (ah-BROH-ni-ah)

Sand Verbena. Dwarf or trailing plants with bright yellow, white or pink flowers, grow as annuals; open, sunny places, light soils; so seeds after frost danger or indoors earlier; hardy in mild sections.

—umbellata gr. fl. Rose. ABR-1. Pkt. 15c

From So. Rhodesia and hardy only in S.

ABUTILON (ah-BEU-ti-lon)

Flowering Maple. Tropical plants grown as house plants like Geraniums and transplanted outdoors when weather is warm; they are very pretty and easily grown from seed.

—hybridum. Mixed. ABUT-1. Pkt. 35c

Leaves spotted, flowers various colors; especially good.

ACACIA (ah-KAY-shah)

—augustissima. ACAC-3. Pkt. 50c
—Baileyana. ACAC-6. Pkt. 20c
Shrub to small tree having attractive feathery gray foliage and many golden flower heads. Seed early in spring, soaking seeds in hot water until it cools. They do not stand lower than 20 degrees F.

—coccinea. ACAC-2. Pkt. 50c

Ornamental shrub with numerous yellow flowers. native of Texas.

—farnesiana. ACAC-5. Pkt. 50c

(Vachellia farnesiana). Thorny, much branched shrub to 10 ft., flower heads 1 1/2" across, very fragrant, small clusters, pods 3" long, for the South.

—raemeriana. ACAC-1. Pkt. 50c

—torulosa. ACAC-4. Pkt. 50c

ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

(Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or blue; grow in 18 in. spikes. They are semi-hardy and do best in a well drained soil and full sun light. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seed sown in late April will flower in August.

—mollis, var. latifolia. ACK-1. Pkt. 20c;

A hardier variety with pretty foliage and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

ACHILLEA (ak-i-LEE-ah)

(Millefolium or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed also can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants in 4" apart, height 1 1/2-3 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.

—chrysocoma. ACH-4. Pkt. 25c

Dense woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers; HP, 9 inches.

—clavennae. ACH-11. Pkt. 25c

The finest RG species with much cut silvery leaves and heads of pure white little daisies; well drained sunny location, 6" HP.

—filipendula. ACH-5. Pkt. 25c

A showy, tall species of robust habit, large yellow corymbs, HP, 5 ft.

—Cloth of Gold. ACH-5a. Pkt. 20c

A pretty golden strain.

—Parker's Variety. ACH-5b. Pkt. 20c

Large clear yellow flower heads, excellent for cutting; prefers dry place, everlasting, 2 1/2-3 ft., HP.

—millefolium. ACH-6. Pkt. 25c

The native Yarrow of England, with round heads of white flowers. HP, 2 ft. tall, June-Sept.

—Crimson Beauty. ACH-8. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful bright colored Yarrow. HP, 2 ft.

—patriciae fl. pl. The Pearl. ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

(Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, June-Sept. HP.

—Taygetea. ACH-9. Pkt. 50c

A beautiful NEW variety with much lemon colored flower heads. HP, 1 ft.

—Mixed Achillea. ACH-12X. Pkt. 25c

Contains all species and varieties we list with others as received. An excellent opportunity for those wanting to see the whole list of these beautiful flowers.

ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyt-um)

Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. A. napellus is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown out doors in May or June in partial shade or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.

—lycottonum. ACD-4. Pkt. 50c

'Yellow Monkshood' or Aconite. 3 ft. tall, HP. Best in moist soil.

—palatum. ACD-1. Pkt. 20c

Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

—Wilsoni. ACD-3. Pkt. 50c

Handsome spikes of very large, porcelain blue flowers, late, very fine; HP, 3 ft.

—Barker's Variety. ACD-2. Pkt. 60c

A beautiful novelty in anemone-like blue color, HP, 6 ft. tall.

—lycottonum ssp pyrenaicum. ACD-13m. Pkt. 35c

—retundifolium v. paniculatum. ACD-R1. Pkt. 35c

ACROCLINUM

(ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

(Correct botanical name, Helipterum—(hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlasting". For drying, cut flowers before fully open; for retaining their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi double, petals of silky appearance, plant about 1-2 1/2 ft. tall. It is one of the daintiest of the annual group. Seeds germinate outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12-in. apart.

—Double White. ACR-3a. Pkt. 20c

With double white flowers. HHA, 1 ft.

—roseum. ACR-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a very pretty everlasting flower; rose-colored ray with a yellow disk, HHA, 1 ft.

—album. ACR-3. Pkt. 15c

A very neat variety with white ray, HHA, 1 ft.

—Double Rose. ACR-2a. Pkt. 20c

A fine double flowered variety with rose-colored flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—Sensation Giant. ACR-1. Pkt. 15c;

1/2 oz. 85c

This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlasting.

—Double Mixed. ACR-4x. Pkt. 15c

—All Mixed. ACR-6x. Pkt. 15c

ACROCEPHALUS

—sericeus. ACRO-1. Pkt. 50c

Shrubby climber, 1-2 ft., with soft pale blue flowers and gray foliage, flowering in late summer; from S. Rhodesia.

ACTAEA (ak-TEE-ah)

Herbaceous perennials of Buttercup family called Baneberry or Cohosh. The showy terminal flowers develop into pretty white berries; shade; seed may be sown late in fall or in spring.

—acuminata. ACTA-1. Pkt. 35c

—arguta. ACTA-2.2. Pkt. 25c

Has red berries; 2 ft., HP.

ADENOCARPUS

(ad-e-NOF-oh-rah)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs from warm climates, grown indoors in N. but scarce where local is not severe; light well drained soil and sunny location, lowers pea-like, terminal racemes followed by glaucous pods.

—decorticans. ADEK-1. Pkt. 40c

A glorious tall golden shrub, from Morocco, standing up to 20 degrees of frost, arrived from plant winning the A. M. at Chelsea in '47. Should be fine in the S.

ADENOPHORA

(ad-e-NOF-o-rah)

Lady Bells. Erect perennials with fleshy roots, flowers in shades of violet. They are useful in the border; grow as Campanulas and disturb as little as possible.

—confusa. ADEN-C1. Pkt. 25c

Erect and stiff to 3 ft.; flowers deep blue, 1" long.

ADLUMIA (ad-LEUM-i-ah)

Hardy biennial vines known as Allegheny Vine. Grows to 15 ft., tender growth; tolerant of shade, moist soil; has profusion of pale pink flowers.

—cirrhosa. ADLM-1. Pkt. 25c

ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary crimson or scarlet with a dark center. One Maryland. The perennial has a downy white foliage and large umbels of soft lilac flowers, HBB, 2 ft., also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1-ft. tall.

—autumnalis. ADON-2. Pkt. 15c

(Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.

—autumnalis. ADON-1. Pkt. 15c

A rare dwarf flowered, Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

—vernalis. ADON-3. Pkt. 20c

HP to 1 1/2 ft., 3" yellow flowers in early spring.

AGAPANTHUS

Blue Lily of the Nile. Beautiful flowers from So. Afr. blooming in late summer; easy to grow in any good garden soil; tender to heavy frost in N.; should be grown in pots or tubs. They form beautiful clumps if left undisturbed.

—orientalis. AGAP-3. Pkt. 30c

Large heads of blue flowers on 4 ft. stems, broad evergreen foliage; extensively grown in S. Calif.

—alba. AGAP-4. Pkt. 30c

Pure white form; quite rare.

—umbellata maximus. AGAP-1. Pkt. 40c

AGROSTEMMA: see Lychinis.

AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—nebulosa. AGRO-1. Pkt. 15c

(Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15 in.

—pulegiata. AGRO-2. Pkt. 20c

Airca capillaris var. pulchella. A variety of annual ornamental grass, 1 1/2 ft. with thread-like branches, this variety having awned flowers.

AGERATUM

A most popular half hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and bedding. It also makes an easily grown indoor plant. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually started indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, put out a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for 12-12 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.

—jassaud. AGER-1. Pkt. 15c;

Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

A. MEXICANUM:

Also listed as A. houseianum. This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—Blue Bell. AGER-2. Pkt. 15c;

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 8-in.

—miniature type. AGER-2m. Pkt. 20c

—Blue Bedder. AGER-3. Pkt. 20c

plants; very pretty.

—Blue Cap. AGER-4. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8-in.

—miniature type. AGER-4m. Pkt. 20c

—Blue Star. AGER-5. Pkt. 10c;

1/2 oz. 55c

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6-in.

—Fairy Pink. AGER-6. Pkt. 20c

Softest salmon rose-pink, an annual cut in ageratum, very pretty for bedding, edging or rockery and also excellent pot plants or window boxes, 6-in.

—miniature type. AGER-6m. Pkt. 25c

—Dwarf Imperial Blue. AGER-19b. Pkt. 15c

—White. AGER-19w. Pkt. 15c

—King of the Blues. AGER-18. Pkt. 20c

A very low compact strain in deep blue.

—Little Dorrit Blue. AGER-20b. Pkt. 10c

—White. AGER-20. Pkt. 10c

—Yellow. AGER-20y. Pkt. 15c

Not a commonly offered color in Ageratum.

—Midget Blue. AGER-7. Pkt. 20c;

Rich blue in a low extra compact uniform plant for edging or bedding, 2-3 in. tall.

—miniature type. AGER-7m. Pkt. 25c

—Purple Perfection. AGER-8. Pkt. 15c;

Deep blue plants especially good for bedding and boxes where a 9-in. plant is needed; very free flowering.

—Silver Star. AGER-9. Pkt. 15c;

A pretty dwarf white flowered type especially suited for edging, 6-in.

—miniature type. AGER-9m. Pkt. 25c

—Swanley Blue. AGER-10. Pkt. 15c

Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—White Queen. AGER-11. Pkt. 15c

Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—White Beauty. AGER-12. Pkt. 15c;

An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratum, plants 7-in. tall.

—Zurbaran. AGER-13. Pkt. 15c

A beautiful dwarf blue novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: Perennial ageratum, so called, see Eupatorium and Lonas.

AETHIONEMA

(ee-thi-o-NEE-mah)

Dwarf and sometimes woody plants of the Mustard Family, called Stonecress and includes annual, biennial and perennial species. They should be grown more, being very similar to the perennial Candytuft, but lasting longer in flower. They enjoy a hot dry situation, do best in a sandy gr. soil. They have little four-petaled flowers, usually in charming shades of pink, lilac or purple and white, seldom yellow.

—corridifolium. AETH-4. Pkt. 35c

Iberis jucunda or Labran Stone Cress. 4-10" HP, with rosy lilac flowers in dense racemes.

—perfoliatum. AETH-2. Pkt. 40c

Tufted, 1 ft., large showy white flowers in short racemes, Asia Minor, HP.

—pulchellum. AETH-1. Pkt. 25c

A prostrate habit, free grower and with rose-purple flowers, blooming early in summer, HP, 4 inches.

—schistosum. AETH-3. Pkt. 50c

bush to 10 ft., not hardy in the N.

Erect plant, 2' high, rose colored flowers, HP.

ALLAMANDA (al-ah-MAN-dah)

Shrubs and climbers native of Brazil and grow in the greenhouse in the N. but in S. they can be planted in the open; have showy purplish or yellow flowers.

—cathartica. ALLA-1. Pkt. 35c

(Common Allamanda). Has golden yellow flowers 3 inches across, very pretty vine.

ALLIUM (AL-i-um)

A genus of bulbous flowering plants of the Lily family of which the flowering onion is especially listed here. Most are hardy perennials having flat or tubular petals, similar, but smaller, to those of the onion. The flowers form at the end of the stems in spherical clusters or slender spikes, in many colors and shades. They do best in rich loamy soil and easily grown from seeds which can be planted 4-in. time up to August. Space plants 1 ft. or more apart.

—bolanderi. ALUM-8. Pkt. 50c

Has umbels of clear pink flowers fringed with white, a very good species for the rock garden, sun or part shade, and does well in sandy, rocky or clay soils. HP.

—cruciatum. ALUM-3. Pkt. 20c

Buds nodding but flowers erect, identified by the crook in the end of the stem. Lavender to white flowers, 1-ft. tall, May.

—falculifolium. ALUM-15. Pkt. 35c

One of the most desirable RG species; stems heavily spotted reddish purple and a head of rich purple flowers on a very short stem, 3", HP.

—devicoides. ALUM-17. Pkt. 40c

—lanceolatum. ALUM-16. Pkt. 40c

Bulb, 6" tall, bluish-purple flowers, for RG.

—geryllii. ALUM-11. Pkt. 25c

A good plant for sunny RG or wild

garden; umbels of few to many rose-pink stars. HP, 1 ft.

—karataviense. ALUM-1. Pkt. 20c

Lilac-blue flowers in July, 1 ft.

—narcissiflorum. ALUM-20. Pkt. 25c

Flowers rose in nodding umbels, 1 ft., HP.

—schowkanyanum. ALUM-9. Pkt. 30c

A very handsome species for RG or front of the border, especially in poor soil; large loose umbels of inch-wide maroon flowers. HP, 1 ft.

—peninsulare. ALUM-21. Pkt. 25c

Rose-purple flowers in loose umbels; 1 ft., rock hill.

—praecox. ALUM-18. Pkt. 25c

Large showy umbels of white flowers; petals with bright purple mid-vein, early, 12-18".

—pollens. ALUM-12. Pkt. 25c

Spurred a fiery crimson, poinsettia-like, 4-ft. Pygmy Torch. **AMAR-11. Pkt. 15c**
Dark Crimson flowers, compact habit and fine for beds and borders, annual.
—**Paniculata Oeschberg. AMAR-5.**
Erect, dark red flowers, a new sort that should be very good.

—**salicifolia. AMAR-13. Pkt. 15c**
Fountain Plant.
—**sanguineus nam. AMAR-14. Pkt. 20c**
—**Sunrise. AMAR-12. Pkt. 20c**
Bronze crimson and scarlet.
—**tricolor. AMAR-15. Pkt. 10c**
Joseph's Coat. This is the regular strain, used in the tropics for greens.
—**tricolor splendens. AMAR-6. Pkt. 10c**
(Joseph's Coat). Rich scarlet-crimson foliage prettily variegated yellow and blue-green; striking in the border, erect, 3-ft.

—**Mixed Kinds. AMAR-8X. Pkt. 20c**
Contains all the above sorts with others as received. They should make a good showing in a waste place, that is high, dry and of good soil, such as rubbish dumps, etc.

AMBERBOA (am-bur-BOH-ah)

Annual plants with jaggedly cut or divided leaves and flower heads in purple, blue or pink. They resemble Bachelor Buttons. Very easily grown from seed which should be sown where plants are to flower. HHA. Natives of Spain and Morocco.

—**auricata. AMBR-1. Pkt. 20c**
An easy growing, long blooming, free flowering half hardy annual; 3-in. lace stars of pale purple with creamy centers; sets well and does best in dry soils, sow seeds in position.

AMMOBIUM (a-MOH-bi-um)

These are annual Australian plants grown as everlastings. They prefer definitely a sandy soil. Very easily grown; bears a profusion of small white flowers having yellow centers which brighten the garden. Seed can be sown in spring early or in fall for early start. If cut before they are in full bloom the flowers will remain white; hang in a shady dry place to dry; if cut later the flowers become yellowish. They make good everlasting flowers.

—**alatum. AMOB-1. Pkt. 20c;**
4 oz. \$1.00
Flower heads 1-2 in. across, purely white, the plant white colony, 3 ft. HP.

AMPELOPSIS (am-pe-LOP-sis)

Tendrill-climbing deciduous shrubs belonging to Grape Family. Not particular as to soil, few not hardy.

—**vellichi. AMPL-1. Pkt. 20c**
Boston Ivy. (Parthenocissus tricuspidata).
—**quinquefolia. AMPL-2. Pkt. 20c**
Virginia Creeper. American Ivy. (Parthenocissus quinquefolia).

ANEMONIA (am-SOH-ni-ah)

Perennials, 1-3 ft. tall, having bluish flowers followed by rather attractive milk-weed-like pods. Can be planted in border or amongst shrubs. Easily grown from seed.

—**labernemontana. AMON-1. Pkt. 15c**
A very desirable perennial tolerant to heat and shade, has good foliage and flowers; stems willowy, each ending in large panicles of starry blossoms in soft blue. Use some winter protection north of Ohio; May-June.

ANACYCLUS

A race of daisies from the Med. regions, related to Pyrethrum; a few species are very desirable dwarf perennials with finely cut foliage and large white or yellow daisy flowers with backs of the rays striped with brilliant red. They like a sunny, stony location and are particularly suitable for the rock garden; will need

—**altissimus. ANAC-2. Pkt. 50c**
A finer plant than A. depressus, with greayer leaves and larger flower heads, more brilliant red on back. HP, 3 in.

—**caespitosa. ANAC-3. Pkt. 35c**
EWF, equals Lithospermum Heavily Blue. Blue flowers May-Sept., with deep blue, quite hardy, 12".

—**depressa. ANAC-1. Pkt. 30c**
Rose tinted white flowers gray ferny-like foliage, easily grown in ordinary garden soil. HP, 1/2 ft.

—**grandiflora. ANAC-4. Pkt. 15c**
Annual, gentile blue flowers.

—**Scarlet. ANAC-5. Pkt. 15c**
Annual with pretty scarlet flowers.

—**Mixed. ANAC-6X. Pkt. 15c**
—**maroccanus. ANAC-3. Pkt. 50c**
Similar to A. depressus but stronger growing, 2" tall, HP.

—**AM Mixed. ANAC-7X. Pkt. 15c**

—**ANAGALLIS (an-ah-GAL-is)**

Low growing annuals, biennials and perennials having pretty little star-like flowers in red, blue or white which grow out of the axils of the leaves on hair-like stems; very free flowering, and some species are especially fine for the rock garden. The annuals can be sown where they are to grow, and the perennials any time up to August. They do best in a loose warm soil.

—**Giant Flowering Mixed. ANAG-1. Pkt. 10c**
A large flowering strain in all the colors and fine for the rockery, beds or baskets. HHA, 6-in. tall.

—**grandiflora, Red. ANAG-3. Pkt. 15c**
A. infolia.

—**grandiflora, Mixed. ANAG-2. Pkt. 10c**
A hardy annual having delightful little star-like flowers in vivid blue, brick red, scarlet, lavender and flesh color. Excellent for rockery, low beds, borders or in window boxes and pots; grows in any good soil, sow directly to garden, free flowering, 9-in.

ANAPHALIS (ah-HAF-al-is)

Hardy herbaceous plants of which A. margaritacea has been most popular.

—**margaritacea. ANAP-1. Pkt. 20c**
(Pearl. Pearly Everlasting). Hardy herbaceous perennial plant with woolly foliage. They are highly valued for dried flowers. Cut flower stalks just before flowers mature. Grows 2 ft. tall and their leafy stems and woolly appearance makes them excellent plants for the border or rock garden.

—**subignea. ANAP-2. Pkt. 25c**
Dwarf woolly plant with rounded heads of white flowers, found at 12,000 feet in Himalayas. Should be a find for the rockery.

ANCHUSA (an-KEU-sah)

(Alkanet, Sea Bugloss). They are excellent perennials for the summer border in sunny positions; hardy, easily grown, flowering mid-July-September or even later, color usually blue often in intense, striking shades. Does well in ordinary soil,

sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

—**copensis, Blue Bird. ANCH-1. Pkt. 15c**
Biennial with indigo-blue For-Gel-Me-Not flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft. summer.

—**Dropmore Variety. ANCH-2. Pkt. 15c**
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft.

—**Lasswell. ANCH-3. Pkt. 15c**
Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.

—**Opal. ANCH-4. Pkt. 15c**
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.

—**Mixed Anchusas. ANCH-5X. Pkt. 10c**
All of the above kinds and others as received. Grow in your nursery planting, a beautiful plant group of Anchusas can be made.

ANDROSACE (am DROS-ah-see)

(Rock Jasmine). A genus of true alpine annual and perennial plants, growing in rocky places above timberline. Many require special handling in the alpine or rock garden. Leaves are usually tufted or in rosette and often very woolly. Flowers small, in red, pink or lavender, usually borne in rather flattened rounded clusters. Requires a dry gritty soil, good drainage but not suffer from drought.

—**cylicandra. ANDR-7. Pkt. 75c**
Tight cushions, 1" tall, a fine Androsace, but not easy, HP.

—**hirtella. ANDR-8. Pkt. 75c**
Similar to A. cylindrica but tighter and more hairy, 1" tall, RG, HP.

—**Hookeri. ANDR-2. Pkt. 25c**
A pretty little stoloniferous plant growing on sandy peaty soil, flowers in clusters, brilliant pink, HP.

—**sarmentosa. ANDR-4. Pkt. 25c**
One of the easiest and best RG plants, making wide mats of hairy grey-green rosettes; umbels of small rose flowers on short stems. HP, 3".

—**chumbly. ANDR-5. Pkt. 35c**
A compact form, perhaps a hybrid, 3", HP.

—**sempervivida. ANDR-3. Pkt. 40c**
Similar to A. sarmentosa, but a less vigorous plant with smaller almost smooth rosettes, suitable for a more choice place in the RG. Umbels of pink flowers. HP, 3".

—**subumbellata. ANDR-1. Pkt. 35c**
Tiny narrow leaved rosettes and sprays of small white flowers 3-6 in. tall. A good companion plant for the choicest alpine. Biennial, but self sows moderately.

—**villosa. ANDR-9. Pkt. 35c**
3" HP, densely white, hairy; flowers white or rose; easy, a good screen plant.

—**yunnanensis. ANDR-6. Pkt. 30c**

ANEMONE

CORONARIA: (Poppy-flowered Anemone). The spring flowering species are very beautiful in both single and double flowering types; the flowers are 2-2 1/2 inches across, bloom in June. They are not easy to grow as they are very susceptible to severe heat as well as severe cold; in milder sections of the East, South and Southwest they can be grown outdoors during winter, but in the North they require much protection. Plants of best mold, with sand, a sheltered position are their main requirements. When the tubers form they can be set out in the spring; seed should be sown in a cold frame, they germinate slowly. Plants are 1-1 1/2 ft. tall.

—**Monarch. ANEM-2. Pkt. 15c**
A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.

—**Single Giant French Mixed. ANEM-3. Pkt. 20c**
A beautiful strain received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.

—**French Coen. ANEM-6. Pkt. 15c**
Single giant flower type in best colors.

—**Hollandia. ANEM-41. Pkt. 20c**
Very pretty bright red flowers with dark centers.

—**japonica. ANEM-9. Pkt. 25c**
Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or tinged with rose, purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost; to 3-ft. tall.

—**St. Brigid. ANEM-7. Pkt. 20c**
This is a true Irish strain of this very popular Anemone; flowers are double and semi-double, in a rich and brilliant color blend of white, shades and combinations of purple, blue and red, and is very hardy north of D. C. but a very popular type for the greenhouse for forcing.

—**Creagh Castle Strain. ANEM-7a. Pkt. 20c**
A splendid mixture of this excellent strain.

—**The Admiral. ANEM-7b. Pkt. 20c**
Double carmine-rose flowers.

—**The Governor. ANEM-7c. Pkt. 20c**
Annual mixed.

—**Double bright scarlet flowers. ANEM-7d. Pkt. 20c**
An excellent scarlet variety.

—**Sylphide. ANEM-7e. Pkt. 20c**
Single brilliant purple flowers.

—**Mixed Coronarias. ANEM-3X. Pkt. 15c**
A hand made blend of all the above varieties.

ROCK GARDEN SPECIES:

—**albo-violacea. AIEM-27. Pkt. 35c**
Small species from Anatolia, relative of A. pulsatilla; shallow white flowers with blue reverses for rock garden, HP.

—**alpina. ANEM-1. Pkt. 20c**
A choice alpine plant, white tinged with rose, likes peat and partial shade, HP, 1-ft.

—**barbulata. ANEM-48. Pkt. 50c**
—**biflora. ANEM-31. Pkt. 25c**
A rare plant for RG; finely cut foliage and white or carmine flowers turning dull red. HP, 8".

—**californica. ANEM-40. Pkt. 20c**
Yerba Mansa, Apache Beads. Hardy aquatic; yields medicinal products as well as many 2 1/2" flowers on stems 8-20" tall, dependent upon constant moisture, plant by streams, ponds or damp places.

—**cylicandra. ANEM-11. Pkt. 25c**
Tall native species, greenish white flowers and handsome foliage and seed heads; for naturalizing at edge of woodlands, 3 ft. HP.

—**demissa. ANEM-15. Pkt. 25c**
A most variable species, ranging from 3 in. to 3 ft. in height, and accordingly suited to shady places in rock garden or border. It is impossible to predict what will come of the seed, for not only does the plant vary in height but has flowers either borne singly or in large bunches, small flowers or large, ranging in color through white, blue, violet-purple, pink, crimson and golden yellow. It likes rather cool rich soil, with light shade. Seed rather erratic in germination, HP.

—**drummondii. ANEM-32. Pkt. 50c**
A rarely for moist stony soil in a choice position in the rock garden; quite large white or soft blue flowers over finely cut leaves. HP, 3".

—**globosa. ANEM-12. Pkt. 25c**
Native of Mont. Round seed head, bronze-green, 1 1/2-in. tall, May-July.

—**hairea. ANEM-33. Pkt. 50c**
—**halleri. ANEM-38. Pkt. 50c**
Pulsatilla Halleri. For sunny places, 6" covered with silky white hairs; flowers lilac, in June.

—**lesseri. ANEM-35. Pkt. 50c**
10" HP, with rosy-red flowers, fine for RG.

—**magellanica. ANEM-21. Pkt. 25c**
A charming species from the Straits of Magellan having sulphur-yellow flowers, HP, 2 ft.

—**Giant Form. ANEM-21a. Pkt. 30c**
A giant form, creamy white flowers and woolly seed heads, very hardy, 1 ft. HP.

—**montana. ANEM-29. Pkt. 35c**
Allied to A. pulsatilla, dark green foliage and deep purple flowers, 1 ft. HP.

—**multifida. ANEM-34. Pkt. 35c**
—**narcissiflora, v. pacifica. ANEM-42. Pkt. 50c**
Lemon-yellow flowers, 1" ac, several in cluster; 1 1/2 ft. tall, May-June.

—**nigricans. ANEM-43. Pkt. 35c**
Flowers purple-black, belonging to the Pulsatilla Group, 12" tall.

—**occidentalis. ANEM-33. Pkt. 35c**
—**patens nautilliana. ANEM-13. Pkt. 25c**
Good Pasque Flower. Purple flowers in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold, easy as it is good, 6-10 in. tall, April-May.

—**pulsatilla v. Gayeri. ANEM-10b. Pkt. 25c**
—**pulsatilla v. serotina. ANEM-46. Pkt. 25c**
—**pulsatilla v. pratensis. ANEM-44. Pkt. 35c**
—**pulsatilla v. australis. ANEM-10c. Pkt. 35c**
—**pulsatilla v. montana. ANEM-10d. Pkt. 35c**
—**pulsatilla v. patens. ANEM-45. Pkt. 25c**
—**pulsatilla. ANEM-10. Pkt. 20c**
Violet flowers, like chalky soils, pretty spring flowering; April-May; 1 ft., dwarf habit, plant in spring or fall.

—**coccinea. ANEM-10a. Pkt. 50c**
—**Mrs. van der Elst. ANEM-22. Pkt. 50c**
A very rare form of this species in a beautiful rose color, HP, 1 ft.

—**pulsatilla alba. ANEM-36. Pkt. 50c**
Beautiful white form, 9" tall, HP.

—**rubra. ANEM-25. Pkt. 25c**
A very fine English form with deep red-purple flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**styriaca. ANEM-28. Pkt. 35c**
An early flowering form, very popular in England, HP. Good deep purple.

—**crucifera. ANEM-24. Pkt. 30c**
One ft. plant with white flowers and blue anthers, very free flowering and very desirable.

—**sulphurea. ANEM-8. Pkt. 20c**
Pale yellow flowers; alpine type.

—**syriensis. ANEM-37. Pkt. 50c**
Snowdrop Windflower. 12" tall, HP.

—**tetrapetala. ANEM-17. Pkt. 25c**
Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
A stalwart plant for the cool border, with large white flowers, it is very similar to A. narcissiflora of the Alps and Alaska, but a much larger plant, 2 ft. HP.

—**virginiana. ANEM-19. Pkt. 25c**
White or greenish flowers about 1 1/2 in. across followed by cylindrical woolly seed heads; for meadows or woods, 2 ft. HP.

—**ANODA LAVATEROIDES**

—**hastata. ANOD-3. Pkt. 30c**
Handsome plant with glaucous foliage and lovely pink flowers, HA, 10 ft.

—**Opalcup. ANOD-1. Pkt. 15c**
In continuous bloom from June-Nov. crinkly lustrous flowers with shallow cups in opaline tones that lie between blue and pink. Quick and easy grower, 3-ft. tall, H.A.

—**Snowcup. ANOD-2. Pkt. 15c**
Flowers shining new-snow-whiteness—no whiter flower. Plants are particularly even, dense and formal in growth and out line on all summer bloomer, 30-in. tall, HA.

—**ANTENNARIA (an-te-NAY-ri-ah)**

(Everlastings or Pussy-Toes). Perennials planted in the wild or rock garden and also for dried winter bouquets. Grow in poor soil and easily propagated by seeds. The white-wooly leaves are clustered at the base of the stem and flowers are in heads.

—**aprica. ANTA-2. Pkt. 25c**
Dense low mats of woolly leaves with relatively large white or pink heads, height 6 inches or less.

—**rosea. ANTA-1. Pkt. 25c**
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. tall and spreads by means of underground stems; foliage distinctly white-wooly and the bracts of the flower heads are rose colored.

—**ANTHEMIS (an-the-mis)**

(Golden Marjoram, Chamomile). Very free flowering perennials with daisy-like flowers, blooms June-Sept. Does well on dry sandy soils and in full sun. Especially good for cut flowers. Sow seed in late April or early May, outdoors, or they can be started earlier indoors. Thin plants in garden to 10-in. apart. Profuse bloomers from June-Sept.

—**arabica. ANTH-3. Pkt. 20c**
A first class annual; pretty golden-yellow flowers, HA, 15 inches.

—**kelwayi. ANTH-1. Pkt. 10c**
Pure golden yellow blooming July to frost, slightly aromatic odor; attractive foliage; fine cut flower, 2 1/2 ft. June-Oct. HP.

—**maia. ANTH-4. Pkt. 25c**
Charming specimen producing pure white flowers in abundance, HP, 1 ft.

—**mobilis. ANTH-5. Pkt. 25c**
(Chamomile). The well known medicinal herb; white flowers, HP, 18 in.

—**Perry's Variety. ANTH-6. Pkt. 30c**
A bright lemon colored variety of this useful border plant; fine for cut flowers, HP, 2 ft.

—**Sancti-Johannis. ANTH-7. Pkt. 15c**
HP 3 ft. tall, deep orange flowers, in 2" heads. A distinct deeper marked sort to A. tinctoria; from Bulgaria.

—**tinctoria. ANTH-2. Pkt. 10c**
Golden yellow ray flowers, excellent for mass plantings and for cutting, 2-in. across, 2 1/2 ft. tall.

ANTHERICUM (an-THER-i-kum)

Tuberous-rooted herbs of the Lily Family having racemes of small white lily-like flowers and long narrow grassy leaves. Common names, St. Bernard's Lily, St. Bruno's Lily. In the North they require

ANTIRRHINUM

Snappedragons are popular cut flowers both in the garden and the greenhouse. Early flowers can be had by starting them indoors in February or later on till mid-April. They are tender perennials but must be grown as annuals. The seed being small, care should be used in germinating them, they may be slow. A. known generally as the Snappedragon is the most important species. Set plants outdoors as soon as frost danger is past. For winter bloom indoors sow seed in the open in August and transplant seedlings into pots; in more mild climates, these plants can be mulched and carried over outdoors for earlier spring flowers. Pinch out central bud when transplanting to encourage flowers on side branches.

TETRA SNAPDRAGONS

—**tetraploid, Mixed. ANTR-14. Pkt. 25c**
For the professional outflower grower, this is the most satisfactory Snappedragon for outdoor growing; vigorous, almost never equipped with rust, big husky plants that set quickly from florets. Stems are strong and keep the flower stem erect and tips straight. Spikes 12" long. If you have never grown "Tetra Snaps" do so this year.

MAGUS GRANDIFLORUM:

These are the tall large flowered Snaps; they make excellent plants for the outdoor garden.

—**Firefly. ANTR-1a. Pkt. 15c**
Crimson and yellow flowers.

—**Primrose Queen. ANTR-1b. Pkt. 15c**
Very large flowers in rich soft primrose.

—**Prize of Orange. ANTR-1c. Pkt. 15c**
In a brilliant orange color.

—**Queen Victoria. ANTR-1d. Pkt. 15c**
Pure white.

—**The Sentinel. ANTR-1e. Pkt. 15c**
Bright orange-scarlet with white throat.

—**Vulcan. ANTR-1f. Pkt. 15c**
A very bright crimson-scarlet with dark foliage.

—**Yellow King. ANTR-1g. Pkt. 15c**
—**Blend of above varieties. ANTR-1x. Pkt. 15c**

—**majus gr. fl. Giant Flowered Hybrids. ANTR-1. Pkt. 25c; 1/16 oz. 40c**
This is a special strain of exceptionally nice flowers and colors, on robust plants. 2 1/2 ft.

—**Large Flowered Hybrids. ANTR-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 35c**
2 1/2 ft. in brilliant colors.

—**California Giants, Mixed. ANTR-3. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 35c**
2 1/2 ft. tall, taller than majus group and the individual flowers larger.

MAXIMUM:

The tall giant flowered strain and best where large flowered spikes are wanted and can be grown. These are rust proof strains.

—**Appleblossom. ANTR-2a. Pkt. 20c**
A soft rose suffused with yellow.

—**Canary Bird. ANTR-2b. Pkt. 20c**
A pure, soft canary yellow.

—**Cattleya. ANTR-2c. Pkt. 20c**
A soft silvery rose-lilac with a golden yellow tip.

—**Copper King. ANTR-2d. Pkt. 20c**
Coppery scarlet turning into a pure copper color.

—**Old Gold. ANTR-2e. Pkt. 20c**
—**Purple King. ANTR-2f. Pkt. 20c**
A velvety dark garnet color.

—**Snowflake. ANTR-2g. Pkt. 20c**
A very lovely pure white variety.

—**The Rose. ANTR-2h. Pkt. 20c**
A beautiful deep pink.

—**Blend of Above. ANTR-2x. Pkt. 15c**
A careful hand blend of the above varieties. 1/2 oz. 70c.

FORCING VARIETIES:

Best varieties for growing under glass for winter flowering.

—**Afterglow. ANTR-Fa. Pkt. 25c**
A rich golden bronze color.

—**Cheviot Maid Supreme. ANTR-Fb. Pkt. 25c**
An early flowerer in bright pink.

—**Lucky Strike. ANTR-Fc. Pkt. 25c**
The best pure white variety.</

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

—El Monte. AST-14. Pkt. 25c;
1/4 oz. \$1.20

—Single, Choice Mixed. AST-1. Pkt. 10c

—Rosanna. AST-68. Pkt. 30c

A NEW Aster, excellent for pot culture, well proportioned, 10"-12" high, strong stems with a bunch of several half double flowers in bright carmine-red with yellow center; potting can be done without fading, the whole plant beginning to flower at the same time.

Single, Rainbow Mixtures.

Wilt Resistant. In all the beautiful colors of the single flowered Asters; they make very pretty cut flowers.

—**Upright Mixed.** AST-10. Pkt. 20c
Upright growth in the plants, making them especially useful for beds or display in the border; all the best colors.

NOTE MARKET GARDENERS: Those wishing larger quantities than 1/4 oz. may take a 25% discount for the 1/4 oz. or, and 33 1/3% discount on quantities of 1-3 oz., and 33 1/3% discount on 1/4-1/2 lb. lots. For large quantities it will pay you to not only write for quotations but to book your order very early.

PERENNIAL SPECIES OF ASTERS.

—**alpinus.** AST-19. Pkt. 15c
A perennial rock garden species, violet-blue daisy-like flowers on 6-in. plants, in early summer.

—**albus.** AST-19a. Pkt. 20c
A fine white form of this lovely rock garden species, 1 ft. HP.

—**Wargrave Pink.** AST-33. Pkt. 35c
Delicate lilac-pink variety with large flowers; an English grown strain, HP, 6 inches.

—**Large Flowered.** AST-20. Pkt. 15c
New larger flowered type in mixed colors for rock garden.

—**superbus.** AST-23. Pkt. 20c
Very pretty rock garden species, flowered with conspicuous centers turning from yellow to rich dark red; prefers semi-shade. Well worth growing in border, HP.

—**conspicuous.** AST-67. Pkt. 20c
Very fine fall-blooming species for R.G. or front of border; vast quantities of inch-wide pure rose flowers on slender stems. HP, 1 ft.

—**cucasicus.** AST-66. Pkt. 30c
A species from the Caucasus Mts., 2 ft., flowers purple rays, 1 1/4" across.

—**commutatus crassulus.** AST-22. Pkt. 15c
Small flowered Mont. native species, drought resistant, white, 2-3" Aug.

—**cordifolius.** AST-35. Pkt. 40c
Has graceful sprays of small mauve flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**lanceus.** AST-24. Pkt. 20c
Extremely large and long-rayed flower heads of lavender with yellow center, borne singly on foot high stems, R.G. or sunny border, 1 ft., HP.

—**hybrids.** AST-25. Pkt. 15c
Especially large flowered.

—**hybridus.** AST-34. Pkt. 30c
This is an English grown strain of these hybrids, which we offer separately; this strain is from the best named varieties, HP, 6 inches.

—**hybrida nana.** AST-36. Pkt. 40c
A wonderful new dwarf race of Asters having masses of blue, white, rose and pink flowers, HP, 5 inches.

—**kumeitii, Prairie Gem Pink.** AST-67. Pkt. 50c
A dwarf species with large blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**pyrenaeus.** AST-39. Pkt. 50c
A dwarf species with large blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**sikkimensis.** AST-30. Pkt. 15c
Much branched, heads tufted with many small corymbs in autumn and found in high mountains in Himalayan Mts.

—**subcaeruleus.** AST-51c. Pkt. 30c
1 ft.; pale blue ray flowers on 2" solitary heads, India.

—**subcaeruleus.** AST-27. Pkt. 20c
(diplotrichoides). In every respect a quite distinct variety 12-in. tall with brilliant violet flowers of good size, and of May to end of June.

—**Star of the Warburg.** AST-28. Pkt. 25c
NEW. Bright lavender-blue flowers with prominent yellow centers, 1 1/2" across; on stiff stems, fine for cutting, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

—**Perennial Aster Blend.** AST-29X. Pkt. 15c 1/4 oz. \$1.25
Extra choice blend containing not only the above kinds but also many others.

—**iljrecus.** AST-69. Pkt. 30c
—**Marguerite, Elegance.** AST-60. Pkt. 25c
(Callistephus sinensis). Single mixed flowers, tall growing; very useful for border growing and for cutting, branching habit and free flowering, HHA, 2 ft.

—**Southcourt Beauty Mauve.** AST-61. Pkt. 25c
Mauve flowers, tall branching habit, long stiff stems, and highly recommended for cutting, HHA, 2 1/2 ft.

—**Apple Blossom.** AST-62. Pkt. 25c
—**Lavender Queen.** AST-63. Pkt. 25c
—**Royal Mauve.** AST-64. Pkt. 25c
—**White Swan.** AST-65. Pkt. 25c
The above named varieties of large flowered single Marguerite Asters are very highly recommended for cutting and we list these varieties especially for those who wish to try them out for this purpose. They are English grown and you will find them the best of autumn cut flowers, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.

ASTILBE (a-STIL-be)

(Spiraea of the florists). Easily grown herbaceous plants with long and showy plumes of white or red flowers, in summer; easily forced in winter. Quite easily grown from seed which leads to considerable variation among the plants; sow in early spring in soil containing sand and peat or leaf mold.

—**biernata.** ATIL-B1. Pkt. 30c
6 ft., leaves 2 ft. across, numerous flowers, yellowish white.

—**koreana.** ATIL-K1. Pkt. 35c
—**sinensis.** ATIL-S1. Pkt. 30c
White flowers in long graceful panicles, 3 1/2 ft. tall.

ASTRAGALUS**(as-TRAG-ah-lus)**

Milk Vetches. Plants of the Pea Family having deeply cut leaves and purple yellow or white flowers in spikes or racemes. Thrive in light sandy soil. They are related to Oxycorymbis.

—**parshii.** ASTB-1. Pkt. 25c
Nearly prostrate, dense woolly finely divided leaves; pedicels of yellow with keel purple tipped. For sunny rock garden.

ASTRANTIA (as-TRAN-shi-ah)

Masterwort. Perennial garden plants grown for their odd and ornamental umbels and attractive habit; 1 ft. or more high, making interesting border plants, especially in moist soil.

—**caroliola.** ASTN-3. Pkt. 50c
Flowers white or bluish and attractive, June-July, 1 ft. high.

—**helleborifolia.** ASTN-2. Pkt. 50c
Old rose flowers; grow in shady positions.

—**major.** ASTN-1. Pkt. 35c
A very fine border or rock garden plant with pretty roses and white flowers, does

well also along moist shady woodland walks, HP, 2 ft.

AUBRIETIA (au-BREE-shi-ah)

(False or Purple Rock-cress). Low growing perennial and an excellent spreading plant along borders, beds or rocky doing well in semi-shade and with their attractive silvery green foliage covers space in the beds; flowers grow in masses in spring and early-summer and combined with Alyssum or Arabis, make a beautiful display. Sow seeds any time up to Aug. for plants to flower the following spring.

DELTOIDEA:

—**deltoides.** AUBR-17. Pkt. 25c
Most of the named varieties have been developed from this species with lilac flowers.

—**deltoides.** AUBR-17b. Pkt. 15c
This is the species, lilac flowers.

—**Bouquetwillie.** AUBR-17bb. Pkt. 20c
Dark blue flowers.

—**Purple.** AUBR-17p. Pkt. 20c
—**Campbelli.** AUBR-17c. Pkt. 20c
Agaratum blue.

—**Eyrei.** AUBR-17e. Pkt. 20c
Most beautiful blue.

—**graecca.** AUBR-17g. Pkt. 20c
—**Large Flowered Hybrids.** AUBR-17y. Pkt. 20c

A most dainty and beautiful creeping sort for carpeting beds or the rocky with its brilliant carpet of blue, crimson or rose, lasting for weeks; a gem for crevices planting in rocks or walls, 6-in. The giant hybrids are vastly superior to the regular strains in both size and color range.

—**Hendersonii.** AUBR-17h. Pkt. 20c
—**Leichtlinii.** AUBR-17l. Pkt. 20c
Deep purple rose.

—**Mrs. Rodewald.** AUBR-17r. Pkt. 25c
The biggest red flowered variety; seed won't come 100% true, but you will get a fine strain.

—**violacea.** AUBR-17v. Pkt. 20c
—**Whitebell Gem.** AUBR-17ww. Pkt. 20c
Beautiful violet flowers.

—**Mixture of above.** AUBR-17x. Pkt. 15c

—**Borsch's Brilliant.** AUBR-16. Pkt. 25c
Dark green foliage and brilliant crimson flowers, 6" HP.

—**floripena.** AUBR-18. Pkt. 20c
Semi-double to double flowers in various colors, tr. HP.

—**Crimson King.** AUBR-9. Pkt. 35c
A very pretty crimson shade, HP, tr.

—**Gloriosa.** AUBR-11. Pkt. 40c
A beautiful large rosy pink variety, English grown, HP, tr.

—**graecca.** AUBR-5. Pkt. 20c
A dwarf light blue, trailing habit.

—**hybrida Monarch Strain.** AUBR-11. Pkt. 60c
A new English grown strain of Aubrietia, well recommended, HP, tr.

—**Mrs. Lloyd Edwards.** AUBR-13. Pkt. 50c
A beautiful violet-purple variety from England, HP, tr.

—**rosea splendens.** AUBR-14. Pkt. 50c
One of the best; large bright rose colored flowers, HP, tr.

—**Vindictive.** AUBR-15. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of the large flowering English varieties; violet-red flowers, HP, tr.

—**Aubrietia Blend.** AUBR-7X. Pkt. 15c
A carefully made blend of many varieties and species for the flower grower wanting to grow for observation many different kinds.

AUCUBA (AU-keu-bah)

Evergreen shrubs with large ornamental leaves withstanding a smoky atmosphere; tolerant of shade. Not reliably hardy N. of D.C. Grown in tubs or pots in terrace decoration. For a display of the attractive scarlet berries the female flowers must be fertilized by the male plants. To winter plants, keep in cool place and plants on dry side.

—**himalaica.** ACUB-1. Pkt. 25c
Very similar to A. himalaica.

—**aureo maculata.** ACUB-3. Pkt. 50c
Very attractive shrub with golden variegated foliage, HSH, 4 ft.

AVENA sterilis.

—**AVENA-1.** Pkt. 15c
Animated Oats. 3 ft. tall, panicles to 1 ft., the florets moving by hygroscopic action. Sow early in spring. Ornamental grass.

AZALEA (ah-ZAY-le-ah)

Azaleas are among the most beautiful flowering shrubs and range in all heights from 20 ft. and in many beautiful colors. They require a deep rich acid soil and as they are a kind of Rhododendron, they do best with their culture, which see. It is best to start them in frames and later in pots and when established, they can be set out in their permanent locations. While many are not hardy in the North, there are many sorts that are.

—**obtusum japonicum.** AZAL-4. Pkt. 50c
The wild form of Kurume Azalea, covered with small scarlet flowers, HSH.

—**identicalis.** AZAL-3. Pkt. 50c
Rhododendron. A beautiful and showy species, not quite hardy in the Northeast.

BALLOON VINE.

See Cardiospermum hal.

BALSAM, Garden:

see Impatiens balsamina.

BALSAMORRHIZA**(bah-sam-oh-RYZ-ah)**

Balsam Roots. An American genus of Composite Family having Sunflower-like flowers. The roots are large, resinous tubers. They are nice plants in dry places in the wild garden.

—**sagittata.** BALS-1. Pkt. 15c
Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, having tap root, April.

BAPTISIA (bap-TEZ-ah)

Sturdy perennial leguminous plants growing as high as 6-ft. Foliage deep green with indigo-blue, white or yellow flowers resembling Lupines in form; am- posing in the border or wild garden, good for cutting, blooming late spring to mid-summer, followed by short plump pods that become black. Easily grown, best in partial shade, and best to start seed in open ground.

—**astralis.** BAPT-1. Pkt. 15c
Deep blue flowers growing 3-4 ft. tall and the most popular, June and July, leaves 2 1/2 in. long. Tallest species.

BARLERIA

Hot house evergreen shrub, mostly from Africa.

—**Japalina.** BARL-1. Pkt. 30c
Sub-shrub, thorny, with long narrow dark green leaves with a red midrib and yellow flowers. For the greenhouse in N.

—**Milkwort.** Annual and perennial plants and shrubs. The hardy sorts best in light soil, the tender sorts only for the S. or in greenhouse; sow seeds in Fall or Spring.

—**speciosa.** BARL-2. Pkt. 50c
Drought resistant sub-shrub from So. Rhodesia; pure white flowers in bloom all summer; good for large R.G., not hardy in N.

BARTONIA. See Mentzelia Lindley.**BAUHINIA (bau-HIN-i-ah)**

Mountain-ebony. Tropical trees, shrubs and vines of Pea Family. In the South they make a fine showing with their colorful racemes of white, purple and yellow flowers.

—**alba.** BAUH-2. Pkt. 20c
White flowers, beautifully veined with green. Tree, 20 ft.

—**acuminata.** BAUH-3. Pkt. 25c
This species can be raised as an annual in the N., flowering the first summer when only 1 ft. high, or can be handled as a tender pot plant; white flowers 2-3" across. Tender shrub, 6 ft.

—**hookeri.** BAUH-1. Pkt. 50c
Large tree with crimson-edged white flowers 1 1/2 in. long in terminal racemes; tender in N.

BELAMCANDA**(bel-am-KAN-dah)**

China and Japan. Iris-like plants with stout root stalks, HP, and valued for their flowers and black berries, easily grown in sunny situation and sandy loam.

—**chinesis.** BEAL-1. Pkt. 20c
Blackberry Lily. 4 ft., flowers orange spotted with red, in fall they form a seed head of black berry-like that dries well and used in small courses. Roots in spring or fall, 25c each, 6 for \$1.00, prepaid.

BELLS OF IRELAND, see Molucella.**BETA (BEE-tah)**

Common name, Beets. A very few sorts are ornamental, which are listed here; requires rich soil.

—**dracunculifolia.** BETA-1. Pkt. 25c
Brilliant red leaves makes it valuable as an edging plant for beds or border.

BHUJA

—**patra.** BHUJ-1. Pkt. 25c
An Indian tree; the bark layers used in ancient times as paper.

BEANS (Ornamental)

—**Scarlet Runner.** BEAN-1. Pkt. 15c 1/4 lb. 45c
An old favorite for climbing up porches; flowers of the most intense scarlet; hardier than most beans, very ornamental and also useful as a shell bean. 10 ft.

—**BEAUMONTIA**
(boh-MON-shi-ah)
Vigorous woody tropical vines, probably best grown as a greenhouse vine in the U.S. (We would be pleased to hear from anyone having grown it here).

—**grandiflora.** BEAU-1. Pkt. 40c
Hercules' Trumpet. Grown in warm greenhouses and outdoors in the South. Inland, plant it in a bed, training the vine to the roof; large fragrant white flowers, trumpet-shaped, in terminal clusters; prune wood back well for next year's flowers.

BERBERIS

—**koreana.** BERB-2. Pkt. 60c
A deciduous species with very highly colored foliage in the autumn, 3 ft.

—**thunbergii.** BERB-3. Pkt. 25c
Hardy shrub that can be easily grown from seed and very commonly used for landscaping or for hedges, 4 ft.

—**thunbergii atropurpurea.** BERB-1. Pkt. 15c
(Red Leaf Barberry). The seedlings rarely show anything but the desired deep purple-red leaves; sow seeds very early.

BEGONIA

This is a very large and varied group of succulent, and partly shrubby, plants found in warm regions of the earth. There has been countless numbers of hybrids and varieties developed so that the dividing line between types has even become dimmed. We list here, especially, those increased by seed. There is plenty of interest in growing the various types and crossing them for new types and varieties. Small bright crimson flowers and a splendid bedding variety.

—**Bedding Queen.** BEG-2a. Pkt. 50c
A dainty shade or rose, brownish foliage.

—**Christmas Cheer.** BEG-2b. Pkt. 50c
—**compacta.** BEG-25. Pkt. 50c
Compact plants in the best colors for greenhouse growing, a new German strain Bright red, with dark foliage.

—**Crimson Bedder.** BEG-2c. Pkt. 50c
Small bright crimson flowers and a splendid bedding variety.

—**Erfordia.** BEG-2d. Pkt. 50c
Rosy carmine.

—**Glow.** BEG-2e. Pkt. 50c
Improved Fire Sea, a brilliant scarlet, dark foliage.

—**Gustav Knaack.** BEG-2f. Pkt. 50c
A strong growing fiery crimson.

—**le de France.** BEG-2g. Pkt. 50c
Pure white with yellow stems and light green foliage.

—**King of the Reds.** BEG-2h. Pkt. 50c
Dwarf, bright scarlet, bronze foliage.

—**Loveless.** BEG-2i. Pkt. 50c
Clear apple-pink flowers in great profusion.

—**Lucifer.** BEG-2k. Pkt. 50c
Very large flowers, often 2 inches across

and in a bright salmon.

—**Luminea.** BEG-2m. Pkt. 50c
Fiery dark scarlet flowers, dark reddish brown foliage.

—**Prima Donna.** BEG-15. Pkt. 25c
Limpia rose shading to carmine at center, everblooming.

—**Pink Bedder.** BEG-22. Pkt. 50c
Erect habit of growth, bright pink flowers and very floriferous.

—**Rose Pearl.** BEG-23. Pkt. 50c
Bright rose flowers much like Gloire de Lourain; very good for pot culture.

—**Salmon Queen.** BEG-2p. Pkt. 50c
Salmon-red, dark foliage.

—**White Beauty.** BEG-2w. Pkt. 50c
Pure white, light glossy green foliage.

—**Blend of above varieties.** BEG-2x. Pkt. 40c
A blend of best named varieties in the B. temp. group. This is a high class blend.

SEMPERFLORENS GRACILIS:

These are more compact and dwarf and make excellent pot plants as well as bedding plants.

—**Adeline.** BEG-3a. Pkt. 50c
Dwarf and compact, beautiful rose-pink, green foliage.

—**Indian Maid.** BEG-3b. Pkt. 50c
Bright scarlet, dark bronze foliage.

—**Luminea.** BEG-3c. Pkt. 50c
—**Prima Donna.** BEG-3d. Pkt. 50c
—**Red Pearl.** BEG-3e. Pkt. 50c
Reproduced from original seeds, bright dark scarlet, bronze foliage.

—**Rose Pearl.** BEG-3f. Pkt. 50c
Reproduced from original seeds, salmon-pink, green foliage.

—**White Pearl.** BEG-2w. Pkt. 50c
Large flowered, pure white.

—**Blend of above.** BEG-3x. Pkt. 40c
—**gracilis "Rose Queen."** BEG-3g. Pkt. 50c

A very choice variety for pots.

—**gracilis Rose Jewel.** BEG-3g. Pkt. 50c
Tuberous; this is a fine variety with

NOTE: All the above Begonias are of the very best quality and suitable for the most particular greenhouse growers, as well as for the gardener.

—**Andean spec.** Mixed. BEG-26. Pkt. 50c
This is a very fine blend of Andean species, mainly from Colombia and shows attractive Begonia growers.

—**andersonii.** BEG-1. Pkt. 25c
Leaves large, entire, flowers borne in an umbel at the apex of a tall spike.

—**Columbian Begonias.** BEG-28. Pkt. 75c
Collection of Begonias from Columbia.

—**ferruginea.** BEG-29. Pkt. 50c
Seed received from Columbia.

—**foliosa.** BEG-29. Pkt. 50c
Fibrous, small very leafy plant, 1 1/2 ft.; flowers small, tinged rose, good basket and conservatory Begonia from Columbia.

—**gigantea.** BEG-31. Pkt. 25c
—**Josephi.** BEG-9. Pkt. 25c
Tuberous. flowers rose colored and small.

—**lacinata.** BEG-3. Pkt. 25c
Leaves palmate, epiphytic, flower small, rosy white, found in temperate regions.

—**picta.** BEG-12. Pkt. 25c
Root stock tuberous, flowers pale rose, leaves variegated.

—**Rex type.** BEG-11. Pkt. \$1.00
The most beautiful Rex Begonias, best grown in the greenhouse in pots and thus set out doors where they produce a beautiful effect.

—**Saier's Begonia Blend.** BEG-17X. Pkt. 25c
This is a hand made mixture of all kinds of Begonias, made especially for those wanting to grow all different types. If purchased separately would cost many dollars.

BELLIS (BEL-is)

(English Daisy). Herbaceous annuals or perennials. They need a fertile moist soil with plenty of sun. They can be grown from seed planted in the fall and wintered over in the cold frame or flowers will be produced from early sown seeds in the spring. They grow 6-8 in. tall and make good pot plants, for colonizing in the lawn like Crocus or for edging or low border. Do best in cool climate, blooming May-Aug. Planted with Pansies or For-Get-Me-Not they make a pretty garden display.

—**Cheveusa.** BELL-3c. Pkt. 25c
This type has very large flowers, very double.

—**Rose.** BELL-3r. Pkt. 25c
—**White.** BELL-3w. Pkt. 25c
—**Blend.** BELL-3x. Pkt. 15c

MINIATURE:

Pale blue flowers, hairy foliage, dwarf tender. HP.
—hybrida Abundance. CAMP-30. Pkt. 40c

Very free flowering hybrid with lilac blue flowers. HP. 6 inches.
—imperialis, Mixed. CAMP-37. Pkt. 25c

A pyramidal growth with upright flowers with colors rich and varied; this should be tried, HB, 2½ ft.
—lacurva. CAMP-57. Pkt. 50c
Biennial, 1½ ft., white flowers, for RG, from S. Rhodesia.

—lactiflora. CAMP-26. Pkt. 35c
—lasiocarpa. CAMP-85. Pkt. 35c

One of the best, light blue bells, 3" tall, set in sandy loam soil and sown seed in fall for best results.
—latifolia. CAMP-32. Pkt. 30c

Very large blue flowers in abundance. Indigenous to England, HP. 2 ft.

—alba. CAMP-33. Pkt. 30c

A pure white variety of this fine border plant, HP. 2 ft.

—lactiflora. CAMP-48. Pkt. 35c

—latifolia macrantha. CAMP-49. Pkt. 35c
A gorgeous species with great clusters of rich purple bells as large as those of C. medium; very fragrant and floriferous; eventually spreading into wide sheets but not invasive; fine border plant for sun or light shade, early summer, 3 ft., HP. From Anatolia, a fine form.

—longistylis. CAMP-55. Pkt. 50c

Border plant; branching spikes of large violet bells with protruding styles, very handsome. HB, 18".

—macrantha. CAMP-61. Pkt. 35c

—Kantschavellii. CAMP-64. Pkt. 50c

A very hardy species from S. Russia with bright violet bells, 5" tall.

—periclitella. CAMP-38. Pkt. 25c

(Peach-leaved Bellflower). The most beautiful of the perennial sorts, violet-blue flowers in June-July in profusion; separate plants in early fall or spring for a vigorous growth, HP, 2 ft.

—alba. CAMP-27. Pkt. 30c

A beautiful white form of this species. 2-3 ft. stems. June-July.

—ladanum Giant. CAMP-38g. Pkt. 20c

Giant Strain. Giant flowers in various shades.

—Princess Royal. CAMP-38P. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful deep blue variety, especially nice.

—Telham Beauty. CAMP-38b. Pkt. 20c

Pretty blue flowers of immense size.

—petrophila. CAMP-40. Pkt. 35c

Grows on cliffs in Asia Minor and has bells 2" wide of powder blue.

—Peterskyana. CAMP-41. Pkt. 30c

Spreading habit with sprays of lovely pale blue flowers, July, 4" HP.

—pseudoe, Rainier. CAMP-42. Pkt. 35c

This is a charming little plant with large open purple-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.

—punctata. CAMP-58. Pkt. 50c

Perennial, 1 .. white spotted pink bells for RG, from S. Rhodesia.

—pyramidalis. CAMP-35. Pkt. 15c

Chimney Bellflower. Pale blue flowers 1" long, 4-5" tall.

—retundifolia. CAMP-63. Pkt. 25c

Harebell. Erect, 1½ ft., flowers bright blue in loose racemes, HP.

—superba. CAMP-165. Pkt. 15c

A purple-blue variety.

—Olympic. CAMP-15y. Pkt. 25c

(Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.

—scarlata. CAMP-61. Pkt. 50c

(C. columbinifolia). Prostrate growing monocarpic species with white bloom, 1"

—speculum gr. fl. CAMP-16. Pkt. 35c

—Spruneriana. CAMP-54. Pkt. 25c

Very dainty and showy, violet-blue flowers, erect and slender, 8-14" growth.

—tubulata. CAMP-45. Pkt. 40c

Erect cup-like flowers of violet-blue; a neat dwarf habit, HP, 6 inches.

—pallida. CAMP-46. Pkt. 40c

Pale blue form with large and conspicuous flowers, HP, 3 inches.

—sarmatica. CAMP-44. Pkt. 50c

Very distinct dwarf species with pale blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—thyrsoides. CAMP-56. Pkt. 50c

A rather dwarf species for the rock garden; on account of the heavy, stately growth; unique in color and appearance; with crowded spikes of straw-yellow bells; self-sown where happy. HB, 1 ft.

—Tommasiniana. CAMP-63. Pkt. 25c

A fine mounding plant having tubular blue bells on 3" stems.

—trachelium album. CAMP-59. Pkt. 50c

Perennial, 3 ft., white bells, for border or wild garden, from S. Rhodesia.

—Rock Garden Species, Mixed. CAMP-47. Pkt. 50c

An English grown strain of species useful for rock gardens and walls, HP, 9 inches.

CANDYTUFF. See Iberis.

CANNA (KA-nah)

Tropical summer flowering plants of the Banana Family growing from thick fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both their tropical appearing foliage and their brilliantly colored flowers. Range from 2½-10 ft. tall, in the N. they must be handled as tender annuals. Grown from seed, which should be started early in Feb. or March. File a small notch in the hard shell of the seed and then soak it in warm water over night. Interesting new kinds can be raised from seed.

C. FLACCIDA:

—crozy. CANA-1. Pkt. 15c

Dark leaved sort, in finest mixed, vivid pinks, yellows, orange and reds.

—Crozy Dark Leaved, Mixed. CANA-1d. Pkt. 20c

—New Giant Hybrids. CANA-2. Pkt. 20c

—All Mixed. CANA-3x. Pkt. 15c

CAPSICUM (KAP-si-kum)

Pepper. Under this heading are listed mainly the ornamental Peppers; the vegetable or garden Peppers are listed in the vegetable list. They are all grown as annuals in the U. S., require warm temperature, sun and fairly rich soil.

C. FRUTESCENS:

—Little Gem. CAPS-3. Pkt. 20c

Small garnet colored fruits; pot plants.

—Prince of Orange. CAPS-2. Pkt. 20c

Small orange colored fruits; pot plants.

—Tom Thumb. CAPS-4. Pkt. 25c

Small plant with pretty miniature red fruits.

—miniature, Mixed. CAPS-1. Pkt. 20c

Small ornamental fruited type especially grown as a pot plant in the GH for the holiday trade.

CARICA (KAR-i-kah)

Tropical tree-like herbs of which the Pawpaw is a member.

—candinamaricensis. CAR-1. Pkt. 50c

A Columbian species.

CARDIOSPERMUM

(kahr-di-oh-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annuals and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quits growing graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

—halicacabum. CARD-1. Pkt. 10c

(Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)

(Thimbleweed, Thistle, Silphium). Vigorous robust, spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

—benedictus. CDUS-2. Pkt. 15c

Properly listed under Cnicus (NY-kus). Blessed Thistle. Hardy branching thistle-like annual, 2 ft., having large yellow flower heads effective in RG or wild garden; sow seeds early in April where plants are to stand.

—marianus. CDUS-1. Pkt. 15c

Hardy annual, white flower, 4-ft. tall.

CARNATION. See Dianthus.

CARTHAMUS (KAHR-tha-mus)

(Bastard Saffron, Safflower). Spiny leaved annual, flowers heads purplish or yellow making ornamental clumps in the garden.

—tinctorius. CATH-1. Pkt. 15c

(Saffron-saffron). Produces two dyes much used in commerce, HA, sow seeds in April where plants are to bloom.

CASSIA (KASH-ah)

(Senna). All are sun lovers, doing best in a sandy loam soil, very attractive with finely cut foliage and showy flowers.

—artemisioides. CASS-2. Pkt. 25c

Wormwood. Shrub Senna. An Australian shrub with silvery, thread-like leaves and pale yellow flowers. Dry places; not hardy in N.

—fasciculata. CASS-1. Pkt. 15c

An easily grown shown annual; plants graceful fountains of pinnate foliage set with golden yellow flowers flaked crimson at base of petals, 20-in.

—marilandica. CASS-2. Pkt. 15c

One of the better hardy perennials of late summer, massive racemes of silvery yellow flowers, thriving in either moist or dry soils, July-Sept., 5 ft.

—nodosa. CASS-4. Pkt. 50c

Joint-wood. Tree to 50 ft., bright pink flowers in dense racemes and cylindrical pods to 15" long; Asia; for South.

—laevigata. CASS-3. Pkt. 20c

Scrubby ornamental plant with pretty yellow flowers.

CASTILLEJA (kas-til-EE-yah)

Painted Cup or Indian Paint Brush. Brilliant orange, red or rose bracts. They are very rare due mainly to difficulty in growing them; they do not transplant easily. Where grown, they make an attractive showing in the border and will be a rare treat.

—minata. CAST-1. Pkt. 25c

CATANANCHE

(kat-ah-NAN-kee)

Hardy perennial, 2 ft., blue daisy-like heads, June-Aug., everlasting flowers.

—caerulea bicolor. CATA-1b. Pkt. 20c

Flowers blue edged with white, HP.

—caerulea. CATA-1. Pkt. 20c

Cupids Darts. Flowers first year from early planted seed; excellent in beds or border and for cut flowers. Also treat as "everlasting"; grow best as biennial sowing seeds anytime during summer; flowers blue.

CATHCARTH

—villosa. CART-1. Pkt. 50c

A Himalayan Poppy often regarded as a Meconopsis; deeply lobed, heart-shaped leaves, golden flowers much like Iceland Poppy; culture same as Meconopsis, 1½ ft., HP.

CATTLEYA (CAT-tah-lay-ah)

Epiphytes native of tropical America. Very popular Orchid for intermediate greenhouse culture.

—gigas Sanderiana. CATT-1. Pkt. \$1.00

CEANOTHUS (see-ah-NOH-thus)

Mainly natives of Pacific Coast, ornamental shrubs, handsome, free flowering with dense panicles of small white, blue or pink flowers; not hardy in the North; does best in sunny sheltered positions and well drained light soil.

—austromontana. CEAN-7. Pkt. 25c

—crassifolia. CEAN-8. Pkt. 25c

White flowers, shrub 6 ft.; leaves beautiful gray-green, thick.

—Blue flowers, prostrate habit; fine for RG or wall; forms large mats in clay soil.

—cyaneus. CEAN-4. Pkt. 20c

San Diego Lilac. Shrub to 10 ft., dark blue flowers, May-June, showy.

—integerrimus. CEAN-3. Pkt. 30c

—leucodermis. CEAN-1. Pkt. 50c

Spreading Lilac. (C. divaricatus). Shrub from S. Calif., to 12 ft., flowers smoky blue to white, March-May.

—prostratus. CEAN-1. Pkt. 50c

This is one of the choicest dwarf shrubs for the rock garden, flowers blue to white, sun or very light shade, gritty soils with clay or leaf mold; a creeping evergreen shrub, HP.

—punitus. CEAN-2. Pkt. 50c

—verrucosus. CEAN-6. Pkt. 20c

Low shrub, rounded, neat, covered with clouds of small white flowers in early winter, S. Calif.

—tomentosus olivaceum. CEAN-9. Pkt. 25c

CELISIA (kla-MIS-ah)

—cericea Monroii. CELM-1. Pkt. 75c

A striking New Zealand plant with silvery and large pure white daisy-like flowers, HP, 1½ ft.

—Jongifolia. CELM-2. Pkt. 50c

A very hardy mountain daisy from Tasmania; long narrow leaves, white daisies tipped with pink or mauve, 6 in., HP.

CELDRONELLA

(see-droh-NEL-ah)

—triphylla. CEDR-1. Pkt. 25c

Tender plant; a very fragrant herb.

CELOSIA (se-LOH-shi-ah)

(Cockscomb, Chinese Woolflower). Popular annuals, all easily grown from seed and for early plants seed can be started indoors. Do best in a fertile soil and the different types have varied uses, from pot plants to all types of bedding. The Cockscombs are the Species, argentea. All the types listed as cristata, plumosa, chilidisi are forms of C. argentea. Start seed indoors in March to produce plants to set outdoors late in May.

CHILDREN or CHINESE WOOLFLOWER:

—Mixed. CLOS-1. Pkt. 10c

Plants much branched, each tipped with a round woolly flower, dandy for garden display and cutting, lasting well, 2-ft.

CRISTATA or COCKSCOMB:

DWARF VARIETIES:

The dwarf Cockscombs are about 4-8" tall with large showy heads for their size; their best effect is in beds or pots. Very showy.

—Aurea. CLOS-2a. Pkt. 20c

Dark golden yellow heads.

—Empress. CLOS-2b. Pkt. 20c

Dark velvety crimson-maroon heads of enormous size; foliage red; a carefully selected strain for bedding, plants dwarf, 1-ft. The heads hold their color during winter when used as an everlasting flower.

—President Thiers. CLOS-21. Pkt. 20c

(Glasgow Eriana). Similar to Dwarf Empress with velvety-crimson combs and green foliage, 10-in. An excellent dwarf strain.

—Rose Beauty. CLOS-2r. Pkt. 20c

Sour colored heads.

—White Beauty. CLOS-2w. Pkt. 20c

—Blend of above. CLOS-2x. Pkt. 15c

A very choice German strain of dwarf Cockscomb in best mixed colors.

TALL VARIETIES:

Useful for large beds and for display in the border; they grow 2-3 ft. tall.

—Tall Crimson. CLOS-5. Pkt. 10c

Bright crimson, uniform 18-in. plants.

—Tall Royal Velvet. CLOS-6. Pkt. 15c

Rich carmine-crimson, foliage bronze-green with reddish margins.

—Blend of colors. CLOS-3x. Pkt. 10c

Red, white, orange, pink, yellow, bronze. Plants tall, 1½ ft., for bedding.

LILLIPUT VARIETIES:

Dwarf varieties, 1½-2 ft., effective in beds or cut flowers.

—Firebrand. CLOS-5f. Pkt. 20c

Glowing scarlet plumes.

—Golden-Yellow. CLOS-5g. Pkt. 20c

—Mixed Dwarfs. CLOS-5x. Pkt. 15c

GILBERT'S HYBRID COCKSCOMB:

The Gilbert Celosias are all especially good for dried flowers as well as for cutting and florist use. They hold their colors well and should be grown in every Celosia planting.

—Green Gold. CLOS-9. Pkt. 25c

An unusual color combination of pastel shades, ball-shaped flower heads, at first a silvery green that, as flower heads develop, become washed with light rose and gold, 30-in. tall, leaves bright green. Very useful as a cut flower and in the semi-low border. This is the only Celosia to date that will take a good color dye after it has been dried for winter bouquets.

—Harlequin. CLOS-18. Pkt. 25c

A new introduction by Mrs. Gilbert for 1949. This type developing both base and side branches until it is a perfect mass of color; color starts as a pink-tipped with gold that turns to salmon then a bright pink when fully developed in Sept. Height 18", uniform in growth, leaves bright green; makes a fine pot plant, lasting a long time; does not fade.

—Maple Gold. CLOS-8. Pkt. 25c

Lovely ball-shaped flower heads of pink tipped with gold, leaves bright green, 3-ft. Suitable for semi-tall border, very useful for cut flowers, dries well for winter bouquets.

—Rose Beauty. CLOS-10. Pkt. 25c

Mammoth ball-shaped combs, measuring 10-16" across, a beautiful deep rose-pink on a silver base, unusual and striking, 3-ft. tall with bright green foliage, non-branching unless pinched back; unexcelled as either cut flower or dried for winter bouquets keeping its rich color perfectly.

PLUMOSA or FEATHERED CELOSIA:

Tall feathery spikes in various colors.

—Mixed colors. CLOS-4x. Pkt. 10c

Grow about 3 ft. tall, pretty in beds or rows.

—Golden Plume. CLOS-4g. Pkt. 20c

Bright golden yellow plumes, 3-ft.

—Little Guy. CLOS-4l. Pkt. 25c

Carise-red, very showy.

—Pride of Castle Gould. CLOS-4p. Pkt. 20c

Select strain, large fluffy plumes in scarlet crimson, 3-ft.

—Scarlet Plume. CLOS-4s. Pkt. 20c

—Tango. CLOS-4n. Pkt. 20c

Showy terra-cotta color, for contrast in beds.

—Tall Fire Plume. CLOS-11. Pkt. 20c

Red foliage, each branch ending in a great fire-scarlet plume, excellent for center of large beds, 3-ft.

—Thompsoni magnifica, Mixed. CLOS-4tm. Pkt. 20c

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(kris-AN-the-mum)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants, with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classified under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border sorts, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marigolds and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

GARDEN ANNUALS:

Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed sown in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are fine for mass flower effect and should be thinned to 1-2 ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

CARINATUM:

The popular Painted Daisy plant. 2 1/2 ft. well branched, flowers 3 in., all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

- atrocaeruleum. CHRY-1a. Pkt. 10c
- The Sultan. Dark purple.
- Burridgeanum. CHRY-1b. Pkt. 10c
- Pure white petals zoned with brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.
- hybridum double fringed. CHRY-3c. Pkt. 20c
- Beautiful English mixture of improved hybrids in double flowers. HA. 2 1/2 ft.
- chameleon. CHRY-1c. Pkt. 10c
- Golden chamois, scarlet and yellow zone, 2 1/2 ft.
- Cocarde. CHRY-1d. Pkt. 10c
- White and crimson with yellow ring, pretty.
- Dunett's Double Hybrids. CHRY-1n. Pkt. 10c
- Extra choice strain of double flowers.
- Scarlet. CHRY-1ns. Pkt. 10c
- White. CHRY-1nw. Pkt. 10c
- Golden Yellow. CHRY-1ny. Pkt. 10c
- Eclipse. CHRY-1e. Pkt. 10c
- Shading from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2 1/2 ft.
- luteum. CHRY-1y. Pkt. 10c
- Yellow flowers.
- nivellii. CHRY-16. Pkt. 10c
- Rich golden yellow, 20-in. tall. HA.
- Northern Star. CHRY-1t. Pkt. 10c
- W. E. Gladstone. CHRY-1g. Pkt. 10c
- Large purple-red flowers.
- White Queen. CHRY-36. Pkt. 20c
- Pure white flowers with a pale lemon zone. HA. 2 1/2 ft.
- Single, Mixed. CHRY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c

A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30-in. tall.

—Blend Double Flowered Sorts.

—Mixture. CHRY-1nx. Pkt. 10c

Any single varieties above, Oz. 40c; (tbl).

—CORONARIUM:

—Golden Glory. CHRY-37. Pkt. 20c

A charming new English single variety, deep canary-yellow, central disk in same color, pretty. HA. 3 ft.

—Golden Gem. CHRY-38. Pkt. 30c

A very pretty dwarf double variety, very free flowering and a fine one for pot culture, beds or for cutting. HA. 1 ft.

—Golden Crown. CHRY-3G. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c

Has attractive silver-green foliage and bright butter-yellow flowers. 2 1/2 ft.

—Double Yellow. CHRY-3y. Pkt. 15c

—Double White. CHRY-3w. Pkt. 15c

—Double Sulphur-Yellow. CHRY-3S. Pkt. 15c

—Double Mixed. CHRY-3D. Pkt. 15c

40-in. tall. Extra choice mixture.

—Bridal Robe. CHRY-14. Pkt. 15c

Pkt. 15c

—Snowball. CHRY-15. Pkt. 15c

A highly recommended new variety of a dwarf compact growth bearing profusely all thru summer its lovely, large, fully double, white flowers as its name implies. Excellent for border or cutting. HA. 10-in. tall.

—SEGETUM:

Here the plant habit is similar to Carinatum, 2 1/2 ft., flowers 3-in., with dark or light eye surrounded by inconspicuous pale yellow disk, then dominant color of variety.

—Eastern Star. CHRY-17. Pkt. 10c

Bright yellow flowers with dark centers, 2-3 in. across, 1-1 1/2 ft. HA.

—Eldorado. CHRY-40. Pkt. 20c

Color deep canary-yellow with black center, pretty. HA. 1 1/2 ft.

—Golden Glow. CHRY-7Gg. Pkt. 10c

Double golden yellow.

—Glória Yellow. CHRY-Gy. Pkt. 10c

—Glória White. CHRY-Gw. Pkt. 10c

—Helios. CHRY-7H. Pkt. 10c

Golden yellow flowers.

—Morning Star. CHRY-41. Pkt. 20c

Large yellow flowers with black centers, HA. 1 1/2 ft.

—Yellowstone. CHRY-7Y. Pkt. 10c

Double flowers, yellow.

—Zebra. CHRY-18. Pkt. 10c

Beautiful hardy annual, flowers striped and blotched.

—INDICUM:

Perennials, 2-3 ft. tall, soft fol and much branched, flowers in heads, numerous, 1 1/2 in., all very showy only in masses, blooming in 5 months from seed.

—Double, Special Mixed. CHRY-13A. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$3.00

An extra fine blend of rich colors especially recommended to those wanting extra cut flowers; blooms in 5 months after sowing.

—Saier's Early Flowering. CHRY-13. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$3.00

Beautiful colors in bright single flowers, coming into bloom earlier than the older strains. HP.

—Double Mixed. CHRY-4Dx. Pkt. 20c

C. COCCINEUM—PYRETHRUM:

Formerly listed botanically as Pyrethrum roseum. They are distinguished by their long simple flower stems arising from the crown, of attractive foliage. They make excellent cut flowers as well as border plants and are prized by the cut flower trade. Bloom late spring to mid-summer, their daisy-like flowers coming in white to white, rose and red. By cutting regularly, the season can be extended till autumn. They flower the second year from

seed. Space plants 1-1 ft. apart.

FEVERFEW: Common name for C. parthenium, a hardy perennial of shrubby, leafy habit, old time favorite. Easily grown from seed, 1-3 ft.

—aureum, Gold Feather. CHRY-2Aa. Pkt. 15c

—Golden Gem. CHRY-2Am. Pkt. 15c

Double flowers.

—Tom Thumb. CHRY-2At. Pkt. 15c

Double white flowers.

—James Kelway. CHRY-2k. Pkt. 15c

A very showy cutflower variety in a bright vermillion-red with yellow center.

—Dark Carmine. CHRY-2Rm. Pkt. 20c

—Single Giants. CHRY-2Rg. Pkt. 15c

—Giant Flowered White. CHRY-2Gw. Pkt. 15c

—Rose. CHRY-2Gr. Pkt. 15c

—Pink. CHRY-2Gp. Pkt. 15c

—Lansport, Scarlet. CHRY-2s. Pkt. 15c

This is a very large single strain in bright vermillion-red and a special time cut flowered variety.

—roseum, Single and Double, Mixed. CHRY-48. Pkt. 35c

This is a special strain of Pyrethrum in the brightest shades, both in doubles and singles, making excellent cut flowers.

—hybridum fl. pl. Mixed. CHRY-48B. Pkt. 25c

—Parthenium. CHRY-48P. Pkt. 10c

—Ball's Double White. CHRY-48W. Pkt. 25c

—Golden. CHRY-48G. Pkt. 25c

—Snowball. CHRY-48S. Pkt. 25c

—CHRY-41. Pkt. 25c

A select Swiss strain double flowered Pyrethrum and especially valued for cut flowers.

—plumicaefolium. CHRY-2P. Pkt. 15c

Shrubby, 1 ft., small flower heads, white, HP.

—Robinson's Giants. CHRY-10. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Giant single flowered, in all the best colors.

—Market Strain. CHRY-11. Pkt. 25c; 1/2 oz. \$2.25

This is an extra special double market strain, and those exceptionally growing cut flowers for the market will find this an extra sale.

—Golden Gem. CHRY-45. Pkt. 20c

A beautiful golden colored double flower Pyrethrum.

—roseum, Do. & Sn. Mixed. CHRY-43. Pkt. 20c

An excellent American grown strain in both double and single flowers. HP.

—selaginoides. CHRY-2As. Pkt. 15c

Golden yellow foliage, 8" tall.

—Golden Moss. CHRY-2Ad. Pkt. 15c

Beautiful golden colored foliage, 8" tall.

—Single Giants, Mixed. CHRY-44. Pkt. 35c

A very choice strain of single Pyrethrum and suitable for the florist trade, where excellent cut flowers are wanted.

—Prize Doubles. CHRY-Dx. Pkt. 20c

A very choice strain of all double flowered colors.

—Florist Single Giants. CHRY-2F. Pkt. 20c

—cinerariacefolium. CHRY-2c. Pkt. 20c

Dalmatian Chrysanthemum. Height 12 ft. Produces many white flowers 1/4" across. Also the source of Pyrethrum insect powder.

MAXIMUM or SHASTA DAISY:

MAXIMUM: Known as Shasta Daisy, it is an improvement over C. leucanthemum. It is more erect, with flower heads 2-4 inches across with many white rays. It has been hybridized much and many fine varieties have resulted. They are especially desirable for border display and very much used for cut flowers. Usually treated as biennials although they are perennials.

—Alaska. CHRY-35. Pkt. 15c

A popular cut flowered variety, good stems, pure white flowers.

—Chigwell Giant. CHRY-6C. Pkt. 20c

Beautifully shaped, enormous size, pure white.

—Diner's Giant Double. CHRY-21D. Pkt. 30c

A special giant double white flowered strain, especially fine for commercial growers for cut flowers.

—erubescens. CHRY-39. Pkt. 50c

Star-shaped, rosy-mauve flowers, HP. 3 ft.

—Conqueror. CHRY-20. Pkt. 15c

Very large pure white flowers, stems 2 1/2-3 ft. long.

—Diener's Double White. CHRY-47. Pkt. 50c

A very select strain of giant flowered Shasta.

—Double Shasta. CHRY-21. Pkt. 20c

Double flowered strain with large double white flowers.

—Early Boquet. CHRY-6Eb. Pkt. 25c

A pure white variety that flowers earlier than any other Shasta and of value to the commercial grower wanting extra early flowers. A good grower, long stiff stems and good keeper.

—Exhibition. CHRY-22. Pkt. 15c

A large flowering Swiss strain.

—Mrs. J. Tersteeg. CHRY-6T. Pkt. 20c

Robust growth, enormous flowers, pure white.

—Fringed Beauty. CHRY-6B. Pkt. 20c

Very decorative, pure white flowers with fringed, curled petals.

—May Queen. CHRY-23. Pkt. 15c

(Spring Marquette). Medium sized flowers on 2-ft. stems. Pretty.

—Mont Blanc. CHRY-50. Pkt. 35c

Amplissimum. Extremely large white Chrysanthemum from Germany, HP.

—Polar Sea. CHRY-49. Pkt. 50c

A beautiful Shasta from Germany, one of the latest introductions.

—New Hybrids. CHRY-6Hy. Pkt. 20c

Five Holland grown strains.

—The Speaker. CHRY-6S. Pkt. 20c

Enormous pure white flowers.

—White Dame. CHRY-6WD. Pkt. 20c

An early flowering semi-double variety.

—Mixed Shastas. CHRY-24X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$2.50

—aureum selaginoides. CHRY-25. Pkt. 15c

(Golden Feather, Fern leaf).

—aureum moss. CHRY-26. Pkt. 15c

Beautiful golden foliage, 8-in.

—aureum, lacinatum. CHRY-27. Pkt. 15c

—Mixed. CHRY-28. Pkt. 10c

Extra choice.

—Nivellii. CHRY-46. Pkt. 10c

Annual, 1 ft., erect; flowers on heads 1" across, white rays.

—mawii. CHRY-4z. Pkt. 50c

Blooms from May-Sept., bright pink

flowers, 9" tall, HHP.

—Deep Form. CHRY-42D. Pkt. 50c

A deep colored form of the above. RARE.

—cinerariacefolium. CHRY-46. Pkt. 20c

—viscidifolium. CHRY-29. Pkt. 15c

(Gold Wings). Free blooming and distinct long petaled golden yellow, flowering early and continuing for months. Hardy annual.

C. INODORUM: see Matricaria inodora.

PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:

Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely even after killing frosts. If given well drained locations and some winter protection, they are hardy most anywhere, or they can be carried over in the cold frame. Easily grown from seed from which they bloom the second year.

—Autumn Sky Hybrid. CHRY-9. Pkt. 25c

Many will have near double flowers in pink, coral, peach, strawberry, old gold, primrose suffused with bronze, apricot, maroon, copper tones, velvety amaranth, mulberry, light to dark yellows, bronze overlays and buff to gold. Most of the Aztecum with the Koreans, named varieties of the hardier and brighter Horticulturals, Rubellums and the delightful Arctic Hybrids, with also varieties from the Koreans. Seed sown in late autumn, spring they will flower the first season and continue for years.

—Arctic Hybrids. CHRY-8A. Pkt. 25c

(Arctic Daisies). True Chrysanthemums of fullest winter hardiness. Single flowers in varied brilliant colorings.

—corymbosum. CHRY-16. Pkt. 30c

2-4 ft., perennial with white flowers in terminals on many branches, 1" across. A sort of C. pyrethrum.

—Korean Hybrids. CHRY-9. Pkt. 25c

Saved from Hebe, Caliph, Daphne, Mars, Sequoia, Gears, Vulcan, Apollo, and others of great value including many of the later introductions.

garden perennial, with silky gray foliage and pretty yellow flowers. HP. 1 1/2 ft.

—mariana. CHSO-2. Pkt. 25c

Large Aster-like flowers in a pretty rich yellow. Blooming Aug.-Nov. HP. 1 1/2 ft.

—villosa. CHSO-1. Pkt. 25c

Golden Aster. Yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

CIMICIFUGA (sim-i-SIF-eu-gah)

Tall growing herbaceous perennials with long wands of very small white flowers and very useful in the back of the hardy border or semi-shaded spots in the wild garden. Belongs to the Buttercup Family; easily grown from seed and best in rich moist soil.

—racemosa. CIM-1. Pkt. 30c

(Black Sakeroot, Cohosh). A hardy showy plant best in moist soil and partial shade, flowers in long racemes of white, flowering in June or July, handsome foliage. Sept. to severe frost, 4-5 ft. HP.

CINERARIA (sin-e-RAY-ri-ah)

(Bot. Senecio Cruentas) They are strictly greenhouse plants, although some, and some grown in the open, are used for pot plants, new stock is grown each year. Seed is best sown April-June but also till Sept. for later flowers; soil sandy loam, containing 1/3 leaf mold, Pot up seedlings as soon as large enough and keep moist and cool. Liquid manure is beneficial AFTER buds appear. Other species will be listed under Senecio, which see.

GREENHOUSE STRAINS:

These are all very high class strains from the world's best growers and we feel sure they will meet the most exacting demands.

—Cremor's Prize Strain. CIN-9. Pkt. 50c

This is an especially recommended strain, 20", large flowers and in best color range. (1/32 oz. \$3.00).

—Hybrid gr. fl. Multiflora nana. Mixed. CIN-1. Pkt. 50c

Dwarf compact plants producing masses of small flowers in a showy color range in self colors. Claimed to be the best pot plant.

—Prize Exhibition Strain. CIN-8. Pkt. 50c

Single flowered strain, extra choice, in excellent color range.

—Multiflora Maxima. Berlin Market. CIN-2. Pkt. 50c

Larger flowers and plants somewhat higher than C. multiflora nana but as rich flowering and showing the same good display of colors, 15-in. tall.

—multiflora nana. CIN-7. Pkt. \$1.00

A very fine English grown strain in self colors, GP*, 1 ft.

—stellata. CIN-6. Pkt. \$1.00

Star Cineraria. Very pretty small star-shaped flowers in immense heads, colors much varied and very nice for cutting. GP*, 3 ft.

—grandiflora. CIN-5. Pkt. \$1.00

A splendid English grown strain with very large flowers and fine form, in beautiful colors, dwarf habit and compact plant; first quality in every way and unsurpassed. GP*, 1 ft.

—Cremor's Rainbow Mixed. CIN-3. Pkt. 50c

Hybrid gr. fl. large flower heads on compact plants in a lovely color range.

—Blend. CIN-10x. Pkt. 50c

A blend of the above greenhouse strains, for those wishing plants of all classes but not having space for them separately.

NOTE: Greenhouse growers.

The Cinerarias marked GP* are all of the very highest quality for greenhouse growing and cannot be excelled; and as soon as seed can be gotten through from Germany, we also expect to have some of the finest strains grown there.

DUSTY MILLER:

These are Senecio Cineraria but usually listed in the trade as Cineraria maritima. Fine looking plants, are used for edging, ornamental foliage plants in boxes, baskets or for bedding purposes. They are tender.

—maritima. CIN-4M. Pkt. 15c

Tender perennial, 2 ft., white woolly fol, flower heads yellow or creamy.

—constricta. CIN-4Mc. Pkt. 15c

(S. leucostachya). A good plant for porch boxes with its white leaves. Habit not so stiff as the above.

—Diamond. CIN-4Md. Pkt. 20c

A selection whose leaves are pure white, plant 18" tall making it an exceptionally desirable florist plant.

Very fine edging plant; pure white leaves and heads of yellow flowers, 2 ft. HP.

CIRSIIUM (SUR-si-um)

Plumed Thistle. Rank growing prickly plants with purple, yellow, and white flowers in heads, easily grown and useful for bold effect in the wild garden.

—occidentale. CIRS-1. Pkt. 30c

Pure silver foliage and scarlet flowers; a beautiful subject; full sun in gritty, stony neutral soils, 2 ft. HP.

—candidissima. CIRS-2. Pkt. 50c

CISTUS (SIS-tus)

Rock Rose. Low upright shrubs native of the Med. region, belonging to the Rose Family. Bears a profusion of showy flowers but hardy only up to the central South; grown in full sun, dry light soil with lime present. The flowers are like large single roses; start plants in pots and transplant when young and do not prune much.

—ladaniferus. CIST-1. Pkt. 40c

Shrub, white, well known beautiful shrub, white-purple spots, HSH, 3 ft.

CLARKIA (KLAHR-ki-ah)

(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings. July-Aug. If flowers are cut in bud they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May, where plants are to grow, the seed can be started as early as Jan. indoors, setting plants out 9-12-in. apart.

C. ELEGANS:

The commonly grown species, has smooth reddish stems and grows under more or less shade. Many new varieties are being introduced both double and single hardy annuals.

—Brilliant. CLAR-13. Pkt. 15c

Double, brilliant orange.

—Enchantress. CLAR-3. Pkt. 20c

Double salmon-pink, large pretty flowers.

—Firebrand. CLAR-4. Pkt. 20c

A brilliant copper-scarlet variety.

—Gloriosa. CLAR-5. Pkt. 20c

A distinct break in color, a bright crimson.

—May Blossom. CLAR-14. Pkt. 15c

Pure glowing orange.

—Illumination. CLAR-6. Pkt. 20c

An outstanding variety, flowers orange mingled with rose.

—Mrs. Langtry. CLAR-7. Pkt. 20c

Very popular variety.

—Orange King. CLAR-8. Pkt. 20c

Bright orange-scarlet, brighter than Vesuvius.

—Purple Prince. CLAR-9. Pkt. 20c

Fine rich purple flowers, very double, EXTRA.

—Roe's Morn. CLAR-10. Pkt. 20c

—Salmon Queen. CLAR-11. Pkt. 20c

A very pretty double salmon-rose variety.

—Scarlet Queen. CLAR-12. Pkt. 20c

Most brilliant double variety, either for beds or for cutting.

—White Prince. CLAR-15. Pkt. 15c

Double pure white.

—Novelty Mixture. CLAR-1nx. Pkt. 10c

All the newer varieties contrasted in mixture, all double.

C. PULCELLA:

To 1 1/2 ft. in different colors, hardy annual, for the border.

—pulchella alba. CLAR-2. Pkt. 10c

Lower growing than C. Elegans, and more slender stems. This is a white variety.

—Double Mixed. CLAR-2d. Pkt. 10c

—Single Mixed. CLAR-2S. Pkt. 10c

CLEMATIS (KLEM-ah-tis)

Herbaceous perennial or woody climbing plants of the Buttercup Family, found all over the temperate zone. Thrive in rich loamy soil on alkaline side—add lime—and they respond to an annual dressing of rotted manure. There are many kinds and all are of ornamental value, the vines being especially good on fences, arbors, porches, etc. Prune those that flower on last year's wood, after they flower and those that flower from young basal shoots should be cut back to the ground each spring.

—alpina. CLEM-A4. Pkt. 25c

Cl. to 6 ft.; flowers blue-violet, 1 1/2" long, solitary.

—campaniflora. CLEM-16. Pkt. 50c

Climber to 20 ft., nodding white flowers, July-Aug.

—columbiana. CLEM-2. Pkt

green, white, yellow and brown.
Rainbow Mixture. COLE-6X. Pkt. 20c:
 Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above offers.
Prize Strain Mixed. COLE-7. Pkt. 50c
 An English grown strain, large leaves in dark apricot rose and copper shades, HHP, 3 ft.

CHAENOSTOMA

(ke-NOS-toh-mah)
 African herbs and shrubby plants grown in GH in N. or outdoors in the far South; flowers showy, star-like in shape growing in racemes.
Burkeana. CHNO-1. Pkt. 30c
 Formally listed under Sutura; from S. Rhodesia.

COLLINSIA (ko-LIN-si-ah)

Hardy attractive free blooming annuals used in rock gardens and edgings; they are pretty, low growing plants in whorls of 5-6 blossoms and 3 or more whorls on every stem. Sow seeds outdoors in the fall and protect or sow early in the spring. Prefer a dry location.

bicolor. Mixed. COLL-1. Pkt. 15c
 In rose, white, lilac, violet and blue. June-Oct., 15-in. tall.
candissima. COLL-1c. Pkt. 15c
 This has all white flowers.
grandiflora. COLL-4. Pkt. 15c
 Blue Lips. Flowers deep blue lower lip, upper purple, 15" tall, HA.
lactoria. COLL-5. Pkt. 15c
 Flowers pale purplish or nearly white and streaked, HA, 2 ft.

verna. COLL-2. Pkt. 50c
 (Blue-eye Mary). A sort of rarity now-a-days, 2-4', lower flower-lip bright blue, upper lip white or purplish. This seed should be planted when fresh; it is harvested in May, the crop depending upon the mice, who may be willing to work overtime, therefore, those wanting seed should place their order early, for delivery in May.

COLUMBINE: see Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS

(kon-VOL-veu-lus)
 Those offered here are half hardy annuals and resemble the true Morning Glories (Ipomoea) except that their flowers remain open all day, full sun-like and not too much water their only requirements. The dwarf species can be used for bedding, the tall are good for covering trellises and walls.
monstrosus. CONV-6. Pkt. 15c
 A strong growing deep blue.
Cambridge Blue. CONV-5. Pkt. 25c
 A NEW British novelty in a clear azure-blue of intense color, 12" tall.
Three-colored. CONV-7. Pkt. 15c
 (Minor Convolvulus). Deep blue, yellow and white flowers, HA, 1 1/2 ft. A bush growing form.
tricolor. Crimson Rambler. CONV-1. Pkt. 10c
 Bright ruby-red, rapid climber, has been sold much as Scarlet O'Hara.
Dwarf Royal Ensign. CONV-3. Pkt. 10c
 The deepest blue and brightest of all annuals, white halo and gold throat; for edging and borders they are ideal, flowering continuously all summer long, 1-ft.

Major Mixed. CONV-2. Pkt. 10c
 Climbing, mixed colors.
Randi. CONV-8. Pkt. 40c
 Dainty plant for rock garden; shrubby to 1 ft., dainty pure white lily-like flowers; drought resistant, sun, soil, silvery.

CORAL FLOWER—see Tolinum.

COOPERIA (koo-PEE-ri-ah)

Prairie-lily, Rain-lily. Bulbous-rooted night blooming plants of the Amaryllis Family, delightfully fragrant, summer blooming bulbs, grassy leaves and waxy, long tubed flat flowers opening in the evening. Plant bulb in Spring, lifting them in fall and storing in dry soil so they will not dry out. They are much like Zephyranthes. Sow seed when fresh, May-Aug.
Indian Seed. COOP-1. Pkt. 50c
 Seed available between May and Aug. When fresh. Should be protected over winter in the North.
pedunculata. COOP-2. Pkt. 25c
 Rain Lily. Fragrant white flowers like Zephyranthes, blooming in summer. Can be flowered several times during year by alternate watering and drying; 1 ft.

COOPERANTHES

Hybrids between Cooperia and Zephyranthes, with trumpet-shaped flowers of white to soft yellow; handle like Cooperia.
hybrids. Mixed. COOP-1. Pkt. 25c

COREOPSIS (koh-ree-OP-sis)

These are the perennial species, the annuals are listed as Callipais, which are early growing, either by starting early in the spring or by planting as late as Aug. for plants for the coming season. Does best in a sunny location and in the border they make a brilliant showing; the dwarf compact varieties being good for edgings.

C. LANCEOLATA:

auriculata superba. CORE-6. Pkt. 15c
 Golden yellow with dark maroon-red disc, a splendid variety.
New Gold. CORE-1. Pkt. 10c
 100% double strain. Flowers are large and fluffy, of rich golden yellow with long stems, making them ideal for cutting, 2 1/2 ft.

Double Sunburst. CORE-2. Pkt. 10c
 Flowers 1 1/2-2 in. across, beautiful golden yellow, long lasting, comes about 80% double, excellent for cutting.

grandiflora. CORE-7. Pkt. 15c
 Large golden yellow flowers; fine for cut flowers. (Coz. 30c).

Double. CORE-7D. Pkt. 15c
 All double flowers.

Mayfield Giant. CORE-3. Pkt. 10c
 Large golden yellow on a very vigorous plant, longer and stouter stems and ray petals broader.

insecta. CORE-5. Pkt. 50c
 S. Rhodesian herbaceous plant, 4-5 ft. tall, golden flowers with outer ray about 1" long, HP.

pubescens superba. CORE-4. Pkt. 20c
 A very free growing species with large yellow flowers with a dark blotch in the center, HP, 3 ft.

Mixed. CORE-4X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

CORN—ORNAMENTAL

Bassett's Indian Corn. CORN-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 lb. 50c
 This strain is the brightest and contains

the largest number of colors and combinations of any strain we have ever seen. The ears are of the flint corn type, long, 10-12 rows; the kernels large flint type with all the colors of the rainbow, often as many as 10 different colors on a single ear. Colors: bright yellow, white, cream, all shades of red imaginable, blues, star-berry, even green, and these colors also in combination on one kernel. This corn is highly ornamental and used as decorations in many ways, the kernels also supplying a wide variety of colors for design work on ornamental dishes, plates, etc. Harvest the ears promptly when ripe, pulling husks back neatly and hanging them up to dry in a clean, shady, dustless place.

Multi-colored. CORN-3. Pkt. 15c
 This is a Holland strain.

Strawberry Pop Corn. CORN-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c
 A small red ear pop corn, just about the shape of a large strawberry and in a rich deep wine red color. It is very ornamental and can also be used for pop corn. Our strain will definitely come true from seed. The husks can be folded back when picked and the corn dried thus.

CORNUS (KAUR-nis)

Dogwood. Ornamental shrubs and small trees found in temperate regions, mostly deciduous and are very ornamental. The foliage is handsome and in some species very colorful in the fall. They all have very pretty flowers. Thrives in most any soil except in shade or open situations. It is best to sow seeds in the fall, although success may be had on early spring planting.

Bunchberry. Grows 6-in. tall, a good ground cover for partly shaded areas. White flowers, June-July.

CORTADERIA

(kor-ta-DEE-ri-ah)

Ornamental grasses, sometimes classed as Gynium, the two genera being much alike except for the flower details. They thrive in rich light sandy soils. They are not hardy in the far North, and it is best to start them indoors and transplant out after frost danger is passed. Called Pampas Grass.

argenteum. CORT-1. Pkt. 15c
 (Pampas Grass). Showiest of ornamental grasses with long silky plumes in late summer, lasting for weeks; can be cut and dried for winter use as soon as they are fully developed.

roseum. CORT-2. Pkt. 15c
 Same but with pretty rose tinted plumes.

Selloana. CORT-2. Pkt. 15c
 Pampas Grass. Listed also as Gynium argenteum, incorrectly.

CORYDALIS (koh-RID-al-is)

Easily grown annuals and perennials having interesting flowers similar to those of the Bleeding Heart; in yellow, blue, purple or rose.

lutea. CORY-1. Pkt. 20c
 A delightful plant for shady wall, fern bed, or shady RG, where it will self-sow; ferny leaves and a profusion of golden flowers for many months. HP, 1 ft.

diphylia. CORY-2. Pkt. 25c
 Rare dwarf species for RG; narrow leaf-segments and big flowers ranging from white to red-purple; very showy. HP.

speciosa. CORY-3. Pkt. 50c
 A NEW nameless species from So. Africa.

Wilsonii. CORY-4. Pkt. 20c
 Flowers non-stop all summer; butter-yellow, choice strain; 5" tall, HP.

COSMOS (KOS-mos)

Tall half hardy annuals, very easily grown from seed, sown late in Aug. so they can be started indoors. They thrive even in poor soil and require a sunny location; thin plants to 2-ft. apart and where a height of 2-in. is reached in the seedlings pinch off the tops so as to induce side branching.

BIPINNATUS:

Sensation Radiance. COS-1. Pkt. 20c
 Top award winner for 1948, a striking new color combination never before seen in Cosmos. Deep rose petals overlaid with a large well defined zone of rich crimson. This should be in every flower garden this year.

Sensation Dazzler. COS-14. Pkt. 15c
 A pretty crimson variety, 40 inches tall.

Sensation, Pinky. COS-1P. Pkt. 15c
 NEW, clear rose-pink.

Sensation Purity. COS-1w. Pkt. 15c
 NEW, pure white.

Sensation, Mixed. COS-2X. Pkt. 10c
 Contains all the Sensation type varieties, rose pink, crimson, white and Radiance.

TRUE EARLY FLOWERING SINGLE

MAMMOTH STRAIN:

(Superior Garden Strain)
Crimson Queen. COS-5. Pkt. 15c
Rose Queen. COS-4. Pkt. 15c
White Queen. COS-3. Pkt. 15c
Mixed Queen. COS-6X. Pkt. 15c

hybrid Orange Flame. COS-12. Pkt. 15c
 Vivid orange, blooms in 90 days, 2 1/2 ft. plants.

HYBRID VARIETIES:

Orange Flame. COS-2f. Pkt. 15c
Orange Ruffles. COS-2r. Pkt. 15c
hybrid Orange Ruffles. COS-10. Pkt. 15c

Double, vivid rich orange butterfly-like semi-double blooms, very free flowering.

hybrid, Yellow Flame. COS-11. Pkt. 15c
 Bright clear yellow, a brand new shade in Cosmos flowers single 2-2 1/2 in. across on 3-ft. plants.

Double Crested, Mixed. COS-8. Pkt. 20c
 Extra early, with double crested flowers.

Late Mammoth Single Mixed. COS-7. Pkt. 10c

Crimson. COS-7c. Pkt. 10c
Lady Lenox, Pink. COS-7k. Pkt. 15c
Lady Lenox, White. COS-7w. Pkt. 15c

Double Mixed. COS-13X. Pkt. 15c
Peerless, Double Mixed. COS-9. Pkt. 15c

Eight wide petals with a Bachelor-butler center, a beautiful blend containing crested and fluted type flowers.

COSTUS (KOS-tus)

Tropical plants related to Hedychium, with leaves that assume rich coloring when grown in heat, the flowers themselves are not very showy, the sterile stamens are bell-shaped and of large size, making a remarkable display. They like rich moist gravelly soil in partial shade and must be grown under glass in the North.

speciosus. COST-1. Pkt. 50c
 A tall growing species, upright, somewhat woody at base, with narrow foot long leaves, silky beneath; above red bracts are borne the large flowers with bell-shaped stamens nearly 4 inches across, white with yellowish center, grows to 10 ft.

COTONEASTER

(koh-toh-ne-AS-tor)

Deciduous or evergreen shrubs of temperate zone, mostly from China, belonging to Rose Family. They are very ornamental and while a little tender in the N. they stand the winters well in the central states with protection. They can be grown in pots at the start until ready to be set out in their permanent locations. Sunny locations and well drained soil.

acuminata. COTN-1. Pkt. 25c
 To 12 ft., pinkish flowers in clusters, hardy.

microphylla. COTN-2. Pkt. 25c
 Dwarf evergreen type, spreading habit with white flowers.

retandifolia. COTN-3. Pkt. 25c
frigida. COTN-4. Pkt. 25c
 One of the most beautiful in flower and fruit; grows to 20 ft., not hardy in North.

CRATAEGUS (krah-TEE-gus)

Hawthorn or Thornapple. Member of the Rose Family, nearly all hardy and make the most beautiful specimen trees and shrubs for the lawn. Nearly all of them come true from seed and are easily grown; the seed germinates slowly and should be sown in a flat or pot and placed

coccinea. CRAT-2. Pkt. 35c
 Dark glossy leaves and large scarlet fruits, HT, 15 ft.

crus-galli. CRAT-1. Pkt. 35c
 Cockspur Thorn. White flowers tinged with red. HT, 10 ft. or more.

CRAWFURDIA

Climbing gentians from the temperate regions of the Himalayas, not fully hardy and best grown in the North, in cool houses or window garden. They seem fully hardy on the West Coast, but are little known in cultivation. Treat like Gentians, giving cool soil rich in humus, plenty of water. Seed is slow of germination. Flowers are gentian-like, tubular or funnel-shaped, in blue and violet with showy fleshy red fruits.

speciosa. CRAW-1. Pkt. 35c
 Regarded by one of the Asiatic plant collectors as the best of the Asiatic plants large blue or purple funnel-shaped flowers and is one of the hardest. Twining vine, HHP.

japonica. CRAW-2. Pkt. 35c
 Flowers are dull greenish or yellowish, but the fleshy red fruits are particularly ornamental; vine, HHP.

CREMANTHODIUM

thomsonii. CREM-1. Pkt. 25c
 Lemon-yellow flowers, 13 1/4" across.

CREPIS (KRE-pis)

Hawkbeard. Flowers are in yellow, red or orange flower heads; grown in the border and thrive in a light loam and in full sun.

glomerata. CREP-1. Pkt. 20c
 Flowers arranged on large, stout conical heads, flowers yellow with 4-petaled black anthers 6-10" high; found at 10-13,000 ft. elevations.

incarnata. CREP-2. Pkt. 50c
 Pink Hawkweed. Perennial, 10", for RG.

CROCUS (CRO-cus)

While Crocus are generally grown from corms, they can also be grown, with much interest, from seed, and especially many of the rarer specimens. There is also the pleasure of hybridizing. Plant the seeds in flats or pots where they can be started under the best conditions and grown on for a time in the cold frame and then later the small corms can be planted to their permanent beds.

flaccidus. CROC-3. Pkt. \$1.00
 A rare species, bulb, flowers small white with red stamens, Feb., for RG.

speciosus. CROC-4. Pkt. 75c
 Bulb, 4" tall, for RG, flowers tipped bluish; this lot may also contain some C. imperialis, buff and mauve, Jan-Feb.

species Mixed. CROC-1. Pkt. 50c
 Contains all the species listed and others that may be in a small quantity to list them in a short for those wanting the different species of Crocus.

lommashianus. CROC-2. Pkt. 50c
 Bulb, 4" for RG, white and mauve, Jan-Feb. naturalizes itself rapidly.

CROTALARIA

(kroh-tah-LAY-ri-ah)

(Rattlebox). Herbs and shrubs having Sweet Pea-like flowers and swollen pods. Seed grown from seeds which must be soaked in warm water.

alata. CROT-1. Pkt. 25c
 Mottled bronzy leaves and rose-pink flowers followed by brilliant red "May Apples." From the Himalayas, but fully hardy in the N. and happy in light shade. For a choice spot in the woodland or shaded rock garden, 1 ft. HP.

refusa. CROT-2. Pkt. 20c
 (Golden Sweet Pea). Showy annual bush plant with many upright, spike-like of glossy golden yellow pea-like flowers, marked bronze-brown on wing reverses.

CRUCIANELLA

(kroo-shan-EL-ah)

(Crowswort). Annual and perennial plants, many of which are grown in the rock garden.

stylosa. CRUC-1. Pkt. 20c
 Rock garden plant, in light soil and partial shade, while a perennial it is usually grown as an annual prostrate habit and light growth, bearing round heads of small deep pink flowers.

CRYPTANTHE (krip-TAN-the)

(Cryptanth). Slender plants of the Forget-me-not Family, annual and perennial, with racemes of yellow or white Forget-me-not flowers; not common in American gardens. They are suitable for sunny, sunny exposures in the rock garden.

sheldonii. CRYPT-1. Pkt. 30c
 This comes to us from India and we are sorry not to have any exact description, but it is recommended.

CUCUMIS (KEU-keu-mis)

A genus of tender vine-like plants of which the cucumber and the melon are commonly grown in the vegetable garden; however, those listed here are grown as

ornamental plants, usually for their ornamental fruits. None of them will stand frost and they must be started indoors, usually in berry boxes the same as you would start melons for the garden.

dudain, var. orodatis-trus. CUCU-1. Pkt. 20c
 The Dudain Melon. Grown for its variety, highly fragrant fruits. This variety especially fragrant.

CUPHEA (KEU-fe-ah)

Tropical and sub-tropical plants grown mostly in greenhouses in the N. and outdoors in the S. Easily grown from seed as tender annuals.

Butterfly Hybrids. CUP-1. Pkt. 15c
 At a distance the plants seem to be covered with gay fluttering butterflies. Colors lavender, white, lilac, rose, pure pink, rose purple, crimson and the most intense fire scarlet; this is one of the better annuals, 2-ft.

bracteata. CUP-4. Pkt. 15c
 Beautiful, bright scarlet.

lanceolata. CUP-5. Pkt. 20c
 Flowers in racemes, green and purplish calyx, 2 large bright red petals.

lanceolata. CUP-2. Pkt. 15c
 Quite different from the Hybrid, flowers having two upper petals of velvety black maroon and the four smaller lower petals of bright crimson; a very attractive annual.

platycentra. CUP-6. Pkt. 20c
 Clear Flower. To 1 ft.; flowers with bright red calyx with white mouth and dark ring at end.

miniata Vermilion. CUP-3. Pkt. 15c
 Mexican species with brilliant vermilion flowers, 1 ft., HHP.

CURCULIGO (kur-KEU-li-goh)

Tropical plants of the Amaryllis Family. Palm-like dwarf plants and very useful plants in the warm greenhouse, standing dense shade; thrive in mixture of fibrous loam, old cow manure and sand.

capitata. CURC-1. Pkt. 50c
 Formerly C. recurvata. Dark green leaves 2 ft. long; the most popular species and makes fine pot plants, of palm-like appearance.

CYANANTHUS

Himalayan plants of the Bellflower Family having frail, almost prostrate stems, tiny leaves and in late summer quite large cup-like flowers, each with five spoon-shaped lobes. Mostly blue with a few less desirable yellow species. They like cool rich soil, in half shade, in the East. Fleetsy rooted, they die down entirely in the winter and start growth in late spring. Not difficult when once established, but often fail to come thru the first winter especially if transplanted while small, best left in the seed-pot for at least a year; a wonderful rock garden plant for northern gardens.

lobatus. CYAN-1. Pkt. 50c
 One of the best with quite large blue flowers at the end of 8 inch, nearly prostrate stems set with tiny triangular leaves

cyaneus. CYAN-2. Pkt. 50c
 The large flowered Cyclamen of the florists is C. persicum. It requires 15-18 months from seed. It is strictly a greenhouse flower.

europaeum. CYCL-1. Pkt. 40c
 Small rose-purple flowered species, it blooms in Aug. in rock gardens and is hardy even in Canada.

neapolitanum album. CYCL-2. Pkt. 50c
 Red-purple and white, autumn flowering and a good hardy species, HP, 4 inches.

C. persicum giganteum:
 These are the greenhouse Cyclamen. The strains and varieties we offer are the very best and most reliable.

Boards's Wonder. CYCL-8BW. Pkt. 50c
Bonfire. CYCL-6b. Pkt. 50c
 Brilliant salmon.
 Salmon with white border.

Glory of Wandaback. CYCL-6GW. Pkt. 50c
 (Pearl of Zehlendorf). Dark crimson.

Rose of Marienthal. CYCL-6RM. Pkt. 50c
 Soft rose with carmine eye.

Rose of Zehlendorf. CYCL-6R. Pkt. 50c
 Light salmon color.

Pure Rose. CYCL-6z. Pkt. 50c
Salmon-scarlet. CYCL-6s. Pkt. 50c
White, Crimson Eye. CYCL-6w. Pkt. 50c

White Wonder. CYCL-6. Pkt. 50c
 The largest and most free flowering white variety yet produced.

New Ruffled, Mixed. CYCL-6Rx. Pkt. 50c
Prize Mixture of Giants. CYCL-6Px. Pkt. 50c

A strain from one of the best growers of Cyclamen seed, (M. case).

Rococo, Mixed. CYCL-6Ro. Pkt. 50c
 Large flowering, in best blend of colors. (M. case).

CYDONIA (sy-DOH-ni-ah)

Quince.
semperflorens. CYDN-1. Pkt. 25c

(sin-oh-GLOS-um)
 (Hound's Tongue). So called from the shape of their leaves. Annuals and bi-annuals.

amabile. CYNO-1. Pkt. 15c
 (Chinese For-Get-Me-Not). A pretty pink flowered variety in this hardy annual, 2-ft.

Rose. CYNO-1x. Pkt. 15c
compactum. Firament. CYNO-1F. Pkt. 15c

furcatum. CYNO-4. Pkt. 20c
 Dwarf compact blue variety, 15-in. tall.

lanceolata. CYNO-4. Pkt. 20c
 Hair-like, 1-3 ft. high with numerous blue Forget-me-nots in clusters; perennial.

lanceolata. CYNO-5. Pkt. 20c
 Upright sprays of white Forget-me-nots like little pearl blossoms, an easy annual for sunny locations. Venus Navelwort.

lanceolata. CYNO-6. Pkt. 50c
 Good border plant; arching stems bearing

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

DIANTHUS - PINKS - CARNATIONS

In this classification are a great number of annuals and perennials all of low growth and all known under different names, viz., Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Picotees, etc. They are all fragrant and beautiful flowering plants and excepting for a few Alpine species, they all can be grown anywhere, enjoying sun and a moist garden soil. The annual sorts should be planted early in the spring, either indoors or out, the perennials can be started indoors early in the spring, or sown as late as Aug., for plants old enough to winter over when they will flower profusely the following summer. Do not mulch Dianthus during the winter, they are best left alone as the crowns often rot if too much moisture collects and they can not quickly dry out.

—**Albiodi.** DIAN-3. Pkt. 25c
A hardy hybrid race of *D. plumarius* and *D. caryophyllus*. Flowers from early spring till late fall in all colors except yellow; petals entire or variously fringed; have the free flowering and clove scent of the perennials with the heavy texture of the carnations. About 25 seeds per packet. 5 for \$1.00.

—**alpinus.** DIAN-3A. Pkt. 20c
Flowers first year from seed, July-Aug.; prefers lime soil, fragrant, flowers single, in shades of lavender, rose and pink and in many different colored centers, 4-8 in. tall.

—**alpinus.** DIAN-10. Pkt. 20c
Two selected forms of the finest of all Pinks for RG; flowers c. on the size of a silver dollar, on 1" stems above bright green leaves of very short leaves; color varies from white to red, with a band of dark dots around the center; the true pink flowers are rarely obtained; a real treasure; does best in rich gritty loam in very light shade, with ample water. HP. 3 in.

—**alpinus albus.** DIAN-111. Pkt. 25c
A very pretty white variety of this beautiful Rock Garden Pink, 2-4" high.

—**arenarius.** DIAN-13. Pkt. 20c
Deeply fringed and richly fragrant rock garden species, white, cream and pale pink flowers; has sweet fragrance found in all Dianthus, very desirable, 6-in. tall.

—**caesius.** DIAN-24. Pkt. 15c
(Cheddar Pinks). Tufted foliage, 3-in. tall, 6-in. flower stems, bright pink daintily fringed flowers in May and June; ideal rock garden plant.

—**Hybrid.** DIAN-16H. Pkt. 25c
A very pink hybrid of this species.

—**brachyanthus.** DIAN-22. Pkt. 35c
Tufted little plants to 8". Flowers rose, an RG treasure.

—**crinitus.** DIAN-34. Pkt. 25c
8" tall, leaves narrow and 1" long, flowers solitary, white; Algeria.

—**deltoides.** DIAN-38. Pkt. 15c
(Maiden Pink). Small rose purple flowers; dwarf turf habit, and fine for edging or the rock garden, HP. 6 inches.

—**Bowie's Variety.** DIAN-38B. Pkt. 25c
Busby foliage and vivid crimson flowers 5" tall HP.

—**Stern's Variety.** DIAN-38S. Pkt. 25c
—**Brilliant.** DIAN-38L. Pkt. 15c
(Maiden Pinks). A brilliant rich rose-pink variety, HP. Pretty fragrant.

—**erectus.** DIAN-27. Pkt. 20c
Crimson flowers on short erect spikes.

—**fragrans.** DIAN-78. Pkt. 30c
A favorite white single Pink, powerfully fragrant, HP. 1 ft.

—**giganteiformis.** DIAN-48. Pkt. 50c
—**Hunteri.** DIAN-52. Pkt. 50c
—**hyalepis.** DIAN-54. Pkt. 75c

—**jaquimontii.** DIAN-57. Pkt. 50c
—**Knappii.** DIAN-59. Pkt. 25c
Pure lemon yellow, an unique color in Dianthus and a real addition to the flower garden; grow it with *Jasione perennis* for a delightful blue and yellow effect, 18-in. tall.

—**La Bourbillie.** DIAN-61. Pkt. 30c
Very dwarf silver mats covered with pink flowers, 1" tall, HP.

—**latifolius atrococcineus.** DIAN-43. Pkt. 15c
(Everblooming Sweet William). Double flowers of deepest glowing crimson, erect, long in bloom, 1-ft.

—**liboschitzianus.** DIAN-93. Pkt. 25c
White flowers, 1 ft., HP

—**monspeliensis.** DIAN-67. Pkt. 15c
Large fragrant flowers with deeply fringed petals, varied colors, with many nice shades of pink. Showy rock garden, border or bedding plants, 1-ft.

—**neglectus.** DIAN-71. Pkt. 25c
(Glacier Pink). Small odorless red-purple flowers, the toothed petals tawny underneath.

—**nigricans.** DIAN-69. Pkt. 30c
Foliage and stems dark purple, flowers dark red, HB, 1½ ft.

—**nobilis.** DIAN-68. Pkt. 20c
—**petraeus.** DIAN-75. Pkt. 50c
6-12" tall, mat forming, flowers white ¼" across, fragrant.

—**pygmaea.** DIAN-94. Pkt. 35c
—**sanguineus v. tristis.** DIAN-110. Pkt. 50c

Clusterhead Pinks.
A rock garden species with grassy green leaves and flowers like those of the Maiden Pink, but larger, HP. 3".

—**subcaeruleus.** DIAN-90. Pkt. 30c
An attractive rock garden species with pretty pink flowers, HP. 9 inches.

—**Sundermann.** DIAN-81. Pkt. 50c
A Macedonian species with large white flowers, rare, HP. 6 inches.

—**Winteri.** DIAN-99. Pkt. 25c
(New Pinks). Flowers are pure colors, sweet scented singles, compact growth and blooming first year, long flower period. Splendid rockery subject, 9-in. tall.

—**Species Mixed.** DIAN-83. Pkt. 35c
An English grown mixture of Dianthus species suitable for rock gardens, old walls, pavements, etc., HP. 1 ft.

SWEET WILLIAM *Dianthus barbatus*.
While these are biennials they are best grown as hardy annuals, especially in the N. All are about 1½ ft. tall, excellent in beds and for cutting; they flower in June when cut flowers in the garden are scarce.

—**Single Annual Mixed.** DIAN-66. Pkt. 20c
An annual flowering strain of Sweet William, which if planted early will bloom profusely.

—**auriculatus.** DIAN-70. Pkt. 25c
Auricle-eyed Sweet William. The old fashioned type, grown in England, HB, 1½ ft.

—**Dunnet.** DIAN-2D. Pkt. 15c
A large class strain in blood-red flowers.

—**Harlequin.** DIAN-6. Pkt. 10c
Rose white, rose and red shades of color on one head.

—**Holborn Glory.** DIAN-2HG. Pkt. 15c
A very large flowered variety in auricle eyed types.

—**Runs's Perfection.** DIAN-2HP. Pkt. 15c
A fine strain of auricle eyed flowers with flowers with large eyes.

—**Johnson's Diadem.** DIAN-2JD. Pkt. 15c
Brilliant dark scarlet with large white eye.

—**Newport Pink.** DIAN-2NP. Pkt. 15c
Beautiful single salmon-rose.

—**Pink Beauty.** DIAN-2PB. Pkt. 15c
A charming strain in many shades of salmon-pink, HB, 1½ ft.

—**Purple Beauty.** DIAN-10. Pkt. 10c
Bright deep purple single flowers.

—**Scarlet Beauty.** DIAN-2SB. Pkt. 15c
—**Single Dark Crimson.** DIAN-4. Pkt. 10c
—**Single Holborn Beauty.** DIAN-29. Pkt. 10c

Very large eyed on pretty single flowers in mixed colors.

—**White Beauty.** DIAN-2WB. Pkt. 15c
—**Single Auricle-Eyed Mixed.** DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c

—**Select Giants, Mixed.** DIAN-2GX. Pkt. 15c
These are giant hybrids in a great many different colors.

—**Dwarf Double Mixed.** DIAN-2DX. Pkt. 15c
A dwarf compact strain in double flowers of bright colors making effective bedders.

—**Mixed Single Sweet William.** DIAN-66. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
—**Single Dwarf Alpine Mixed.** DIAN-14X. Pkt. 20c

This dwarf, compact form of single Sweet William is ideal for rock gardens and low edgings; the clusters of many colored bright flowers are set snugly over the tip of the 6-in. tall plants during late spring and early summer; sown seed in July or Aug. for the next year's bloom; also a hardy biennial it is usually more satisfactory to make sowings annually; in favorable locations, plants often live over 2-3 years.

—**Double, Mixed.** DIAN-15X. Pkt. 10c; Double, dwarf, compact.

—**Mixed Sweet William.** DIAN-73. Pkt. 25c
This is a T&M English grown strain of the very best single flowered varieties, HB, 1½ ft.

CARNATIONS—
Dianthus caryophyllus.

Some of the types are also called Clove Pinks. They are especially noted for their fragrance, the whites being the most pronounced and the reds the least. The greenhouse carnation belongs under this heading, but as many hardy sorts as listed below. As a general rule seed should be started indoors for early plants or up until Aug. for outdoor plants for the next year flowering. Space a foot apart and the larger the flower, the more necessary it is to supply support.

—**Giant Perpetual.** DIAN-18. Pkt. 25c
The long flowered clove accented strain for garden use; similar in habit, for long percentage and earliness to the Chabaud Giant Improved. Under cold frame forcing it will produce excellent commercial cut flowers.

CHABAUD'S CARNATIONS:
—**Chabaud Giants.** DIAN-21. Pkt. 35c
(D. marquette). Everblooming Carnations. The giant everblooming carnations are as easily grown as the *D. Marquette*, flowering about 6 months from time of sowing, they have the added advantage, the long lasting, everblooming, producing without interruption during the whole summer, large and fine, very double flowers. A fine type of Carnation, 16-20 in. tall, of good habit; strong, stiff stems, colors coming true from seed and up to 95% very double flowers. Excellent for growing in pots, for beds and for cut flowers. Sown in Jan.-Feb. flowering from Jan. till winter sets in.

—**Simon's Triumph.** DIAN-45T. Pkt. 25c
An extra choice double flowered blend in best color range. Hardy.

—**Avranchin Blend.** DIAN-4AV. Pkt. 25c
Yellow ground varieties.

—**Amethyst.** DIAN-4A. Pkt. 25c
—**Cardinal Red.** DIAN-4CR. Pkt. 25c
A beautiful shade of red Carnation.

—**Deep Rose.** DIAN-4DR. Pkt. 25c
—**Leanne Dionis.** DIAN-4JD. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful pure double white, 90% double flowers.

—**Enfant de Nice, Mixed.** DIAN-4EN. Pkt. 20c
This is the result of a cross between Chabaud's Giant and Perpetual; the plants are robust, upright habit, with long strong stalks bearing 2½-3 in. flowers, a magnificent strain coming 75% true from seed and 90% double.

—**Etanecel.** DIAN-4ET. Pkt. 25c
Bright scarlet, 90% double flowers.

—**Legion of Honor.** DIAN-4LH. Pkt. 25c
Salmon-rose.

—**Marie Chabaud.** DIAN-4MC. Pkt. 25c
Very pure yellow flowers.

—**Mauve.** DIAN-24. Pkt. 50c
A new Swiss race, 95% double flowers, with a rich color blend, exceptionally good.

—**Nero.** DIAN-4N. Pkt. 25c
Blood-red.

—**Pearl.** DIAN-4P. Pkt. 25c
Mauve flowers.

—**Rose Queen.** DIAN-4RQ. Pkt. 25c
—**Ruby.** DIAN-4RB. Pkt. 25c

—**Striped.** DIAN-4ST. Pkt. 25c
—**Giants of Nice.** DIAN-4GN. Pkt. 25c
Strong robust habit, giant flowered, a special blend of named varieties, 90% double.

—**English Giants.** DIAN-4EG. Pkt. 25c
This is a NEW strain of hardy garden Carnations, that will give the best possible double Carnations, blooming all summer long; pinch off some of the flower buds under the terminal one and you will be repaid in large perfect flowers; plant 18" tall.

—**Chabaud Blend.** DIAN-4X. Pkt. 25c
A choice blend of all those listed above together with many others. A really fine blend of colors.

—**Teicher's Strain.** DIAN-4TS. Pkt. 35c
A large long stemmed hardy perennial Carnation of highest merit, 2-ft.

—**Tige de Fer, Mixed.** DIAN-4TF. Pkt. 35c
Iron stem Carnations.

—**beddensis, Westwood Beauty.** DIAN-30. Pkt. 15c
An entirely new tetraploid variety combining the large open flowers of *D. heddensis* with the rugged growth and long stem habit of *D. chinensis*. Well formed 2-in. flowers in large numbers, stems 18-in. suitable for cutting and more tolerant of 1½ ft.

extreme temperatures than either of its parents. Color variable in red, shades of crimson and scarlet, single, laciniate, 1-ft., Hardy Annual.

—**Schonheit.** DIAN-31. Pkt. 20c
A pretty new Swiss variety just received.

—**Finest Mixed.** DIAN-32. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 70c
CHINENSIS:

Rainbow Pinks. Glabrous green tufted plants, 12-18" tall, flowers single, in several colors, 1½" across, not fragrant. The Heddewigii annual Pinks belong in this species. They are short-lived perennials, but grown best as annuals.

—**Imperator.** DIAN-60. Pkt. 20c
Double giant flowers in finest mixture.

—**Double Mixed.** DIAN-5DX. Pkt. 15c
—**Giants, Extra Double Mixed.** DIAN-5DX. Pkt. 15c

—**Single Mixed.** DIAN-5SX. Pkt. 15c
(China or India Pinks). While they are short lived perennials, they are best treated as hardy annuals. Height 12-15 in. flowers solitary 1-in. across, in tones of red, lilac and white, blooms all summer. D. heddewigii is one of the hybrids of this species.

—**Imperialis, Double Mixed.** DIAN-5MX. Pkt. 15c
This is a form of *D. chinensis*.

Heddewigii:
Dianthus chinensis, Indian or China Pink. Introduced in 1713 and comes in various forms, double, single and laciniate and all large flowers, the best strains are of Japanese origin. Sown seeds after first of year for early flowering out of doors, from April to June for late summer and autumn flowering. They are also fine in pots carried over in cold frame and flowering from May on in 6 inch pots. All are hardy annuals and about 9 inches tall.

—**giganteus, Single Mixed.** DIAN-5HSX. Pkt. 15c
—**Dwarf Single Mixed.** DIAN-5SHX. Pkt. 15c

The above two varieties are very large flowered types.

—**Mourning Cloak.** DIAN-5HM. Pkt. 15c
Dark purple with cut edges; effective in groups.

—**Double Hybrids.** DIAN-5HX. Pkt. 15c
—**Imperator, Double Giants.** DIAN-5HDX. Pkt. 15c

A choice strain of double giant varieties.

—**Salmon Shades.** DIAN-5HS. Pkt. 15c
—**Fireball.** DIAN-5HF. Pkt. 15c
(Japanese Pink). Double deep scarlet. Hardy annuals.

—**Laciniate Double Mixed.** DIAN-5HLX. Pkt. 15c
—**Snowball.** DIAN-5HLB. Pkt. 15c

—**mobilis.** DIAN-5HN. Pkt. 15c
(Royal Pink). Flowers very large, 3-4 in. frilled and fringed in most charming colors.

—**Single Mixed.** DIAN-5HX. Pkt. 10c
GRENADIN CARNATIONS:

Hardy border Carnations, growing about 15" tall.

—**King of the Blacks.** DIAN-6K. Pkt. 15c
Dark velvety brown.

—**Rosy Morn.** DIAN-6R. Pkt. 15c
—**Scarlet Morn.** DIAN-6S. Pkt. 15c
—**White Queen.** DIAN-6W. Pkt. 15c

—**Yellow Queen.** DIAN-6Y. Pkt. 15c
—**Blend of above Varieties.** DIAN-6X. Pkt. 15c

Splendid mixture of these 18-22 in. plants.

—**Grenadin, Tausendschon.** DIAN-19. Pkt. 50c
A new variety, color varying from delicate rose to salmon rose, its flowers are faultless, double and regular shape, excellent cut flowers. HP. 18-22 in.

—**Grenadin, Giant Malmaison.** DIAN-23. Pkt. 35c
Largest sized flowers, fragrant and one of the most satisfactory garden types.

MARGARET CARNATIONS:
—**Marguerite Carnation, Saier Blend.** DIAN-44. Pkt. 25c

This is the most generally satisfactory garden variety, as it is early flowering and blooms profusely under more different conditions. The flowers are long stemmed, double, very fragrant and in wide variety of colors; in all areas except where the winters are very severe, the plants will live over 3 or 4 years. If seed is started early flowers can be had by July and till frost.

—**Dark Red.** DIAN-7R. Pkt. 15c
—**Pure Yellow.** DIAN-7Y. Pkt. 15c

—**Rosy Pink.** DIAN-7Z. Pkt. 15c
—**Improved White.** DIAN-7W. Pkt. 15c

—**Giant Malmaison, Mixed.** DIAN-7MX. Pkt. 15c

—**Riviera Market.** DIAN-7RX. Pkt. 25c
A very showy blend with large flowers, double and early.

—**Double Mixed.** DIAN-7DX. Pkt. 15c
HARDY DWARF CARNATIONS:

Extra choice strain of double flowered bright colors and free blooming; especially good for bedding as well as cutting; seeds biennial, treat as an annual, starting seeds early indoors, 15-in. tall.

—**Vienna, Pure White.** DIAN-10W. Pkt. 20c
—**Pure Rose.** DIAN-10R. Pkt. 20c

HYBRID PINKS:
Listed here are those Dianthus that are hybrids of different species and not correctly listed under any species.

—**Delight.** DIAN-79. Pkt. 70c
Fine novelty in various shades and colors continuous flowering, HP. 9 inches.

—**Hybrids, Highland Strain.** DIAN-40. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful strain of large flowered hardy Pinks, vivid colorings rich in varied shades and combinations of pink and rose; wide border of beautiful forms, selfs and zoned flowers with pink and rose tones dominating.

—**Loveliness.** DIAN-80. Pkt. 70c
Deeply laciniate mauve flowers, sweetly perfumed HP. 1 ft.

—**Sweet Wivelsfield.** DIAN-41. Pkt. 15c
A distinct race of Pinks with large flowers in shades of pink, rose, crimson, scarlet, and others with edges and centers of contrasting colors. Blooming several weeks during summer; excellent for borders, rockery, edgings or cutting, 1-ft.

—**flora pleno.** DIAN-82. Pkt. 50c
Double form of Sweet Wivelsfield, HP. 1 ft.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS.
(Grass or Clave Pinks). Hardy perennials, the foliage grassy-like in strong clumps, thin wiry stems, very free flowering, fragrant. Easily grown from seed. Prefers well drained soil and a sunny position; excellent for edging paths. Blooms early June to mid-summer and if faded flowers are removed the blooming period will be lengthened.

—**Perpetual Dwarf Harlequin.** DIAN-47. Pkt. 10c
White, rose and red flowers on some flower head.

—**Double Blue.** CAMP-9B. Pkt. 15c
—**Double Rose.** CAMP-9Z. Pkt. 15c
—**Ipawich Crimson Double.** DIAN-82. Pkt. 50c

A very deep crimson and a double type, HP. 1 ft.

—**Ipawich Pink.** DIAN-83. Pkt. 50c
A really good rosy pink double variety. HP. 9 inches.

—**Ipawich White.** DIAN-81. Pkt. 50c
Double ivory-white, non-bursting flowers. HP. 9 inches.

—**Mayflower.** DIAN-8M. Pkt. 15c
Early dwarf types in nice blend of colors, double.

—**Mrs. Sinkins.** DIAN-8S. Pkt. 35c
—**Rose of May.** DIAN-8M. Pkt. 60c
A very pretty variety with large double rose flowers, HP. 8 inches.

—**semperflorens.** DIAN-8SM. Pkt. 15c
(Everblooming Pinks). Single, semi-double and double flowers in fine colors, 18-in.

—**Cyclops.** DIAN-8SC. Pkt. 15c
Fine single pink, rosy-crimson with dark zone, 1-ft.

—**Double Mixed.** DIAN-8SDX. Pkt. 20c
—**Scotius, Mixed.** DIAN-54. Pkt. 20c
(Special Florist Strain). Self colors of various tints of pink, rose, salmon, and white or cream colors in combination with bright crimson zone. Blooms 1½-2 in. across, free flowering. This is the best of the *D. plumarius*. Stems 12-15 in.

—**Spring Beauty.** DIAN-8SB. Pkt. 15c
Double flowers in a choice strain.

—**White.** DIAN-8W. Pkt. 20c
—**Double, Mixed.** DIAN-8M. Pkt. 20c
An extra fine selection of double Pinks.

—**Single, Mixed.** DIAN-58. Pkt. 20c
Choice blend of single flowered Pinks.

—**Extra Dwarf Mixed.** DIAN-8DX. Pkt. 20c
Extra dwarf varieties with large double flowers, this is a special strain.

—**proliferus.** DIAN-101. Pkt. 50c
A very bright-colored and floriferous selection, HP. 8".

1 ft. annual for the RG, deep carmine-pink.

—**Rock Garden Pinks.** DIAN-62. Pkt. 25c
Made up of the more dwarf varieties especially suitable for rock garden planting. This blend contains many different kinds plus many rare and very rare sorts, difficult to obtain in any other way.

—**Annual Pinks.** DIAN-63. Pkt. 10c
—**Rare Species Dianthus.** DIAN-64. Pkt. 25c

Contains many varieties of Dianthus suitable for rock gardens and many rare types not found in the regular listings, all are mostly attractive in the rockery; a wonderful collection in Dianthus.

—**MIXED DIANTHUS.** DIAN-100. Pkt. 10c
This mixture contains over 100 different kinds of Dianthus, to say nothing about the many hybrids and unnamed varieties. Oz. 50c.

(Continued from Page 10)

—**vulgaris.** DRAC-1. Pkt. 50c
Interesting leaves divided into 10 or more segments from a bow-shaped base and a large purple spathe; grown as a GH plant or outdoors in mild climates. The plant attracts considerable attention when in flower, as a curiosity; the odor of the flower is offensive if kept indoors.

DRYAS (DRY-as)
Mountain Avens. Dwarf evergreen prostrate plants suitable for the RG. Flowers white or yellowish; well drained porous soil in rather cool location, very hardy.

—**octopetala, v. lanata.** DRYA-1. Pkt. 40c
White woolly leaves, flowers white, a fine RG creeping evergreen plant.

DRYMOCALLIS (dri-mo-CAL-lis)
Western plants very close to *Potentilla* and looking exactly like them except the bottom. They have deeply clefted leaves and sprays of yellow or white strawberry-like blossoms. They are interesting plants for the rock or wild garden but not showy enough for the herbaceous border; easily grown from early planted seeds.

—**glutinosus.** DRYM-1. Pkt. 25c
One of the taller species for the back of the rock garden or for a sunny spot in the wild garden; flowers yellow, about ¾ inch across in broad branching sprays; leaves are quite attractive, HP. 2 ft.

tion of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5 ft. tall, June.

EPIL-3. Pkt. 90c
A very rare and hard to find rock garden perennial, with beautiful alpine, with pink flowers, 4' high; found in rock crevices.

ERAGROSTIS (er-ah-GROS-tis)

—**tenella**. ERAG-1. Pkt. 15c
A fine species with rose colored flowers, HP, 3 ft.

ERANTHIS (e-RAN-this)

—**Winter Aconite**. Small, tuberous-rooted perennial, flowers like buttercup family; leaves like broad, like blooms and whorls of leaves, in early spring with the snowdrops; half shade, leafy soil, HP.

—**hyemalis**. ERAN-1. Pkt. 40c
Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers, 3' tall, HP.

EREMURUS (er-e-MEU-rus)

—**Desert Candle**, Fortallilly, Giant Asphodel. The hardest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 5-6 ft. and clothed with half its length in close-set starchy blooms, lasting for several weeks. Becoming more popular both in border and as flower. A rich, fibrous, well drained soil with sand and a sunny location are essential. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

—**Finest Mixed**. EREM-1. Pkt. 20c

—**himalaicus**. EREM-2. Pkt. 35c
Very hardy pure white variety with very long spikes, HP, 5 ft.

—**hybridus**. EREM-3. Pkt. 60c
Wallace's famous strain of English grown Eremurus, HP, 6 ft.

—**robustus**. EREM-4. Pkt. 50c
A fine species with rose colored flowers, HP, 3 ft.

—**Elwesianus**. EREM-5. Pkt. 50c
A splendid new form of E. robustus, larger in all parts, HP, 10 ft.

ERICA (ER-i-cah)

One of the Heathers, evergreen shrubs very attractive for mild sections, needle-like leaves, requires lime free soil, some are hardy in the N. with some protection. They also make beautiful pot plants, using fibrous peat and coarse sand.

—**australis**. ERIC-14. Pkt. 50c
A Spanish species, not too hardy; rosy purple bells in spring, in long spires HHS, 3-8 ft.

—**cinerea alba**. ERIC-6. Pkt. 50c
June-Aug., white flowers, 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—**cinerea, atrosanguinea**. ERIC-5. Pkt. 50c
Blood-red flowers, July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—**cinerea, Rose Queen**. ERIC-4. Pkt. 50c
A twisted and much branched little shrub with beautiful rose colored flowers in July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—**alba**. ERIC-12. Pkt. 50c
Pure white variety, flowering Feb.-April, 4-6".

—**Springwood White**. ERIC-9. Pkt. 50c
Has long spires, Jan.-March, 6-9" tall.

—**vivillii**. ERIC-8. Pkt. 50c
Lavender-red flowers, Feb.-March, 6-9" tall.

—**Mixed**. ERIC-11. Pkt. 50c
Pink to red, 6-12", Dec.-March.

—**proceox rubra**. ERIC-10. Pkt. 50c
Pretty deep red, Nov.-Jan., 4-6" tall.

—**stricta**. ERIC-13. Pkt. 50c
Pink flowers, June-Oct., 3-5 ft. tall.

—**mediterranea alba**. ERIC-2. Pkt. 50c
A top form with white flowers from the well known Porter collection, 2-3 ft. tall Feb.-April.

—**mediterranea alba**. ERIC-3. Pkt. 50c
A dwarf form from the Porter collection, 6-12" tall, white flowers blooming in Feb.-April.

—**mediterranea W. J. Rackliff**. ERIC-1. Pkt. 50c
This is a large white flowered type, flowering in Jan.-March, 1-1½ ft. They do very well in the South.

—**umbellata**. ERIC-15. Pkt. 50c
White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

—**veitchii**. ERIC-7. Pkt. 50c
(Erica veitchii). Known also as Spike-heath. White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

—**All Ericas Mixed**. ERIC-X. Pkt. 15c

ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, and a few are grown in the rock garden. Easily grown from seed.

—**aurantiacus**. ERIG-8. Pkt. 20c
Double Orange Daisy. Flowers rays orange-yellow, heads 1-2" across; 10" tall, HP.

—**compositus**. ERIG-4. Pkt. 25c
Has feathery gray foliage, pale lavender flowers 2-in. tall.

—**concinus**. ERIG-3. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

—**coultteri**. ERIG-2. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

—**Korymbianus**. ERIG-K1. Pkt. 35c
Vladimir, HP, blooming first year from seed; 18" but more or less trailing; flowers ¾" across, rays many and white or pink; border plant or bedding; tender in N.

—**multiradiatus roseus**. ERIG-10. Pkt. 25c
Rose color, fine for cut flower, HP. Flowers many rayed.

—**macranthus**. ERIG-12. Pkt. 30c
Flowers lilac or bluish purple, rays 1½" across; 2½ ft., HP., makes fine clumps in border.

—**glabellus**. ERIG-5. Pkt. 25c
Pale blue flowers and smooth foliage, one of the best of taller species and fine.

—**speciosus hybridus gr. fl.** ERIG-9. Pkt. 25c
Large Aster-like blue flowers, 1½" across, this will grow dry or respond well to more water and food, HP.

—**Very pretty**, HP.

ERINUS (e-RY-nus)

Hardy European mountain perennial commonly grown in dry rock wall or crevices in the rock garden, blooming in April, flowers small red-purple and rising 4 inches above the matted foliage; excellent rock plant and for pots, HP, 8 inches.

—**alpinus**. ERIN-1. Pkt. 25c
Mauve clusters, for the scree RG, 4" tall.

—**Dr. Hannelle**. ERIN-1H. Pkt. 25c
The best and brightest color form, carmine-red and comes true from seed.

ERIOGONUM (er-i-GOH-num)

Herbs and sub-herbs native of the western U.S. Require well drained peaty soil and sunny location; grown in the rock garden.

—**flavum, piperi**. EGON-5. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. medium green leaves, with yellow flowers, 8-in. tall, April-May.

—**microthecum**. EGON-4. Pkt. 25c
Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in scree soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—**nudum**. EGON-6. Pkt. 35c
Grows on hot dry rocks or poor gravelly soils; one of the easiest species, very handsome and showy, yellow heads on 12" stems, a good companion for Limnium (Statice), HP.

—**pyrolaeolium**. EGON-2. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf, heads of white to red flowers on short stems; dry sunny location in R.G., 4 in., HP.

—**ovatifolium**. EGON-3. Pkt. 25c
A lovely R.G. species with silver leaves in a dense mound and almost stemless bell-shaped flower heads, white turning to pink and rarely rich red; sun, dry soil, 3-6 in., HP.

—**subalpinum**. EGON-1. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont., largest yellowish white flowers turning rose with age, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

—**Blend of species**. EGON-7x. Pkt. 25c

ERIOPHYLLUM (er-i-oh-FIL-um)

Annual and perennial herbs and sub-herbs native to Western N. Am., of Daisy Family. Widely grown in dry places.

—**integrifolium**. ERIO-2. Pkt. 25c
Small Oregon Sunshine. Worth its weight in gold when happy golden flowers, 6-12-in. tall, May-Aug.

—**lanceolatum**. ERIO-1. Pkt. 25c
Oregon Sunshine. Native of Mont. and very good, gray-white foliage on like the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived but reseeds itself. Golden flowers, 12-18-in. tall, May-Aug.

—**lanceolatum**. ERIO-7. Pkt. 50c
Alpine Oregon Sunshine. Grows on hot rocks in crevices; dense, woolly foliage, profuse blooms of yellow flowers, a real gem for the rock garden, 2-4" high, HP.

—**Mixed**. ERIO-6x. Pkt. 15c

ERITRICHIMUM (er-i-TRIK-i-um)

Pretty low growing annual and perennial from the mountains; fine RG plants; the flowers mainly blue but in brilliant shades.

—**strictum**. ERIT-1. Pkt. 25c
HP, 10" tall, flowers blue, ¼" across.

ERODIUM (e-ROH-di-um)

A genus of the Geranium Family of annual and perennial species; they require a gritty loam soil with lime in it and a sunny position in the border or rock garden. They have a long blooming season.

—**pelargoniflorum**. EROD-3. Pkt. 25c
Flowers spotted; leaves large and rounded, HP, 6 inches.

ERYNGIUM (e-RIN-ji-um)

(Sea-holly. Eryngo). The steel blue or gray foliage of the larger species is most attractive in the border and the smaller kinds are very suited for the rock garden; the taller types furnish excellent cut flowers which can be dried for winter bouquets; plant in a light rich soil in an open sunny location. Mostly perennials.

—**alpinum**. ERYN-5. Pkt. 20c
Flowers 1½" across, blue or white, 2 ft. tall, HP.

—**alpinum superbum**. ERYN-2. Pkt. 20c
Light blue, June-July, germinate cool, in light.

—**amethystinum**. ERYN-6. Pkt. 20c
Deep blue flowers; 1½ ft. tall, HP.

—**giganteum**. ERYN-1. Pkt. 20c
(Silver-histle). HP, 3-ft. tall.

—**oliverianum**. ERYN-3. Pkt. 25c
Spiny foliage; flowers, bracts and stems blue, the flowers 1½ inches long, surrounded by the very narrow stiff bracts HP, 2½ ft.

—**pandani folium**. ERYN-2P. Pkt. 50c

—**planum**. ERYN-4. Pkt. 25c
Sky-blue thistle, ornamental, HP.

ERYSIMUM (e-RIS-i-mum)

Closely resembling Wallflower, commonly known as Blister-cress, having white, yellow or lilac flowers, the smaller species being excellent rock garden and edging subjects for sunny positions, sow the annuals where they are to remain. Easily cultivated.

—**allionii**. ERYIS-1. Pkt. 20c
(Siberian Wallflower). Sometimes listed under Cineraria. Dwarf compact deep orange resplendent, HA, 1-ft.

—**Orange Queen**. ERYIS-1Q. Pkt. 20c
—**nana compacta**. ERYIS-5. Pkt. 20c
Saffron-yellow colored flowers on compact dwarf plants making them a very desirable dwarf variety.

—**Golden Bedder**. ERYIS-3. Pkt. 15c
A new very desirable variety. HA, 1-ft. tall.

—**Elatum**. ERYIS-4. Pkt. 25c
Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers 12-18 in. tall, April-June.

—**linifolium**. ERYIS-6. Pkt. 20c
(Cheiranthus linifolius). Low clumps 1 ft.; lilac flowers, HP.

—**murale**. ERYIS-M1. Pkt. 35c
Biennial, perennial or grown as an annual; compact, 20" flowers golden yellow in compact rosettes.

—**Perowskianum**. ERYIS-2. Pkt. 20c
(Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

—**paluchicum**. ERYIS-7. Pkt. 20c
A wee yellow Wallflower, 3".

—**Wittmannii**. ERYIS-W1. Pkt. 35c

ERYTHRINA (er-i-THRY-nah)

Coral Tree. Thorny trees of the Pea Family, grown in the open in the South. They are easily grown from seed. They have attractive flowers.

—**arborescens**. ERTH-1. Pkt. 25c
A small E. for southern gardens, with scarlet flowers in racemes, 8" long, 20 ft.

—**corallodendron**. ERTH-3. Pkt. 75c
A pretty shrub or small tree from Colombia, S. America, having beautiful scarlet flowers.

—**Ir-dica**. ERTH-2. Pkt. 25c
A tall tree for subtropical plantings, with dense, short racemes of scarlet flowers.

ERYTHRINIUM

(er-i-THROH-ni-um)

Dog's Tooth Violet, Trout Lily, Adder's tongue. A genus of early spring-blooming bulbous plants of the Lily Family, with graceful nodding flowers and often richly mottled leaves. They are especially attractive in the rock garden or naturalized in masses in light soil, partly shaded shade as would be found at edges of woods. Give mulch of leaves in winter.

—**citrinum**. ERYT-3. Pkt. 25c
A beauty for RG or open woodland; upper segments of the flower pure white, lower ones yellow; free flowering, HP, 15".

—**glaciale**. ERYT-1. Pkt. 25c
(Glacier Lily). Green leaves, light blue bell-shaped flowers, 2-ft. HP.

—**hendersonii**. ERYT-2. Pkt. 50c
One of the easiest species, especially in the East; large lavender and purple flowers, 1-8 to the stem, full sun or part shade, will stand heavy clay woodland soils; fine for naturalizing where it self sows, also for rock garden.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(esh-SHOLZ-zah)

(California Poppies). Hardy annuals and perennials, usually grown as annuals. Usually low and spreading, but some grow to 2 ft. tall. The flowers, unlike other poppies, are slender rather than cup-shaped. They make attractive border flowers in groups, bloom profusely all summer and till frost. They thrive in ordinary garden soil and are easily grown. Sow seed direct in garden early in spring, or later sowings can be made. Thin plants to 6-in. apart. They do not stand moving. Often by winter mulch, the plants can be saved for flowering the next spring.

—**Caroline King, Single**. ESCH-1C. Pkt. 15c

—**Chromee Queen**. ESCH-1CQ. Pkt. 15c

—**Orange King**. ESCH-1G. Pkt. 15c

—**Dainty Queen**. ESCH-1D. Pkt. 15c
A pretty dainty soft pink.

—**Mandarin Dwarf**. ESCH-1MD. Pkt. 15c
Erect compact plants, dwarf, orange-scarlet flowers.

—**Golden West**. ESCH-1GW. Pkt. 15c
Bright yellow with orange center.

—**Daxler**. ESCH-1D. Pkt. 15c
Erect, compact plant with fiery scarlet flowers.

—**Mandarin**. ESCH-1M. Pkt. 15c
Inside petals orange, outside scarlet.

—**Mauve Beauty**. ESCH-1MB. Pkt. 15c

—**Mikado**. ESCH-1K. Pkt. 15c
Attractive orange-crimson.

—**Orange Flame**. ESCH-1OF. Pkt. 15c
Vivid orange-scarlet; showy in mass.

—**Purple Glow**. ESCH-1PG. Pkt. 15c

—**Rose Cardinal**. ESCH-1Z. Pkt. 15c
Carmine-pink.

—**Rose Queen**. ESCH-1RQ. Pkt. 15c

—**Scarlet Queen**. ESCH-1SQ. Pkt. 15c

—**Tango**. ESCH-1T. Pkt. 15c
Bronzy red and terre color.

—**lenitifolia**. ESCH-5. Pkt. 15c
Light yellow flowers ½" long, 1 ft. tall; this is a different species but native to Calif.

—**The Geisha**. ESCH-1G. Pkt. 15c
Brilliant gold and crimson, pretty.

—**Venusium**. ESCH-1V. Pkt. 15c
Wallflowered color.

—**White, Single**. ESCH-1W. Pkt. 15c

—**Prize Mixture**. ESCH-1X. Pkt. 10c
This mixture not only contains ALL of the above varieties, but many others as well and including crimson, yellow and orange shades, which are usually scarce in the regular mixtures. Try broadcasting these in waste places or along the highway, Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

—**Ramona Hybrids**. ESCH-1RH. Pkt. 20c
This is a compact strain with fringed flowers, and in many beautiful colors. Very pretty.

Double Flowered Varieties:

—**White Beauty**. ESCH-2W. Pkt. 15c

—**Cherry Ripe**. ESCH-2CR. Pkt. 15c

—**Orange Beauty**. ESCH-2OB. Pkt. 15c

—**El Toreador**. ESCH-2ET. Pkt. 15c
Double orange-carmine overlaid golden bronze.

—**Eachamress**. ESCH-2E. Pkt. 15c
Double rosy pink.

—**Picture Bride**. ESCH-2PB. Pkt. 15c
A beautiful double chrome yellow—imagine a large mass of them.

—**Robert Gardner**. ESCH-2RG. Pkt. 15c
Double orange with different style flowers.

—**Monarch Art Shades**. ESCH-2X. Pkt. 10c
The finest range of colors and varieties of double flowers. None better, includes all above varieties. Oz. 50c.

—**Spreading Varieties**. ESCH-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
Mixed varieties in brilliant colors, HA 12-in. tall.

EUPATORIUM

(eu-pah-TOH-ri-um)

A large genus of the Composite Family having ornamental plants for the border, wild garden and greenhouse. They are easily grown from seeds and do best in light rich sandy garden soil.

—**canadense**. EUPT-2. Pkt. 25c
"Snow-on-the-Mountain" An old garden favorite with distinct green and white leaves which add color to the border or background planting; easily grown from seed, sunny locations, annual, 3-4 ft.

—**maculatum v. purpureum**. EUPT-3M. Pkt. 25c
Joe-Pye Weed. 8-10 ft., 4-6" flower heads pink or purple.

—**Froseri**. EUPT-1. Pkt. 25c
A good white and fine for cut flowers. HP, 1½ ft.

EUPHORBIA (eu-FAUR-bi-ah)

A large genus consisting of many different types of plants having a milky juice. They thrive in a porous and not too rich soil.

—**heterophylla**. EUPH-1. Pkt. 15c
A bushy annual much like the Pansy, the leaves ending in a whorl of fire-scarlet leaf-flowers; easily grown, start seeds indoors, 3-ft.

—**myrsinites**. EUPH-5. Pkt. 20c
Low decumbent Rock Garden perennial, desirable, each stem ends in a golden flower head, foliage pretty blue-green, HP.

—**polychroma**. EUPH-3. Pkt. 20c
Globes of golden floral leaves early in the spring, followed by attractive red seed capsules, plants turning crimson in autumn; 15 in. tall, HP.

—**sikkimensis**. EUPT-4. Pkt. 25c

—**variegata**. EUPT-1. Pkt. 10c
Snow-on-the-mountain. Green leaves with broadly veined and margined with white, with topmost leaves nearly all white; fine foliage plant in the border, 3-4 ft., easily grown, HA.

EUONYMUS (yu-ON-e-mus)

Shrubs and small trees with very handsome foliage and showy fruits in fall; not particular as to soil; easily grown and hardy in the North; but showy in fall to winter over and germinate in spring.

—**alatus**. EUON-1. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest species, broad winged branches, with leaves turning to brilliant crimson in the fall; small, but showy brilliant purple fruits, 8 ft., hardy shrub.

EUTOCA

—**musgravei**. EUTO-1. Pkt. 20c
Not a commonly grown plant in U.S. Annual, sown early in April, blooming in July-Aug., 10-15" high.

EVODIA (ee-VOH-di-ah)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees native of Asia and Australia, belonging to the Rue Family. They are not common; easily grown from seed in ordinary garden soil. Some are not hardy in the N. They have handsome compound and simple leaves and small white flowers borne in panicles, followed by showy black seed pods.

—**fraxinifolia**. EVOD-1. Pkt. 25c

EUSTOMA (U-stom-ah)

—**Russellianum**. EUST-1. Pkt. 25c
Prairie Gentian. Showy wild plant with purple flowers, annual, 3 ft., erect. Best in dry loamy soil in open sunny positions; seed can be sown in late summer in frame for earl bloom following summer.

EXACUM (EKS-a-kum)

Annuals, biennials or perennials, summer blooming, belonging to Gentian Family. Flowers white, lilac or purplish-blue, flat petalled in branching clusters at top of the leafy stems. Grown as pot plants but hardy in the South; sow seed in light well drained soil in March or for large specimens in Aug. for next season; shade from hot sunlight.

—**lutescens**. EXAM-1. Pkt. 50c

EXOCHORDA

(ek-soh-KAUR-dah)

—see English collection.

—Mixed. **FRIT-6X. Pkt. 20c.** NOTE: We should be able to add to the above list some 10 more species of which we are not sure of delivery as this is written.

FUCHIA (FEU-shi-ah)

Tender annuals in U.S. making excellent pot plants and bedding plants for the warm part of summer. Medium rich soil containing some leaf mold is best and partial shady situations suits them.

—**Andean species.** **FUCH-3. Pkt. 50c** Imported from Columbia, of unnamed species.

—**Bodgers Mixture.** **FUCH-1. Pkt. 50c** Crosses between plants having American Fuchsia Society "A" or "B" ratings only, including pastels. They have a robust growth, being inter-cross pollinated. Grow at about 65 degrees in sterile soil, a vermiculite covering with 1/16" of sand or moss; keep moist but not wet. Transplant into sandy loam with leaf-mold and weed weak liquid manure.

—**Double and Single Mixed.** **FUCH-2. Pkt. 50c** From a choice collection of plants including Stormking and others.

FUNKIA (FUNG-ki-ah)—see Hosta.

GAGEA (GAY-jee-ah)

Small bulbous plants; Lily Family; formerly classed under Ornithogalum. The hardy ones can be left in the ground over winter, but the tender sorts must be grown in pots in the N. Flowers mostly yellow blooming in the spring.

—**species.** **GAGE-1. Pkt. 40c**

GAILLARDIA (gay-LAHR-di-ah)

(Blanket Flower). Annuals, biennials and perennials native of America. They are favorite cut flowers, doing best in full sunshine and a light, open, well drained soil. The hardy annuals grow 2-ft. and are considered the best cut flowers. They all make excellent displays in the border.

G. aristata:

GRANDIFLORA. Hardy perennials. These have been so improved that their flowers are most valued.

—**aristata.** **GAIL-5. Pkt. 20c**

One of the latest plants to die in the autumn. Flower heads often 4-in. across ray flowers yellow. Perennial to 3-ft.

—**Bremen.** **GAIL-1B. Pkt. 15c** Long stemmed coppery scarlet with yellow tips, splendid.

—**Burgandy.** **GAIL-1Bq. Pkt. 15c** A fine coppery scarlet strain.

—**The Dazzler.** **GAIL-1. Pkt. 10c** Large flowered, intense golden yellow with marooned zone.

—**Giant Hybrids.** **GAIL-1GH. Pkt. 15c** Large flowers in many different combinations.

—**Goblin.** **GAIL-1G. Pkt. 15c** NEW dwarf compact growth, deep red with a blue border.

—**Kobold.** **GAIL-2. Pkt. 10c** A Swiss variety, red flowers with gold zoning.

—**Monarch Strain.** **GAIL-10. Pkt. 15c** Very large flowers in a wide color range, an excellent strain.

—**Portola Hybrids.** **GAIL-3. Pkt. 15c** Flowers 3-4 in. across, brilliant scarlet intensified with bronze gold tips, semi-double, 2 1/2-3 ft. tall.

—**Royal Double Mixed.** **GAIL-1RD. Pkt. 15c**

A Dutch strain of double Gaillardias.

—**Standholder.** **GAIL-1S. Pkt. 15c** Giant flowered with very long rigid stems.

—**Sutton's Yellow Queen.** **GAIL-1SY. Pkt. 15c**

—**Yellow Queen.** **GAIL-4. Pkt. 15c** Pure golden yellow, large, very pretty.

—**Tangerine.** **GAIL-1T. Pkt. 15c** Beautiful orange color, true.

—**superba, Mixed.** **GAIL-7. Pkt. 10c** A beautiful strain in large flowers, much like the grandiflora mixed.

—**Blend of above.** **GAIL-1X. Pkt. 10c** Made up of all varieties, not mixed hybrids from the field; contains all the above varieties.

—**PICIA—Annual Varieties:**

These are considered first class cut flowers; sow seed early in the spring. HA common name Blanket Flower.

—**Indian Chief.** **GAIL-8. Pkt. 10c;** Pretty deep coppery scarlet accentuated by a dark brown center, dense, 1-ft., bushy plants.

—**Double Yellow.** **GAIL-8LY. Pkt. 15c**

—**Single Mixed.** **GAIL-8SX. Pkt. 15c**

—**Lorenziana, Mixed.** **GAIL-8L. Pkt. 15c**

—**New Giant Double Hybrid.** **GAIL-8NG. Pkt. 15c**

Annuals in a NEW giant double flowered strain.

—**Double Mixed.** **GAIL-9. Pkt. 15c;** The double kinds are considered extra fine for cut flowers.

—**GALEGA (qah-LEE-gah)**

Bushy perennials with white, blue or purple perislike flowers in thick clusters, fine for cutting.

—**officialis, Mixed.** **GALG-1. Pkt. 10c** (God's Rue). White, lilac, and rose.

—**persica.** **GALG-2. Pkt. 25c** Pure white, suitable for the back of the border and a very desirable species, HP 3 ft.

—**GALTONIA (gaul-TOH-ni-ah)**

Giant Summer Hyacinths. So. African bulbs of the Lily Family producing in mid-summer tall spikes bearing fragrant white or greenish drooping bell-shaped flowers. They are not hardy in the North and should be dug in the fall and stored indoors; in milder sections they be grown outdoors, especially with some winter protection.

—**candicans.** **GALT-1. Pkt. 25c** Large Snowdrop-like flowers in long racemes, HBB, 3 ft.

—**GAMOLEPIS**

S. African small shrubs and plants.

—**tagetes.** **GAMO-1. Pkt. 20c** Heads of bright yellow flowers, 3-4" across, very floriferous, early flowering dwarf annual.

—**GAULTHERIA**

(gawl-THÉE-ri-ah)

Evergreen woody plants of the Heath Family having rather small white, blue, red or black flowers. Most species are

quite dwarf, some even prostrate, and are suited to the rock garden or the front of evergreen plantings; all are very desirable and very popular with collectors of ericaceous plants. The native Wintergreen is *G. procumbens*. Give the same treatment as Heath and Rhododendrons, sandy peaty soil with plenty of moisture, best in light shade. Most species are not fully hardy in the North and must have protection.

—**hookeri.** **GAUL-1. Pkt. 50c** A rare species from the Himalayas, apparently not in cultivation here as yet. The seed was just received from our collector in India.

—**Miqueliana.** **GAUL-4. Pkt. 35c** 1 ft. woody evergreen, white or pinkish nodding flowers, RG.

—**trichophylla.** **GAUL-2. Pkt. 40c** Flowers bell-shaped, 1/4" across with 5 lobes in rosy red, calyx 3-lobed.

—**Shallon.** **GAUL-3. Pkt. 50c**

—**GAURA (GAU-rah)**

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

—**lindeheimeri.** **GAUR-1. Pkt. 15c** Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

—**GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)**

Old time favorites for flowering in the greenhouse or for bedding outdoors during the summer. They have narrow leaves in varying forms mostly covered beneath with dense white woolly hairs; colors range from white, thru orange and yellow to scarlet, beautifully spotted at the base of the petals; sandy loam with humus, a sunny location suits them best.

—**lan-jacape.** **GAZ-2. Pkt. 50c**

—**splendens Mixed.** **GAZ-1. Pkt. 20c** Hardy perennial, its trailing habit makes it a good rockery plant; flowers bronze, red, orange, yellow, cream, and white with brown and yellow spots about the center; flowers first summer and also a favorite in the cool greenhouse, 12-ft.

—**GEISSORHIZA**

—**furva.** **GEIS-1. Pkt. 50c**

—**secundum.** **GEIS-2. Pkt. 50c** Ixia-like bulbs, half hardy Cape bulbs; treat as for Ixias.

—**GENISTA (ie-NIS-tah)**

Broom, Deciduous and half evergreen shrubs, closely allied to Cytisus, ornamental with showy yellow or white flowers and well suited for dry sandy soils in mild climates, especially on sunny banks; most are not real hardy in the North.

—**prostrata.** **GNIS-1. Pkt. 30c** A charming dwarf shrub for RG or sunny bank; makes a dense low mat, with light yellow pea flowers, HS, 3".

—**sagittalis.** **GNIS-2. Pkt. 50c**

—**GENTIANA (JEN-shan)**

All require good drainage and resent hot weather. Best started from seed which should be as fresh as possible, seeds are very small and usually slow to germinate. Some of the finest blues are found in the group and the plants are so beautiful and interesting that they will repay the trouble taken to grow them. We might suggest that you may place your order in advance for delivery as the fresh seed comes in. Some come from India.

—**acaulis.** **GENT-11. Pkt. 35c** Perhaps the most sensational of all RG plants, and in cool climates may be used as edging, small tufts of leaves topped with enormous blue trumpets; likes rich soil in sun or light shade; seedlings flower in 3 years. HP, 4".

—**Dark Blue.** **GENT-11B. Pkt. 20c**

—**Gentian Blue.** **GENT-11GB. Pkt. 20c**

—**Andrews.** **GENT-17. Pkt. 35c** A rare species, 6" tall, purplish blue flowers, HP.

—**cruciata.** **GENT-7. Pkt. 35c** 10" tall, dark blue flowers 3/4" long in axillary clusters.

—**dahurica.** **GENT-7. Pkt. 60c** A rare and distinct species having dark blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**decumbens.** **GENT-12. Pkt. 35c** One of the easier species, for RG; prostrate branches and clusters of purple trumpets, HP.

—**farrieri.** **GENT-16. Pkt. 50c**

—**garacillipes.** **GENT-18. Pkt. 50c**

—**lutea.** **GENT-19. Pkt. 25c** To 6 ft., yellow flowers, HP.

—**moorecraftiana.** **GENT-2. Pkt. 25c** Plant with pendulous, many branches bearing beautiful funnel-shaped sky-blue flowers.

—**Purdumii.** **GENT-20. Pkt. 40c** The easiest Himalayan Gentian with bright blue flowers on short stalks, 5". We are very sure this is the true species.

—**quadrifera.** **GENT-4. Pkt. 25c** Dwarf plant bearing numerous stray blue flowers.

—**Rochelli.** **GENT-8. Pkt. 25c** A strong growing species with clusters of blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**septemfida.** **GENT-9. Pkt. 30c** Fine blue flowers on stems up to 10". Set with pairs of leaves at short intervals; blooming in July-Aug. HP.

—**silkimensis.** **GENT-10. Pkt. 50c** One of the easiest species making mats of many shoots up to 8 inches tall. Flowers are rather tubular, about 3/4 inch across blue with white throat.

—**stylophora.** **GENT-6. Pkt. 50c** A "all species, sometimes 6 ft. with leaves up to a foot in length and 5 inches across; flowers are widely funnel-shaped and up to 2 inches in length and straw yellow. A very stately plant for the shady border, in rich soil; it may be slightly tender in the North.

—**longleisii.** **GENT-3. Pkt. 25c** A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

—**serena.** **GENT-22. Pkt. 40c** The most beautiful Gentian of all, 2". Solitary dark blue flowers, HP.

—**glata.** **GENT-22A. Pkt. 50c** Larger flowered and 10 days later than above.

—**Mixed Gentian.** **GENT-15X. Pkt. 20c** Contains all the varieties and species listed, as well as others.

—**GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)**

The Geranium of the florist and the common house plants are listed under Pelargonium; here under this list are the true Geraniums, mostly hardy plants. They have mostly lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers of many colors, usually under 1/2 inch but sometimes as large as

1 1/2-inches. They are excellent for the border and the rockery and do well in any good soil; some are well adapted for naturalizing.

—**anemonae-folium.** **GERN-6. Pkt. 50c** Very handsome foliage, tall, rose-pink flowers for mild climates; 2 ft., HP.

—**armatum.** **GERN-8. Pkt. 25c** A fine border plant, robust grower with dark red flowers, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

—**collinum.** **GERN-4. Pkt. 50c** A very variable species that in its best forms is almost equal to the incomparable *G. farreri*. Leaves are small, deeply cut, and borne singly on stalks 3-4 in. long; flowers should be about 1 inch across and may be purple or even crimson; easy in the sunny rock garden and well worth trying.

—**Grevilleanum.** **GERN-10. Pkt. 25c** Rose leaves often spotted purple, 2" across; creeping stems HP.

—**napense.** **GERN-2. Pkt. 25c** A straggling plant found on banks and beside small pink flowers.

—**pratense.** **GERN-7. Pkt. 15c** Perennial to 3 ft., 1 1/2" purple flowers.

—**album.** **GERN-5. Pkt. 50c** A very hardy form of the wild English Cranesbill, large pure white flowers and a good border plant, 2 ft. HP.

—**sanguineum.** **GERN-3. Pkt. 15c** Rounded plant 8 inches tall, 5-7 lobed leaves and reddish purple flowers.

—**lanceolense.** **GERN-9. Pkt. 40c** Pink Crane's Bill. 6" tall, flat perennial for RG.

—**GERARDIA**

Plants of the Foxglove family, with showy red or yellow trumpets; they are rather hard to establish, and the seed should be sown beside a rotting log, in light shade.

—**virginica.** **GERA-1. Pkt. 25c** The anthers are very interesting and typical of the genus for automatically dumping the pollen onto the back of the bee. Desirable for cut flowers and garden, flowers 2" across, nice yellow, in rich soil, HP, 4 ft., June-Aug., hardy from N.H. down to Fla.

—**GERBERA (GER-be-ra)**

Tender perennial needing winter protection; the flowers are very popular for cutting and are extensively grown by florists. Start seeds in a warm place such as a sunny window, sowing seeds singly with points up just above the soil; in setting plants out keep crown just above the surface of the soil. Sunny location, well drained soil best; also makes fine pot plants for winter; 1 1/2-ft.

—**Double.** **GERB-3. Pkt. \$1.00** These should be ordered early, delivery between Feb.-May; seeds from the best double Gerbera collection in the world, 70% coming double. Pkt. contains 20 seeds.

—**Jamsoni Hybrids.** **GERB-1. Pkt. 25c** About 25 seeds in packet.

—**Scarlet.** **GERB-1s. Pkt. 25c**

—**Giant Hybrids. S. gle.** **GERB-2. Pkt. 35c** Hybrids from India. Should be planted immediately.

—**GEUM (GEE-um)**

Easy to grow perennials, erect and generally dwarf, excellent for cutting and adapted for rock gardens, borders or beds. Bloom freely from May to Oct. Plants thrive best in light rich well drained soil in open sunny locations. Sow seeds in open ground early in spring, 18-in. tall.

—**borisii.** **GEUM-11. Pkt. 40c** Small perennial, 1 ft. tall for RG.

—**chiloense.** **Fire Ball.** **GEUM-1. Pkt. 15c**

—**Orange Queen.** **GEUM-1Q. Pkt. 15c**

—**Gold Ball.** **GEUM-2. Pkt. 15c**

—**Princess Juliana.**

Deep orange color and a very choice variety.

—**Prince of Orange.** **GEUM-1PO. Pkt. 15c**

—**Mrs. Bradshaw.** **GEUM-3. Pkt. 15c** Large, rich double scarlet flowers, pretty.

—**Lady Stratheden.** **GEUM-4. Pkt. 15c** Double golden yellow flowers, New.

—**coccineum.** **GEUM-5. Pkt. 15c** Similar foliage, flowers bright red, 1-in. across.

—**Lady Stratheden.** **GEUM-4T. Pkt. 25c** Rich golden yellow flowers, double, HP 2 ft.

—**elatum.** **GEUM-8. Pkt. 40c** A rock garden or border species from the Himalayas with enormous golden, or rarely white, flowers on stems of 6 inches to 2 ft. A woodland plant and best in light shade, HP.

—**montanum.** **GEUM-6. Pkt. 15c** Golden yellow flowers, 1 1/2-in. across, plants 1-ft. tall.

—**urbanum.** **GEUM-9. Pkt. 50c**

—**species YU 10834.** **GEUM-12. Pkt. 75c** A rare species from India, 2 ft. high, flowers yellow, 1 1/2" across.

—**species YU-10834.** **GEUM-12. Pkt. 75c**

—**Mixed.** **GEUM-7X. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c**

—**GILIA (JIL-i-ah)**

Annual, biennial and perennial plants mostly from W. No. Amer. of Polemonium Family. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, sowing seed where they are to grow.

—**achilleae-folia.** **GIL-2. Pkt. 10c** Bushy hardy annual to 2-ft., finely divided leaves and dense clusters of blue or purple flowers.

—**aggregata.** **GIL-7. Pkt. 50c** For rock garden and border, bright orange, scarlet or red flowers, sun, best in light gritty poor soils, 8-15" HP.

—**capitata.** **GIL-3. Pkt. 10c** (Queen Ann's Thimble). Summer blooming, hardy annual to 2-ft. with dense roundish heads of light blue flowers blooming continuously.

—**White.** **GIL-3w. Pkt. 15c**

—**carolinia.** **GIL-4. Pkt. 25c** Annual.

—**dianthoides.** **GIL-8. Pkt. 30c** Fringed Gilia; Grand Pink. An enchanting small annual, 2-6", exquisite pink flowers nearly 1" wide, fringed petals which hide the leaves.

—**hybrids.** **GIL-12. Pkt. 15c** Usually listed as *Leptocaulis* and rarely white, listed here; they are hybrids between *G. lutea* and *G. liniflorus* undoubtedly. They are grown very much in western Europe.

—**lacinata.** **GIL-9. Pkt. 15c** 8" annual flowers rose, blue, pale lilac to white in clusters.

—**micrantha.** **GIL-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c** (Fairly Stars). Pastel shades of tiny single star-like flowers or neat 6-in. plants, hardy annual, excellent for rock gardens, ground covering or cutting for miniature bouquets.

—**Salmon, pink, copper, yellow and cream.**

Star-like flowers on neat 6 inch plants hardly perennial.

—**lora.** **GIL-4. Pkt. 15c** This is sometimes listed as *G. coronopifolia*.

(Tree or Standing Cypress—*Ipomopsis Elegans*). Finely dissected leaves and a narrow panicle of scarlet flowers with orange or yellow markings, half hardy biennial best grown as annual, 6-ft.

—**tricolor.** **GIL-10. Pkt. 50c** Bird's Eyes. 2 1/2 ft. annual, flowers violet lobes, yellowish tube, throat marked with purple.

—**tricolor, Choice Mixed.** **GIL-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c**

Hardy annual with lilac flowers spotted yellow and purple in center; fine bloomer, 1-1 1/2 ft.

—**GLADIOLUS (glad-i-OH-lus)**

A genus of tender comous plants native of So. Africa and too common in the U.S. for an extended description. Growing them from seed is of special interest and much pleasure as well. The seed should be sown in rows in flats and covered in a cold frame until they have germinated and made some root growth; or better still, sow the seed in rows in a protected bed, where they can grow till fall, undisturbed. The corms must be dug before freezing weather and stored indoors over the winter.

—**Unnamed Species.** **GLAD-3. Pkt. \$1.00** An unnamed species from South Rhodesia, palish yellow in color; the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew is growing this from seed with a view of naming it. It is recommended as distinctly worth growing. Only small amount of seed available.

—**blaudus.** **GLAD-5. Pkt. 25c** A rather dwarf species for border, sunny RG, or pot; 4 or 5 large flowers, white, flushed red, 1-2 ft.

—**lyricus.** **GLAD-9. Pkt. 75c** Purple with white lense-shaped stripe on lower petals, blooms June 15th, 1 1/2 ft. tall, sow in early spring, mulch during first winter, thereafter treat as you do Tulips, planting corms in Oct., HP.

—**melleri.** **GLAD-6. Pkt. 50c** A deep salmon-pink species from S. Rhodesia, lovely, 3-4 ft., likes wet feet.

—**primulius.** **GLAD-8. Pkt. 70c** Pure primrose yellow blooms, July-Aug., 2 ft., sow in spring and treat as you would the regular glads.

—**primulinus Hybrids.** **GLAD-9. Pkt. 15c** In varying colors, pink, red, yellow and purple. Plant in spring. These are small flowered Glads.

—**psilacanthus.** **GLAD-4. Pkt. 50c** A wild species from South Rhodesia and collected from the brightest red flowers. This should be of special interest.

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different ways to use these ornamental fruits and they are so decorative during the winter that every garden should grow some. We have made up several blends to meet different demands, select the one meeting yours.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES.

- (Cucurbita pepo).
- Apple. GORD-1. Pkt. 10c
 - Egg, White. GORD-2. Pkt. 10c
 - Flat Striped. GORD-3. Pkt. 10c
 - Dark Green, yellow striped.
 - Miniature. GORD-4. Pkt. 10c
 - Fruitle round, dark green and yellow striped.
 - Orange. GORD-5. Pkt. 10c
 - Pear-shaped bicolor. GORD-6. Pkt. 10c
 - Green and yellow.
 - Pear-shaped, white. GORD-8. Pkt. 10c
 - Pear-shaped, striped. GORD-7. Pkt. 10c
 - Dark green marked with longitudinal white.
 - Spoon. GORD-9. Pkt. 10c
 - verrucosa, Warty. GORD-10. Pkt. 15c
 - Small green warty fruits.
 - Small Fruited Mixed. GORD-11X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 90c
 - Extra Small Fruited Mixed. GORD-15X. Pkt. 20c

LARGE FRUITED VARIETIES:

- (Cucurbita leuocantha).
- Apple Shaped. GORD-2Ap. Pkt. 10c
 - Bottle. GORD-12. Pkt. 10c
 - Dish Cloth. GORD-2DC. Pkt. 15c
 - Dipper. GORD-13. Pkt. 10c
 - Hercules Club. GORD-14. Pkt. 10c
 - Nest Egg. GORD-2NE. Pkt. 10c
 - Orange. GORD-2MO. Pkt. 15c
 - Pear. GORD-2P. Pkt. 15c
 - Large-Fruited, Mixed. GORD-15X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 90c
 - Turk's Cap. GORD-2TC. Pkt. 15c

GRASSES, Ornamental

- These consist of the species and varieties that are grown for their ornamental value; many can be dried for winter bouquets.
- Dwarf Mixed Kinds. GO-1x. Pkt. 10c
 - Tall Mixed. GO-2x. Pkt. 10c
 - Sorts over 2-3 ft. high.

GREVILLEA (gre-VIL-ee-ah)

- Australian trees and shrubs, those grown in U.S. are tender here and are GH subjects or outdoors in the South.
- robusta. GREV-1. Pkt. 15c

GRINDELIA (grin-DEE-li-ah)

- Course W. N. American perennials, bearing large yellow flowers; they do well on poor soils. Called Gum Plants.
- squarrosa. GRIN-1. Pkt. 25c

GUNNERA (gun-NEE-ra)

- Herbaceous plants with leaves somewhat suggesting those of Rhubarb, but enormous in size and very ornamental. They grow in moist soil, sun, sheltered from high winds. Some species are fully hardy in the North but a heavy winter mulch of leaves is advisable; magnificent plants for subtropical effect.
- species, Mixed. GUNN-1. Pkt. 25c

GYPSOPHILA

- (Baby's Breath). Both hardy annuals and perennials; their tiny flowers have an airy appearance; thriving in any soil and location, blooming in July to Aug. Sow seeds early in the open ground for the annual sorts, and for the perennials, plants can be started as late as Aug. so as to get size enough to winter over. They make excellent cut flowers and some make the best dried flowers.

G. elegans:

- Annual type, dainty small bell-shaped flowers for mixing in bouquets; blooms within 6 weeks from sowing. Sow as soon as soil is read in spring, and for cutting, plant every 10 days or so.

- Carmine. GYP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Crimson. GYP-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Rosea. GYP-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Mixed. GYP-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- New York Market. GYP-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c

- Pure white, largest flowered, with special emphasis placed on large and extra petaled flowers. Special strain for cut flower growers.

- Covent Garden Market. GYP-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c
- Greatly improved strain, unusually large flowers of fine substance. Excellent florist stock.
- Small White. GYP-2SW. Pkt. 15c
- This is a very small flowered type for the regular annual Gypsophila.
- White. GYP-2W. Pkt. 10c
- Super Giant Florist. GYP-2SG. Pkt. 10c
- A Special Florist Strain for outdoor growing, with large well formed flowers. Oz. 25c (Oz. 1b. cul).
- London Market Strain. GYP-2LM. Pkt. 10c
- A large flowered strain, snow white flower.

- G. paniculata:
- paniculata, double, Snowflake. GYP-11. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c
- Heavy double with tiny round flowers. GYP-12. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c
- July to frost; excellent cut flowers and a very popular.
- Snowstorm. GYP-12. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c
- Heavy double with tiny round flowers. GYP-13. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Hardy perennial with tiny mist-like flowers in profusion, June-July; nothing better for mixing in bouquets for its misty effect; it is also an excellent evergreen, the whole plant can be hung up in an airy place and dried for winter use. 2½ ft. tall.
- repens, Rose. GYP-14. Pkt. 15c
- An excellent perennial species, trailing dense carpet-like plant for rockeries, edging or border, rose color, June-July, HP. 6-in. tall.
- White. GYP-15. Pkt. 15c
- Perennial, with white flowers otherwise same as above, HP. 6 inches.

- cerastoides. GYP-5. Pkt. 25c
- Downy, creeping perennial, 3", flowers white with pink veins, ½" across, RG.
- mangini. GYP-7. Pkt. 10c
- (Mongolian Gypsophila). Hardy perennial, rosy white flowers, tall.
- murals. GYP-8. Pkt. 10c
- Hardy annual, 1-ft. rose colored flowers, solitary and auxiliary, dwarf, good rock garden subject.
- oldhamiana. GYP-9. Pkt. 15c
- Bright flesh pink flowers, mid-summer till frost. 3-ft. perennial.
- pacifico, Pink. GYP-10. Pkt. 20c
- Hardy perennial, good cutting and much branched plant in the G. paniculata type but later, more erect, clear rose pink, 3-ft.

HABRANTHUS (ha-BRAN-thus)

- So. Am. bulbs closely related to Amaryllis and often classed as Hippocastum. Have very showy trumpet-shaped flowers in red or yellow, over strap-shaped broad leaves. Many species grow in very sandy soil and endure complete drought for months or even years. A few are a little hardy but all should receive Amaryllis culture.

- brachyandrus. HABR-1. Pkt. 25c
- Extremely beautiful Amaryllid, long tubular flowers in an unusual lavender pink shading down to deep purple at base. Culture same as for Zephyranthes.
- robustus, Mixed. HABR-2. Pkt. 5c
- Probably a variety of H. calicum with broadly strap-shaped bright green leaves and a pair of large brilliant crimson flowers with red-purple blotch and green throat, 12-15".

HEDYCHIUM (hee-DIK-i-um)

- (Ginger Lily, Butterfly Lily, Garland Flower). Tropical plants of the Ginger Family mostly native of India. In frost or cold they are favored in the open garden but greenhouse plants in N. Robust growers, 3-5 ft., with very ornamental foliage similar to that of the Canna, with sprays of spikes of fragrant flowers in white, orange and pinks to scarlet. Rich soil, a peaty loam with sand, and—coccineum. HEDY-2. Pkt. 25c

- One ft. spikes of bright red flowers.
- var. angustifolium. HEDY-3. Pkt. 25c
- Leaves are shorter and broader than those of H. coccineum, spike is denser and shorter, with salmon-pink or brick-red flowers with a larger lip.

- coronarium. HEDY-11. Pkt. 25c
- Garland Flower. French Honeysuckle. Biennial or perennial to 5 ft., flowers in spikes, deep red, in summer. Tender in North.
- densiflorum. HEDY-4. Pkt. 25c
- Spikes of white flowers.
- Gardnerianum. HEDY-10. Pkt. 25c
- Light yellow flowers, in spikes to 1½ ft. India.

- gracile. HEDY-7. Pkt. 25c
- Flowers small greenish white.
- apicatum. HEDY-5. Pkt. 25c
- Spikes 1-ft. long, flowers white.
- thyrsiflorum. HEDY-6. Pkt. 25c
- Spikes, densely set with white flowers.
- Mixed. HEDY-8X. Pkt. 20c

HEDYSARUM (hee-DIS-ah-rum)

- Perennial plants and shrubs belonging to the Leg. Family, native of temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. Fine border plants, easily grown in light soil and a sunny location.

- coronarium. HEDS-1. Pkt. 40c
- (French Honeysuckle). Beautiful red flowers, HB*, 3 ft.

- H. debilis:
- The Miniature or Cucumberfolius Types. Have cucumber shaped leaves, can be 4 ft. tall, with solitary single flowers in discs, 3" across, with yellow and brown the prominent colors; pretty in beds or for cut flowers.
- Ruber Hybrids. SUN-3RH. Pkt. 15c
- Venus or Diadem. SUN-3VD. Pkt. 15c
- Lemon with black center.
- Golden Fleece. SUN-3GF. Pkt. 15c

HELENIUM (he-LEE-ni-um)

- Mostly perennial plants with yellow flower heads, borne alone or in flat-topped clusters. Rich loamy soil best, and they make fine background planting in the border. Easily grown from seeds.

- autumnale. HELE-1. Pkt. 15c
- Two inch heads of flowers whose rays shade from lemon yellow to deep red, to 6-ft. tall.
- bigelowii. HELE-2. Pkt. 20c
- Perennial, fine for cut flowers.
- moopesii. HELE-3. Pkt. 15c
- A very early bloomer, with yellow-brown disc; 3" across, grows to 3 ft., HP.

HELIANTHEMUM

(hee-li-AN-the-mum)

- Sun-rose. N. American and Med. perennial, thriving in dry limestone soils and full sunshine. There are many species all below 2 ft. and used in rock gardens, the border and for ground cover; flowers from July-Sept. Colors yellow, rose, white or purple.

- Bon Strain. HELM-4. Pkt. 25c
- Everlasting shade of color in this beautiful strain, 5" tall, HP.
- mutabile. HELM-3. Pkt. 20c
- All colors mixed.
- obscurum. HELM-1. Pkt. 25c
- Bright yellow flowers and spreading habit, HSH. 6 inches.
- Tuberaria. HELM-5. Pkt. 40c
- Usual type, large leaves and yellow flowers, 3" tall, HP.
- valutare. HELM-2. Pkt. 25c
- A very useful dwarf evergreen in many brilliant colors, HSH. 1 ft.

HELIANTHUS (hee-li-AN-thus)

- (Sunflower). Annuals and perennials. The flowers range from an inch or two to a foot in diameter and they vary much in height. They make excellent border plants especially in the back ground, and where birds are sheltered the seed in the flower heads supply quantities of ideal food. Colors vary much altho yellow predominates.

- H. ANNUS:
- These are the annual Sunflowers, coming in many different forms. They are tender annuals and should be planted direct to annuals and should be planted directly in garden last half of May.
- cuc. Starlight. SUN-21. Pkt. 25c
- Cucumifolius type with Cactus-like flowers, sulphur-yellow and long twisted petals, HA. 4 ft.
- Golden Tufts. SUN-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
- Orange yellow heads.
- Sulphur-yellow. SUN-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
- Single, large flowers.
- Stellata, Mixed. SUN-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
- Dwarf Double. SUN-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
- Height 5-ft., golden yellow, variegated leaves.
- Aureole Reinland. SUN-8. Pkt. 15c
- A beautiful new German variety, wine-red zone and pure yellow ground, flowers wine-red, flowers, they make up extra good for bouquets.
- Mars. SUN-2M. Pkt. 10c

—Russian. SUN-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;

4 oz. 35c

Tall single flowered, grown for seed and background display.

—Annus, Red. SUN-22. Pkt. 20c

An especially selected English strain having chestnut-brown shades, HA. 6 ft.

—Calliocalicus. SUN-2CL. Pkt. 15c

Double flowers, golden yellow with green leaves.

—Chrysanthemum Flowered. SUN-CH. Pkt. 15c

Extra double dwarf, golden yellow with fringed petals, 4-5 ft.

—Tall. SUN-2CHT. Pkt. 15c

Tall growers, with golden yellow flowers petals fringed, extra double, 6 ft.

—Tall Red. SUN-10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;

4 oz. 35c

—miniature. SUN-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Small golden yellow flowers, plants 5-ft.

—miniature, Mixed. SUN-4. Pkt. 10c;

oz. 20c

Small flowers, different colors, plants 5-ft.

—Tall grower, 8-ft., large red flowers.

—Gaillardia-Flowered. SUN-2G. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers, brown and yellow, especially fine for cut flowers.

—Gerbera-toned. SUN-11. Pkt. 15c

Sturdy well branched plants, 4-5 ft., bearing 3-in. flowers in pastel shades of rose, apricot, coral and red, mid-summer till frost.

—Globosus fistulosus. SUN-2GF. Pkt. 15c

A fine double chrome yellow, ball shaped and quilled.

—Intermediate Hybrids. SUN-12. Pkt. 15c

Intermediate type in many new hybrids; of Swiss origin.

—Jupiter. SUN-2J. Pkt. 15c

—Italian White. SUN-13. Pkt. 25c

Cucumifolius selection with flowers pure or creamy white or rarely soft primrose; brown centers.

—T&M Strain. SUN-14T. Pkt. 25c

This is an English grown strain of these fine hybrids, a striking strain in yellow flowers with broad zones of red, HA. 3 ft.

—Excelsior Hybrids. SUN-14. Pkt. 15c

Miniature type, bronze, brown and red shades zoned.

—Primrose. SUN-2P. Pkt. 10c

Sulphur yellow with dark disc.

—Stella. SUN-16. Pkt. 15c

Miniature type, large flowered, golden yellow with dark centers. 5-ft.

—Orion. SUN-17. Pkt. 15c

Yellow flowers with twisted petals, 4-5 ft.

—Southern Cross. SUN-SC. Pkt. 15c

—Sun Gold. SUN-2SG. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant golden yellow, double in rather flatish heads, 5-6" across, growing 5 ft. tall; they make fine show in border or as hedge or for cutting.

—Dwarf Double Yellow. SUN-2Yd. Pkt. 15c

—giganteus, Single Tall. SUN-2Tx. Pkt. 10c

—Tall Double Golden. SUN-2TD. Pkt. 10c

MINIATURE TYPES (Cucumifolius):

These grow about 3-4 ft. tall with pretty miniature flowers, 2-3 in. across and in pretty shades; plant about 1 ft. apart in border.

—Mixed Sunflowers. SUN-2MX. Pkt. 10c;

oz. 25c

Contains seed of all types and colors including those listed above and many others.

H. debilis:

The Miniature or Cucumberfolius Types. Have cucumber shaped leaves, can be 4 ft. tall, with solitary single flowers in discs, 3" across, with yellow and brown the prominent colors; pretty in beds or for cut flowers.

—Ruber Hybrids. SUN-3RH. Pkt. 15c

—Venus or Diadem. SUN-3VD. Pkt. 15c

—Lemon with black center.

—Golden Fleece. SUN-3GF. Pkt. 15c

HELICHRYSUM (hel-i-KRY-sum)

- (Strawflower). The main flower used for drying, hardy annual, best in a rich loamy soil, start seeds indoors for early flowers or plant directly in garden early in spring; flowers at shiny, stiff, 2½-in. in white, yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender. Can be used for cut flowers or for drying. The flowers should be cut when partly open, dried slowly in a cool shady place, heads downward; we offer an improved strain, 2½ ft. tall.

H. bracteatum:

H. monstrosum or the regular Strawflower. This is the most popular Strawflower; our strain is the very best, very double flowers and in bright colors. They are annual and usually are drilled in rows in the garden, sowing them rather late as they are hardy annuals. (All Oz. will be sent).

—Golden Globe. HELI-2GG. Pkt. 10c

—Purple. HELI-2U. Pkt. 15c

—Rose. HELI-2Z. Pkt. 15c

—Salmon Shades. HELI-2SS. Pkt. 15c

—Snowball. HELI-2W. Pkt. 15c

—Bronze Color. HELI-2B. Pkt. 15c

—Scarlet. HELI-2S. Pkt. 15c

—Dwarf Double Mixed. HELI-2DX. Pkt. 15c

True dwarf plants growing 12" high.

—angustifolium. HELI-10. Pkt. 25c

Narrow leaved Everlasting, foliage white, flowers yellow, HP.

—argyrophorum. HELI-18. Pkt. 50c

Procurrent herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, pink or white gold centered rose buds; lovely plant for Rock Garden, drought resistant.

—pachyrrhizum. HELI-9. Pkt. 50c

Dwarf slender woolly plant and with close set woolly leaves; deep pink bracts. From S. Rhodesia.

HELIOPSIS (hee-li-OP-sis)

- Hardy perennials with yellow Sunflower-like heads 2½ inches across and plants 1½ ft. tall. Seeds sown outdoors even in dry soil and open, exposed locations will produce flowers the second year; they are good cut flowers.

—Helianthoides Pitcheriana. HELO-2. Pkt. 15c

—scabra major. HELO-1. Pkt. 10c

Golden yellow flowers.

HELIOTRIPIUM

(He-le-o-TROH-p-um)

- Half hardy and greenhouse plants, highly because of their pleasant fragrance and attractive flower clusters of blue and purple shades, have long been a garden favorite. Will grow in sun or shade, easily grown in any good soil, summer plants can be potted for winter use. Start seeds

indoors early and set out only when all danger of frost is over.

—Dark Varieties. HTOP-7. Pkt. 20c

Plants with dark foliage in different type flowers.

—Dwarf Queen Margaret. HTOP-11. Pkt. 20c

—Dark blue flowers.

—Dwarf Regale. HTOP-10. Pkt. 10c

—Giant Lemoine. HTOP-8. Pkt. 20c

—King of the Blacks. HTOP-5. Pkt. 20c

—Especially dark colored.

—Madam Brunt. HTOP-6. Pkt. 20c

Pretty dwarf variety with velvet blue flowers with white eye.

—Marina. HTOP-2. Pkt. 20c

Lavender-blue variety, Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Mammoth Flowered Hybrids. HTOP-9. Pkt. 20c

—Olympia. HTOP-4. Pkt. 20c

Dark violet-blue, French.

—Souvenir. HTOP-1. Pkt. 20c

Bishop's violet, large flowered.

—Valencia. HTOP-3. Pkt. 20c

Rosy bishops-violet. Lemoine's Giant strain.

HELIPETERUM (hee-LIP-ter-um)

- Grown mainly for winter bouquets or everlasting; it is one of the daintiest in the annual group of flowers and easily grown from seed, which are generally sown outdoors early in the spring when the soil is in condition or they can be started indoors for earlier flowers. Plants 1-2 ft. tall, and space plants 6-12-in. apart in the row.

—Mangshail. HLP-2. Pkt. 20c

Rhodantho or Swan River Everlasting. 1½ ft. tall, slender, with loose flower heads, 1½" across, in white, pink and red. They make fine show in winter bouquets and are very popular annuals.

—Pink. HLP-2P. Pkt. 20c

—White. HLP-2W. Pkt. 20c

—Spotted Red. HLP-2R. Pkt. 20c

—sanfordi. HLP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

(Humboldtium). Small flowers in clusters making balls 1½-in. across, color deep rich golden yellow with the outer bracts having a greenish tinge; cut when buds are open, strip off the leaves and hang in a shady place for drying, they retain their color for years.

HELLEBORUS (HEL-ee-bor-us)

- Perennial fibrous-rooted plants, hardy and bloom in earliest spring and even mid-winter. Seeds are slow to germinate, 6-8 months.

—coralicus. HELLE-2. Pkt.

Everblooming Hollyhocks in many colors.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES:

- Hollyhocks are usually biennial and reseed themselves to such an extent that they appear to be perennial.
- Allegheny, Mixed.** HOLY-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c.
- Semi-double flowers, 5-in. across.
- Begonia-Flowered.** HOLY-15. Pkt. 15c.
- Large flowered, wide petals with pretty raised centers, very showy.
- Empress Strain.** HOLY-17. Pkt. 20c.
- Enormous flowers, laced and curled, in many colors.
- Imperator.** HOLY-5. Pkt. 15c.
- Beautiful fringed flowers in pink to coral salmon, 3-ft.
- Triumph, Double Mixed.** HOLY-6. Pkt. 15c.
- Flowers are waved and fringed with a distinct branching habit unlike the tall Hollyhocks, these will make good showy displays in small groups as bush specimens, give 2-ft. space between plants, 5-10 in. a group, 3-4 ft.

SINGLE VARIETIES:

- White.** HOLY-16. Pkt. 10c

CHATER'S DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS:

These grow about 6-ft. high and make very pretty displays in the border when planted in one variety for a bright showing. We offer one of the very best strains of these beautiful flowers.

- Colorado Sunset.** HOLY-7. Pkt. 15c
- A buff apricot and extremely attractive in groups.
- Amaranth-Purple.** HOLY-7AP. Pkt. 15c
- Appleblossom.** HOLY-7A. Pkt. 15c
- Carmine.** HOLY-7M. Pkt. 15c
- Carmine-Rose.** HOLY-7MR. Pkt. 15c
- Cream.** HOLY-7CR. Pkt. 15c
- Crimson.** HOLY-7Cm. Pkt. 15c
- Lavender.** HOLY-7V. Pkt. 15c
- Lilac.** HOLY-7L. Pkt. 15c
- Pink.** HOLY-7P. Pkt. 15c
- Purple.** HOLY-7U. Pkt. 15c
- Salmon-Rose.** HOLY-7SR. Pkt. 15c
- Sulphur-Yellow.** HOLY-7SY. Pkt. 15c
- Violet.** HOLY-7V. Pkt. 15c
- Chater Head.** HOLY-13X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

A hand made blend of above varieties in a well balanced color combination.

- Hollyhock Mixture.** HOLY-14X. Pkt. 10c; or 80c
- Contains double, semi-double and single varieties, including every type.

HOLMSKIOIDA

- camguinea.** HOLM-1. Pkt. 25c
- Chinese Hot Plant. Grows to 30 ft. and a good plant for warm parts of the U.S. The flowers with red corolla 1" long and spreading birch-red or orange calyx, 1" across.

HOMERIA

- collina.** HOME-1. Pkt. 40c
- Evergreen tuft of ferny leaves and prostrate stems with white and scarlet flowers, 1" tall, an alpine daisy from Morocco, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP.

HORDEUM (HOR-de-um)

- Ornamental grasses, both annual and perennial.
- jubatum.** HORD-1. Pkt. 10c
- (Squirrel-tail, Grass). Hardy annual, heads 4-in. long, nodding, with beards 3-in. long, use as an ornamental grass and it cut just after the spikes emerge from the sheath and dried, they make excellent winter bouquets, 2-2 1/2 ft.

HUMULUS (HEU-meu-lus)

- Twining vines (Mulberry Family) grown for ornament.
- japonicus.** HOP-1. Pkt. 10c
- Good and fast growing annual vine, 10-20 ft. from May planted seed.
- variegatus.** HOP-2. Pkt. 15c
- The green leaves are streaked and blotched white and are very decorative, seedling show considerable and interesting variations.

HUNNEMANNIA

- (hun-e-MAN-i-ah)
- (Mexican Tulip Poppy). Hardy perennial, doing best in sun, well drained, sandy soil, survives drought. Flowers yellow, tulip-shaped, 3-in. across and fine for cutting, if cut just before fully open, they will last a week. Treat as an annual sowing seeds early to have flowers the first season, 20 inches.
- humariifolia.** HUNN-1. Pkt. 10c
- Sunlite.** HUNN-2. Pkt. 15c
- Improved type, semi-double corolla, velvety flowers; the extra row of short petals on the outside instead of the inside, very fine.

GALANTHUS (gah-LAN-thus)

- Snowdrops. A hardy bulbous, early spring flowering plant, 1 ft. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil; plant early in fall, 3-4" deep, 3-4" apart where they should be left undisturbed, they naturalize well in shade of trees.
- ikarice.** GALA-1. Pkt. 50c
- Flowers green on half of outside and white within.

HIPPEASTRUM: see Amaryllis.

HALIMUM

- Formally listed with Helianthemum and of little difference; use same cultural methods.
- umbellatum.** HALI-1. Pkt. 25c
- A RG or border plant, 2 ft. flowers white, 1" across, does best in dry limestone soils, full sun and protect in N.

HYACINTHUS (hy-a-CIN-thus)

- Related to the familiar garden hyacinths are a number of smaller species, very attractive for the rock garden or front border, closely allied to Grape Hyacinths, Muscari and the names are often confused; all hardy and easily grown from seed, although time is required to reach flowering size.
- anthyllus albus.** HYAC-2. Pkt. 50c
- Hyacinth, bulb 1 ft. tall, small white flowers, May, for RG.
- axureus.** HYAC-1. Pkt. 50c
- This is the true species, which is difficult to find; above the several narrow

basal leaves rises a short stem bearing racemes.

- princeps.** HYAC-3. Pkt. 50c
- romana.** HYAC-2. Pkt. 50c
- (Bellevue romana). A prostrate plant with flowers greenish white shaded blue at base, 1 1/2" long and in 20-30 flower racemes, blooming in spring, native of Med.

HYDRANGEA (hy-DRAN-je-ah)

Deciduous shrubs belonging to the Saxifrage Family and valued as ornamental plants they have large clusters of showy white, pink or blue flowers. They thrive best in a rich moist soil and flower freely in open situations. Some are real hardy while others can be grown only in the South during the winter.

- robusta.** HYDR-1. Pkt. 50c
- A tender shrub, very handsome; large cymes of large white flowers, 15 ft.
- argentea.** HYDR-2. Pkt. 50c
- A moderate sized shrub with large dull green leaves; flat heads of flowers 8 in. across, a very handsome plant, hardy in mild climates and a fine pot plant in the N., 6 ft.

HYDROPHYLLUM

(hy-droh-FIL-um)

- Water-leaf. Hardy American, mostly perennials, useful for the wild garden or for planting in the shrubbery.
- capitatum.** HYDR-1. Pkt. 25c
- The Cat's Breeches! A low plant for rock border, with large dense balls of soft bluish flowers almost flat on the ground; very unusual. HP. 6".

HYMENANTHERA

(hy-men-AN-the-ra)

- Shrubs or small trees of Violet Family with small flowers followed by ornamental berries which last for a long time; not hardy, grow in a warm sheltered position.
- crassifolia.** HYM-1. Pkt. 50c
- Low shrub from New Zealand with many stiff branches covered with white furrowed bark and thick leathery leaves; white and black berries, very showy, 2-4 ft., HP.

HYOSCYAMUS

(hy-oh-SY-ah-mus)

- Funnel-shaped flowers in spikes called Henbane, found on poor soil. Some species are grown for medicinal uses. Henbane. Grown for ornamental and medicinal purposes.
- niger.** HYOS-1. Pkt. 10c
- Greenish yellow purple-veined flowers in leafy spikes, said to be poisonous to poultry. HB. 1 1/2 ft.
- patulum forrestii.** HYPR-5. Pkt. 40c

HYPERICOPHYLLUM

- compositum.** HYPER-1. Pkt. 50c
- Very attractive S. Rhododendron plant, 3-4 ft. tall, with bright orange flowers, heads 1/2-3/4 in., on long stems, blooming in summer.

HYPERICUM (hy-PER-i-kum)

- St. John's Wort. Perennial plants and shrubs, very decorative, usually with yellow flowers with many showy stamens. They grow easily in loamy or sandy soil, best in a semi-shady position; useful in the rock garden or the border. Some are not real hardy in the N. and if sheltered places, with winter protection, they will be grown even in Michigan. They are pretty plants.
- chinense.** HYPR-3. Pkt. 35c
- A late flowering shrub, 5 ft. high, not common.
- coris.** HYPR-6. Pkt. 35c
- hookerianum.** HYPR-1. Pkt. 25c
- A compact shrub for planting in the shrubbery, or as a single specimen; reddish branches and unusually large blue-green leaves; profuse golden yellow flowers, 2" across, one of the most showy species, long in bloom, and hardy south of N.Y., 6 ft.
- olympticum.** HYPR-4. Pkt. 50c
- A very brilliant plant for RG or front of border in sandy soil; clusters of large flowers filled with showy stamens and light green leaves, HP, 9".

- patulum.** HYPR-2. Pkt. 25c
- 3 foot shrub with large solitary or clustered flowers.
- forrestii.** HYPR-5F. Pkt. 35c
- Has larger flowers.
- polyphyllum.** HYPR-7. Pkt. 25c
- Dwarf shrublet with golden blossoms; 7" tall, HP.
- repens.** HYPR-8. Pkt. 25c
- Good; neat habit plant for sunny corner; brightest yellow flowers, 6", HP.

IBERIS (y-BEE-ris)

- CANDYTUFT. Small to medium sized annual and perennial herbaceous plants, native of S. Europe, hardy and easy to grow. There are two distinct kinds, the half hardy annuals and the perennials. The annuals are used in the rock garden and for edging or in pots, and will bloom the entire season if kept from seeding. The perennials bloom only in the spring. Both are low growing, do well in ordinary garden soil and require little care. Sow seeds of the annuals outdoors in mid-May as they do not take to transplanting. The larger the planting the better the effect. Germination is fast and growth rapid. The perennials can be sown in the fall.
- affinis.** IBER-2. Pkt. 10c
- Erect annual to 16"; flowers white with lilac tinge, slightly fragrant.
- amara.** IBER-14. Pkt. 15c
- Rocket Candytuft. Small annual Candytuft with large fragrant white flowers, erect to 12"; this is a favorite flower type and includes the various types, such as the Empress races, Hyacinth-flowered, etc.
- coronaria.** IBER-6C. Pkt. 15c
- White crown.
- Empress name.** IBER-6EN. Pkt. 20c
- A very dwarf form of Empress.
- princeps.** IBER-6P. Pkt. 15c
- Very dwarf but with heavy white spikes.
- White Rocket.** IBER-6WR. Pkt. 10c
- Also listed as Spiral.
- Miniature Gem.** IBER-6MG. Pkt. 20c
- A NEW dwarf of Hyacinth type about 4" tall and producing 4-6 spikes.
- gibraltarica.** IBER-1. Pkt. 10c
- (Gibraltar Candytuft). Evergreen perennial with light purple or lilac flowers in flat clusters.
- juncunda.** IBER-3. Pkt. 20c
- Especially listed as Aethionema coridifolium Labran. Stone Crop. HB. 4-10" tall, flowers rosy lilac in short dense

racemes.

- saxifilla.** IBER-10. Pkt. 50c
- Perennial evergreen to 6" tall; flowers white in corymb.
- sempervirens.** IBER-9. Pkt. 15c
- Edging Candytuft. Evergreen with white flowers, 1 cm. like heads, 1 ft., HP.
- tenoreana.** IBER-12. Pkt. 15c
- Evergreen HP, 6-8" tall; flowers white or rose in a short umbel-like raceme, Spain.
- (UMBELLATA: Globe Candytuft). Annual, branching freely, to 15-in. tall. This is the popular garden Candytuft, with many varieties.
- umbellata, Best Mixed.** IBER-8C. Pkt. 10c
- Globe Candytuft. Annual to 16", branching freely and the most popular of the Candytufts for garden planting. In many colors.
- Carmine.** IBER-8M. Pkt. 15c
- White.** IBER-8W. Pkt. 15c
- Lilac.** IBER-8L. Pkt. 15c
- Purple.** IBER-8U. Pkt. 15c
- Dunnett's Crimson.** IBER-8C. Pkt. 15c
- Rose Cardinal.** IBER-8RC. Pkt. 15c
- Giant Hyacinth-Flowered, White.** IBER-5. Pkt. 10c; or 50c
- Empress.** IBER-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
- Large spikes of the purest white, erect habit.
- Hyacinth-Flowered White.** IBER-7. Pkt. 15c; or 90c
- Reselected Florist Strain. This is a superior strain, 15-in. tall with enormous trusses of uniform blossoms.
- Best Mixed.** IBER-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
- Umbellata, in all its colors.
- Annual Species Mixed.** IBER-11X. Pkt. 10c
- Large flowering varieties.

English Holly. More beautiful than the native Hollies with larger and denser clusters of berries but not as hardy; in sheltered spots it is grown up to N.Y. state or Mich., but is best in the northwest.

—**cornuta.** ILEX-4. Pkt. 35c

Much like I. aquifolium but more hardy in the E. states; 10 ft., shrubby in growth.

—**granata.** ILEX 5. Pkt. 35c

Japanese Holly. Evergreen and fine for the garden making fine background or formal shrub.

—**fragilis.** ILEX-2. Pkt. 25c

—**glabra.** ILEX-6. Pkt. 35c

Inkberry. Native evergreen species, hardy in the N. but with black fruits; has excellent smooth dark foliage effective in shady N. corner.

—**insignis.** ILEX-1. Pkt. 25c

Small evergreen tree for lawn or shrubbery; toothed leaves often 9" long, large globose berries. Hardiness uncertain.

—**laevigata.** ILEX-7. Pkt. 25c

Smooth Winterberry. Red or scarlet berries in clusters and should be grown for the garden; makes fine effect in swampy part when planted in groups.

—**opaca.** ILEX-8. Pkt. 40c

The native Holly found from Mass. to Fla. and Texas and the main species from which the Xmas Holly co. is; leaves evergreen spiny and brilliant red berries, seed from its northern range.

—**verticillata.** ILEX-9. Pkt. 35c

A species that should be grown; clustered scarlet berries and used mainly as the Xmas twigs of the florist; mass in swampy places but will grow well in the border where sufficient moisture and acid soil.

—**Mixed Holly.** ILEX-10X. Pkt. 30c

This is made up of all the species of Ilex or Holly that we list as well as a few more. Those wishing to make an extended planting of Holly should write us for prices on the seed in pound lots or less. Mixed Holly at 75c per lb.; 1/4 lb. \$2.40, prepaid.

IMPATIENS (im-PAY-shi-enz)

- (Touch-Me-Not, Snapweed). Interesting genus of greenhouse, border and wild garden plants, differing so in form and habit that only the spur formed by one of the three sepals and the way the ripe seed pod quickly curl at a touch to reveal the ripe seed, reveals their relationship.
- balsamina.** ILEX-3. Pkt. 25c
- (Golden Balm). This is the popular garden Balsam with its rose-shaped flowers in white, lavender, lemon, yellow, and many shades of red crowded closely to the leafy stems. Seeds sown indoors in April and set out in June will continue to bloom till frost when most flowers are gone. Requires rich, sandy loam, ample moisture, some shade and plenty of room, space 2-ft. apart. Pinch off first buds and remove side shoots if a heavily flowered central spike is wanted; 2-ft. tall.
- Single Mixed.** IMP-25X. Pkt. 10c
- Rose Flowered Mixed.** IMP-25R. Pkt. 15c
- The double flowers are clustered in the axils of the leaves on short stems giving the plant a rose-like appearance, white, rose and red shades; tall sun, rich soil, plenty of moisture, 20-in.
- Camellia-flowered, Mixed.** IMP-2CX. Pkt. 15c
- Double Camellia-like flowers in brightest colors.
- Dwarf Mixed.** IMP-2DX. Pkt. 15c
- Dwarf bushy plants, double flowers.
- Double Bush-flowering, Mixed.** IMP-2DBX. Pkt. 15c
- These make the finest specimens in the border, also a hedge, growing 3 ft. tall with the flowers very prominent.
- Scarlet.** IMP-2DS. Pkt. 15c

I. Holsti: Red-striped stems and flowers varying from white to scarlet; grown as greenhouse plants, house plants and for summer border subjects. Tender perennial.

—**Vermilion.** IMP-3V. Pkt. 15c

—**Morganite.** IMP-5. Pkt. 50c

Large flowering, salmon.

—**Schottengut.** IMP-6. Pkt. 50c

Dark red, an especially fine plant.

—**Salmon Dwarf.** IMP-3DS. Pkt. 15c

—**Best Mixed.** IMP-3X. Pkt. 15c

I. Sultanii. Best known greenhouse subject. Long a favorite house plant. Easily grown and flowers indoors the year round. It can be set out in a partly shaded spot in the garden where it will form a bushy 15-in. plant, with an abundance of bloom.

—**Carmine.** IMP-7M. Pkt. 15c

—**Dwarf Carmine.** IMP-7DM. Pkt. 15c

—**Dwarf Hybrids.** IMP-7DH. Pkt. 15c

—**Karmazinwag.** IMP-7. Pkt. 50c

A new dwarf variety in a glistering carmine. Very choice.

—**Hybrids.** IMP-8. Pkt. 20c

INCARVILLEA

(in-kahr-VIL-ee-ah)

Showy and fairly hardy perennials from China; plants produce terminal clusters of red or yellow flowers above the basal group of vivid green leaves; flowers tubular with a broadly expanded 5-lobed rim. Thrive in rich but light, well drained soil in sunny location. Plant seeds in spring or summer for flowering the following summer; in the N. give winter protection.

—**delavayi.** INCAR-1. Pkt. 25c

2-ft. tall, rose-purple flowers with yellow tubes, very fine, late flowering perennial.

—**Olgae.** INCAR-3. Pkt. 25c

Has sprays of pretty tubular rose-pink flowers and finely cut foliage, HP, 2 1/2 ft.

—**grandiflora brevipes.** INCAR-4. Pkt. 50c

One of the best for the Rock Garden; large brilliant crimson-purple gloriole-like flowers and pretty foliage, 9-12" HP.

—**variabilis.** INCAR-2. Pkt. 25c

An easy to grow annual ever-bloomer, flowers are trumpets reminding one of Gloriosa, blending of cream into pale rose, foliage fern-like, 2-ft.

INDIGOFERA (in-di-GO-fer-ah)

Plants of Pea family, with sprays of somewhat pea-shaped flowers, rather tender and requiring greenhouse or window treatment in N.

—**dosata.** INDI-1. Pkt. 25c

A species from India.

—**potanina.** INDI-2. Pkt. 25c

A hardy shrub with mauve-purple flowers.

INULA (IN-yu-ia)

Great daisy-like heads of yellow or orange on rather tall plants; easy in sunny places in ordinary soil; summer flowering species are especially valuable for ball display; all are hardy.

—**glandulosa.** INUL-3. Pkt. 15c

Caucasian Inula. Heads solitary, yellow; 4 ft. tall, HP.

—**thapsoides.** INUL-11. Pkt. 25c

—**oculus-cristi.** INUL-2. Pkt. 25c

Plants are magnificent, 5-6 ft. high and 3-4 ft. across and covered with myriads of small yellow rayed flowers from Aug.-Oct., perennial.

—**royale.** INUL-1. Pkt. 35c

One of the finest species with huge crinkled leaves and narrow rayed sunflowers of rich golden yellow, 6 in. across in late summer; for border, 2 ft., HP

IPOMOEA (y-poh-MEE-ah)

(Morning Glories). Easily grown vines in any fairly good soil; never plant until soil is thoroughly warm, if too cold seeds will only rot, even in southern Cal. they should not be planted until late May. Fling a small pinch of seed helps considerably in germinating; always seed liberally, sandiest part of the garden, planting where they are to remain as they resent transplanting. Keep plants on the soil, reduce early and abundant flowering and sparse leaf growth; a poor soil is better than a rich one, and no fertilizer; best on wall, fence or trellis, about 8-ft. tall. See Convolvulus for other, so-called Morning Glories.

—**L. purpurea.** PURPUREA: This is the common garden Morning Glory which comes in many varieties as listed below.

—**Cornell.** IPOM-1. Pkt. 15c; or \$1.00

Large flower type, Morning Glory, with corolla red, bordered white flowers, free blooming, attractive bright green foliage.

—**Heavenly Blue.** IPOM-2. Pkt. 15c; or 60c

(Clarke's Early Strain). Sky-blue shading golden-yellow in throat, very early.

—**Pearly Gates.** IPOM-3. Pkt. 15c; or \$1.30

Vigorous, free blooming, pure white with taint creamy sheen near center.

—**Rose Marie.** IPOM-4. Pkt. 15c; or 70c

Only double flowered Ipomoea, deep rose, early flowering.

—**Scarlet O'Hara.** IPOM-5. Pkt. 15c; or \$1.00

Dark wine red, early, attractive foliage, 3 1/2 in. flowers.

—**White Magic.** IPOM-6. Pkt. 15c; or 70c

Very early and free flowering. Large (deep) white blending to cream at base, throat, making a heavy cascade of flowers over trellis.

—**Red, White and Blue.** IPOM-7X. Pkt. 15c; or 70c

Equal mixture of Scarlet O'Hara, Heavenly Blue and White Magic, for those wishing a red, white and blue combination.

—**Large-flowered Mixed.** IPOM-8X. Pkt. 15c; or 70c

Blend of the above varieties.

—**I.hederacea.** IPOM-9. Pkt. 15c; or 70c

Twining annual, 3 1/2 ft. high; flowers blue or deep purple, 2" long; following forms are all improved ones.

—**grandiflora.** IPOM-10G. Pkt. 15c

Ivy leaved strain, rapid growing vines, flowering in 6 weeks from seed. The source of the large flowering Japanese or Imperial forms. Colors blue, purple, pink, or rose.

—**Striped.** IPOM-10GS. Pkt. 15c

Same as above except it being a striped leaf strain, with large flowers.

—**Mixed.** IPOM-10X. Pkt. 10c

—**bona nox.** IPOM-9. Pkt. 10c; or 40c

Purple throat shading to lavender, a night flowering favorite in the moonlight garden.

—**dissecta.** IPOM-17. Pkt. 20c

Large seeded, wild Morning Glory, native of Texas, HP.

—**lindeheimeri.** IPOM-16. Pkt. 20c

Perennial vine with 1 inch purplish flowers, native of Texas.

—**limbata, hybrids mixed.** IPOM-12. Pkt. 15c

—**imperialis, Mixed.** IPOM-13. Pkt. 15c; or 50c

The Japanese or Imperial Morning Glories. This strain is especially large, with a very good color selection.

—**Nil Mixed.** IPOM-13X. Pkt. 15c

Sometimes listed as I. imperialis. Twining or trailing tender perennials to 6 ft.; flowers in blue, rose, white, etc., also known as the Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

—**occiflora.** IPOM-14. Pkt. 10c; or 40c

(Moonflower). Black seed. They are now classified as Calonyction aculeatum. Flowers open all night and close at noon, except on cloudy days, growing to 20-feet

in good soil. Tender annuals. Dark and notch seed before planting; they can be started in small pots indoors a month earlier.

—**White Seeded.** IPOM-15. Pkt. 10c; or 40c

IRIS

These are easily grown from seed, the growing of which is very interesting and entertaining, especially those gardeners who have the experimental urge. The most important point in iris is that cold instead of warmth is required in their germination; sow seeds outdoors in late fall so they will have the benefit of winter freezing. If planted in the spring use the refrigerating method as explained elsewhere; after the seeds germinate they may be transplanted most any time. Like the growing of Dahlias, Gladioli and many other such flowers, iris is a hobby, and the developing of new types, colors and combinations.

—**Alaska.** IRIS-1. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf blue, gathered on Kodiak Island and most likely I. setosa which is 18-in. tall, beautiful, deep purplish-blue flowers.

—**bracteata.** IRIS-34. Pkt. 50c

A flower wide leaves and large deep yellow flowers veined with bro'ish purple; from Oregon, 1 ft., HP.

—**bucharica.** IRIS-36. Pkt. 75c

June Section. White and yellow flowers, 1 ft. tall, for hot, dry part of RG.

—**clarkii.** IRIS-11. Pkt. 25c

Yellow bright blue, blotched violet throat yellow line for a sunny bog garden.

—**clarkii x chrysographes.** IRIS-22. Pkt. 7

—Vilmorin Choice Mixed.

IRIS-9.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c

A blend made up by a leading French grower, and should contain many different types.

—Saler's Blend.

IRIS-10x. Pkt. 25c

ISATIS (Y-sah-tis)

Wood. Annual, biennial and perennial plants (Crucifer Family). Erect or branching with small yellow or yellowish flowers. There are two species especially ornamental, both easily grown from seed.

—glauca.

ISAT-1. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, used in the border, flowers yellow in very large clusters, to 4 ft. tall.

ISOLOMA (y-soh-LOH-ma)

Greenhouse plants grown for their orange-purple or scarlet flowers.

—hirsutum.

ISOL-1. Pkt. 50c

4 to 6 flowers purple with spotted limb, long and seedling.

IXIA (IK-si-ah)

S. African herbs related to Iris, producing slender spikes, small funnel-shaped flowers in bright colors. The foliage is grass-like, spring flowering and not hardy in the N. The bulbs should be planted in the fall; they are especially good for the West Coast region.

IXIA-1. Pkt. 50c

IXORA (ik-SOH-rah)

Warm house woody plants with showy flower clusters and evergreen foliage. It is very desirable, of easy culture with the showiest flowers combined with evergreen foliage, spring seedling best.

—coccinea.

IXOR-1. Pkt. 50c

Most popular greenhouse species with white and yellowish flowers.

IXIOLIRION (ik-si-oh-LI-ri-on)

Siberian Blue Bells. Summer blooming bulbous plants with violet or blue lily-like flowers in flat heads. They are tender and bulbs must be lifted and stored indoors over winter.

—montanum.

IXIO-1. Pkt. 50c

For RG or border in sun, rather sandy soil; rather large bright lavender-blue stars in May; fairly 'ardy. 15".

JACARANDA (jak-ah-RAN-dah)

Tropical American trees or shrubs of Bignoniaceae family, easily grown from seed and some are used as street trees in the South but in the North only as greenhouse specimens.

—acutifolia.

JAC-1. Pkt. 35c

Sometimes listed as *J. mimosifolia*. Elegantly finely cut fern-like leaves and loose clusters of large blue flowers.

JASIONE (jaz-i-OH-ne)

Annuals and perennials of the Bellflower Family with blue or white flowers borne in heads and useful in the border or rock garden; all are easy to grow in ordinary good garden soil, in sun or partial shade.

—perennis.

JAS-1. Pkt. 20c

Shepherd's or Sheep Scabiosa. Forms tufted rosettes or oblong leaves with globular heads 1-2" across, in pale blue. Plant 6-8" apart, 1 ft. tall, HP. Our strain is being greatly improved over the regular type. After flowering cut back for flowers in fall.

JASMINUM

Tropical or sub-tropical deciduous or evergreen shrubs, some climbers. They can be grown outdoors in the S. but are greenhouse plants in the N. where they are grown for their showy fragrant flowers; a good loamy soil is ideal.

—humile.

JASM-1. Pkt. 25c

A favorite plant in the S. for growing against pillars or fences, producing a vast number of flexible branches with small leaves and 1" long tubular yellow flowers very fragrant; full sun, to 20 ft., half hardy shrub.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UPS, see *Viola saxatilis*.

JUNIPERUS

Juniper. Small and medium sized evergreen trees and shrubs and includes many of the finest ornamentals used in landscaping. Most of them are very hardy and they grow well most any where, except in shade and wet ground; a few are found, however, in marshes.

—pseudo-sabiana.

JUN-1. Pkt. 30c

Small tree or shrub to 30 ft. with spreading branches, leaves gray or green with whitish band.

—recurva.

JUN-2. Pkt. 30c

Erect shrub with thick and short branches.

KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form and grown out doors in far S. but are greenhouse plants in the N. In seedling stage make fine pot plants for Xmas. A gritty soil, ample moisture when growing, full sun, no drafts. They are very good plants and well worth growing.

—lanceolatum.

KALA-1. Pkt. 50c

A So. African species, small orange-yellow flowers massed up 2-3 ft. spikes. Whole plant viscid.

KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form with fleshy oval leaves and a mass of bright colored flowers that remain bright in the winter. They are grown out doors in the S. but are greenhouse plants in the N. In seedling stage make fine pot plants for Xmas. A gritty soil, ample moisture when growing, full sun, no drafts. They are very good plants and well worth growing.

—Blossfeldiana.

KALA-3. Pkt. 35c

A GH plant, 12 in. tall with bright red flowers. Known in the trade also as *K. glaberrima* v. *coccinea*.

—Eranthis.

KALA-3T. Pkt. 35c

A dwarf variety of the above, best of the type.

—lanceolata.

KALA-1. Pkt. 50c

Orange flowers, on 2-3 ft. stems; succulent.

—thyriflora.

KALA-2. Pkt. 50c

White flowers, stems 5-6 ft., large, thick leaves, bright colored in winter; whole stem and flower covered with a white wax. From S. Rhodesia.

KENELWORTH IVY: see *Cymbalaria*.

KOCHIA (KOH-ki-ah)

(Summer Cypress, Mexican Fire Bush, Burning Bush). Fast growing annual plants mostly used as specimens and for hedges; the foliage is small, dense and a bright green in the spring but a deeper shade in the summer turning bronze-red in the fall. Easy to grow in moderately rich soil, either from seed started indoors or in open ground early in May; their uniform shape and size makes them good plants for quick growing hedges, 3-ft.

—scoparia v. *trichophila*.

KOC-1T.

A vigorous dense habit and turning to a purple-red in fall. A very commonly grown plant for hedges, etc., HA.

—childia.

KOC-1. Pkt. 10c, 1/2 oz. 20c

Most popular type, plants turn red in fall, 3-ft.

KNIPHOPIA (nip-HOH-fi-ah)

(Torch-lily, Red-hot-Poker, Poker Plant and Flame-flower, also listed as Tritoma). Most striking garden plants for autumn flowers, with their dense, spear-shaped spikes of red or yellow tubular flowers rising like skyrocket above other plants; seed sown very early indoors will produce some flowers the first year. Where the climate is too severe during winter they may be dug up and stored in dry soil over winter, the species hybridize freely.

—caulescens.

KNIP-7. Pkt. 30c

A vigorous species with broad Yucca-like leaves and dense racemes about 6 in. long comprised of tubular flowers 1 1/2 in. long, blood-red at first, turning golden yellow; one of harder species and worth trying in the N., 4 ft., HP.

—gracilis.

KNIP-2. Pkt. 15c

Orange-red flowers.

—Early hybrids.

KNIP-4. Pkt. 10c

Perennial, American grown hybrids.

—Pater's Hybrids.

KNIP-5. Pkt. 15c

Very large brilliant red.

—Uvaria Hybrid, gr. f.

KNIP-3. Pkt. 15c

Most common garden species, large flowered, mixed, perennial.

—Royal Castle Hybrids.

KNIP-3R.

A splendid NEW color range and in perfect form.

—Lubbe's Selections.

KNIP-3L. Pkt. 20c

An European growers' selection, extra large.

—Vericres, Hybrids.

KNIP-1. Pkt. 15c

Creamy white and coral red flowers, early.

—Mixed.

KNIP-5x. Pkt. 15c

A mixture of above together with other varieties as received.

LACHENALIA

Cape Cowslip. Small bulbous plants from S. Africa usually with 2 basal leaves, red or yellow flowers in racemes or spikes; plant in pots of rich loam in Aug., keep in cool frame till late in Nov., then remove indoors to a cool temperature, when plant has ripened keep dry and in dark place till Aug.

—gl. incana.

LACH-1. Pkt. 50c

To 1 ft., flowers 3/4" long, erect, white, red, yellow or tinged blue.

LAGURUS (lah-GEU-rus)

(Hares-tail or Rabbit-tail Grass). An annual ornamental grass, sometimes grown indoors as a pot plant and also for dry flowers in the winter, can also be used as an edging grass, 6-9 inches.

—ovatus.

LAGU-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c

Clump forming with soft woolly heads up to 2 in. long, 1 ft., HP.

LANTANA (lan-TAH-nah)

Shrubby plants resembling Verbenas to which they are related. They are tropical plants and natives from the Gulf States south and are fine greenhouse plants as well as for the garden. Being tender they must be started early indoors and protected against cold and frosts. Seeds are slow to germinate.

—Braum's Dwarf Hybrids.

LANT-1.

(L. camara). Widely grown in the greenhouse and an excellent summer bedding plant. Low compact plants with pretty Verbenalike flower heads in white, rose, orange, scarlet, etc. They are perennials but tender in the N.

—Columbian species.

LANT-3. Pkt. 25c

Collected in Columbia and will be of interest to those growing Lantanas.

—French Hybrids.

LANT-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a French strain which is claimed to be extra choice. Otherwise same as above.

LAPEIROUSIA

(lap-ay-ROO-zhi-ah)

African bulbous plants having Freesia-like red and blue flowers. Hardy in N. in sandy soil and with protection; also grown in GH for cut flowers; lift and divide bulbs every 2-3 years.

—cruenta.

LAPE-1. Pkt. 20c

Bright scarlet flowers, 1 ft.

LATHYRUS (LATH-i-rus)

Both vines and erect plants, annuals and perennials with tendrils and showy flowers in white, shades of red, yellow and purple. The perennials grow well in ordinary soil and will stand some shade while the annuals require deep moist soil and full sunlight provide supports and if flowers are kept picked the blooming period will be lengthened.

—latifolius, Mixed.

LATH-IX. Pkt. 10c

(The perennial Sweet Pea). Useful for training on pillars, fences, old trees, castles and stone pillars, 5-6 ft. Plants early in spring.

—Pink Beauty.

LATH-2. Pkt. 10c

Rose Pearl.

LATH-5. Pkt. 15c

Red Beauty.

LATH-3. Pkt. 10c

White Pearl.

LATH-4. Pkt. 10c

Splendens.

LATH-6. Pkt. 20c

Campea. Peas; Pride of California. Huge crimson flowers of exceptional beauty on perennial branched vines standing the hottest sun; a very local plant from Calif.

LARKSPUR

Common name for the annual form of Delphinium. They are amongst the very best cut flower annuals and the greatly improved strains we are offering, it is hard to conceive of a more effective cut flower. They are cool weather plants and their bulbs should be sown in the fall in warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the cut flower market, are sown thick

LARKSPUR

like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color.

In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. If very early sown, seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warm rains will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results in spring sowing.

COCKADE STRAIN:

A new type, recently introduced that has been especially liked by the florists and commercial growers. Tall, symmetrical plants, bearing long branches of full double flowers; be sure to try this new type this year, 4-ft. High class blend of all the varieties and colors.

—Cockade Type, Mixed.

LARK-1.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

—Rosy-lilac.

LARK-2RL. Pkt. 15c

—Salmon-pink.

LARK-2SP. Pkt. 15c

—Sapphire.

LARK-2S. Pkt. 15c

—Pastel Shades.

LARK-2. Pkt. 10c

oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Beautiful blend of soft pastel colors, correctly blended for cutting.

—Blue Cockade.

LARK-27. Pkt. 15c

A rich lilac-blue, exquisite color.

—White Cockade.

LARK-28. Pkt. 15c

A pure white in this beautiful type.

Giant Imperial Type:

Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, they are most popular for cutting and garden display. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers on 4-5 ft. stems, requiring but half the space of the old type. These will be the best for the average outdoor grower. Oz. 75c.

—Blue Bell.

LARK-10. Pkt. 15c

—Blue Spire.

LARK-5. Pkt. 10c

—Cattleya.

LARK-11. Pkt. 15c

A new late flowering rosy-lilac, highly recommended.

—Carmine King.

LARK-6. Pkt. 10c

Improved. A new very distinct improvement over the old Carmine King; holds its color under trying conditions and has the largest flowers in the King type to date; deep carmine-rose.

—Coral King.

LARK-13. Pkt. 15c

A bluish-white color.

—Daintiness.

LARK-3D. Pkt. 15c

Deeper shade of lavender-blue with large and more fully double flowers.

—Dazzler.

LARK-15. Pkt. 15c

Early flowering bright carmine.

—Exquisite Pink improved.

LARK-16. Pkt. 15c

—Exquisite Rose.

LARK-17. Pkt. 15c

Rose-pink.

—Gloria Improved.

LARK-18. Pkt. 15c

Deeper salmon.

—Lilac King.

LARK-19. Pkt. 15c

Rich lilac.

—Lilac Queen.

LARK-20. Pkt. 15c

A NEW rich lilac shading to lavender-blue.

—Lilac Spire.

LARK-21. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant pink on salmon.

—Pink Perfection.

LARK-12. Pkt. 15c

—Rose King.

LARK-29. Pkt. 15c

—Roseland.

LARK-22. Pkt. 15c

Rose suffused salmon.

—Sweet Lavender.

LARK-23. Pkt. 15c

A NEW light lavender-blue; very pretty.

—The Empress.

LARK-24. Pkt. 15c

A NEW rose-pink, shaded salmon, highly recommended.

—White King.

LARK-25. Pkt. 15c

Pure white with large double flowers.

—White Spire.

LARK-26. Pkt. 15c

A pure white, very popular.

—Miss California.

LARK-7. Pkt. 10c

Beautiful deep rose on salmon.

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES.

SEPARATE: 1/4 lb. \$3.25; lb. \$10.00

Stock Flowered Strain:

—Dark Blue.

LARK-4DB. Pkt. 15c

—Light Blue.

LARK-4LB. Pkt. 15c

—Exquisite Pink.

LARK-4EP. Pkt. 15c

—La France.

LARK-4FP. Pkt. 15c

—A dainty salmon-pink.

LARK-4Z. Pkt. 15c

—Rosebud.

LARK-4R. Pkt. 15c

—gloriosum. LILY-13. Pkt. 75c.
A beautiful new German hybrid Lily,
30"-60" tall, flower like L. regale, white.
Highly recommended.

An indispensable species in any Lily
collection, quite easy but best on heavy
loam, wide-spaced, spotted orange flowers
with a green line down each petal; flowers
in August, and is often called "the orange
specimen." Culture (A) or (B).

—jamkoe. LILY-22. Pkt. 50c.
An extremely rare species from Bulgaria,
sometimes regarded as a variety of
L. Carnation. Flowers white with bright
yellow, unspotted. Culture (D), 3 ft. HP.

—longiflorum praecox. LILY-25. Pkt. 35c.
Pure white flowers exactly like longiflorum
White Queen except that this has
4-5 flowers per stem. Easy from seed,
Culture B.

—maragon v. Cattaneo. LILY-40.
Pkt. 40c.
Very pretty variety, tall.

—maragon (Stria). LILY-41. Pkt. 30c.
A strain from Hungary of which we do
not have detailed remarks for this issue.

—maragon. LILY-4. Pkt. 25c.
(Turks Cap). Purple with dark brown
spots. 3 1/2 ft. Culture C.

—Maragon. LILY-M2a. Pkt. 30c.
Seed collected in Pötschenhof, near
Bad-Auss, Austria.

—marag: n album. LILY-4a. Pkt. 50c.
—maragon dalmaticum. LILY-24.
Pkt. 30c.

Moderate sized Turk's-cap flowers in
deep maroon, almost black; these are the
best of the slow germinating lilies.
Culture (D) is best, 3 ft. HP.

—maragon x Hansonii. LILY-23. Pkt. 30c.
A very important group of hybrids, very
hardy, vigorous and easy in most
gardens; variable in color, yellows, reds and
near pinks.

—maragon. album x Hansonii. LILY-15.
Pkt. 50c.

The white form of L. maragon is much
more easier in gardens than the colored
varieties and these crasser should give
especially fine hybrids.

—macrophyllum. LILY-5. Pkt. 25c.
(Natholium macrophyllum). A very rare
plant, for pot or coldframe culture except
in mild climates; several rose-pink funnel-
shaped flowers 2" long; prefers acid peaty
soil and half shade, not -c-; flowers in
mid-summer. 18".

—michiganense. LILY-35. Pkt. 60c.
—Mrs. Backhouse Hybrids. LILY-21.
Pkt. 50c.

The most famous of the Maragon Hy-
brids, bulbs, even seedlings are very ex-
pensive and with some patience the gar-
dener can obtain them with little expense
from seed.

—nepalense. LILY-6. Pkt. 25c.
Magnificent species of striking beauty,
bell-shaped flowers on slender erect stems,
greenish yellow outside and soft yellow
within, flushed towards the base with
purplish black, very sweet scented, rosy.
Culture B.

—philippinense, formosanum. LILY-7.
Pkt. 25c.
(Philippine Lily). White tinted green at
base, 1-3 ft. Culture B.

—regale. LILY-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00;
lb. \$10.00.

White, canary yellow throat, 3-6 ft. Cul-
ture A.

—Creelman Hybrids. LILY-9C. Pkt. 25c.
Hybrid between L. regale and L. Sar-
gentine, flowers habit similar and later
blooming.

—White Queen. LILY-9W. Pkt. 25c.
A beautiful, hardy Lily of easy culture,
stem rooting, blooming in June, partial
shade; to 2 ft. tall; small recurved flowers
in seeping wax red. Coral Lily. Culture A.

—tigrinum. LILY-27. Pkt. 50c.
Hardy, one of most popular species,
orange-red spotted with deep purple, July.
Aug., increased rapidly by self sown bul-
bils; best in friable sandy loam and peat
or leaf mold, avoid droughts and strong
winds, plant bulbs 5-7" deep and use 6-8
size. Easy culture. Culture A and B,
slow germination.

—tigrinum x macmowickii. LILY-2.
Pkt. 50c.

—thompsonianum. LILY-10. Pkt. 35c.
(Natholium). Many fragrant, rose-pink
flowers with deep purple centers. This
and Natholium macrophyllum are reason-
ably hardy and quite easily grown, but
produce their leaves in autumn and re-
quire careful protection to prevent damage
by freezing; seed germinate irregularly,
a few the first spring, others later.

—washingtonianum. LILY-12. Pkt. 50c.
White flowers fading to pink, fragrant;
suited to dry situations but requiring good
drainage; not an easy Lily but a lovely
one. 2-3 ft. HP.

—wallichianum. LILY-11. Pkt. 25c.
White flowers, large, sweet scented. Cul-
ture B.

—willmotiae. LILY-33. Pkt. 50c.
Bright orange, sandy leaf mould, shade,
2-3 ft.

—Lily Blend. LILY-12X. Pkt. 25c.
Containing 20 or more hardy species.
Better try culture B. and C.

NOTE: We can quote on quantities of Lily
seed but due to the uncertainty of delivery
we would rather you inquire first—just
drop us a postal.

LIMNANTHES (lim-NAN-thies)

Small annual plants, easily grown from
seed; make fine plants for the border.

—Douglasii. LIMN-1. Pkt. 15c.
Meadow Foam. Also called Floerkea
in some seed catalogs. Annual with finely
cut yellowish green leaves and fragrant
white flowers. It will grow in low damp
places and in masses gives a charming
effect. It is easily grown from seed sown
early in spring.

LIMONIUM (li-MOH-ni-um)

Statice, Sea Lavender, Sea Pinks. Com-
mon name for Statice and a highly prized
flower in the greenhouse, border, rock
garden and for dried flowers. As ever-
lasting they are especially long lasting
and of real value.

—bellidifolium. LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c.
Lined sometimes as L. caspia.

L. sinuatum. LIMO-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.
Golden yellow flowers, 2 ft.

—capitatum. LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c.
A dwarf species suitable for the sunny
rock garden, with very small leaves and
branching stems bearing many pale-lilac
flowers. HP. 6 in.

—dumosus. LIMO-11. Pkt. 20c.
Giant heads of silvery-pink flowers. HP.

—latifolium. LIMO-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 95c.
Perennial with immense lavender-purple
heads in a cool location. Especially
valuable for floral design.

—New Hybrids. LIMO-4NH. Pkt. 15c.
—Rose. LIMO-4MR. Pkt. 15c.

—suecicolum. LIMO-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c.
A standard market strain of value.

—True Blue. LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.
A fine California blue market strain.

—Pastel Shades. LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c.
—New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11.
Pkt. 15c.

—Choice Mixed. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c;
oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c.

—Limonium Blend. LIMO-X. Pkt. 10c.
This collection containing all the differ-
ent species and varieties.

—suecicolum. LIMO-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c.
Russian or Rat-tail Statice. Hardy an-
nual with bright rose spikes, 30-in. tall.
This is an easily grown house plant as
well as for the garden, seed planted in
SINUATUM: Biennial or perennial, grow
as a hardy annual; leaves form a low
rosette at base of the stiff angular branch-
ing flower stalk. These are very popular
for dried flowers.

—Kamp's Tall Improved. LIMO-4.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.
Improve blue, especially valued on the
market.

—markkonigsen. LIMO-5. Pkt. 15c.
A new Swiss strain in a perfect blue.

—Market Grower's Blue. LIMO-8.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 85c.

A standard market strain of value.

—True Blue. LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.
A fine California blue market strain.

—Pastel Shades. LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c.
—New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11.
Pkt. 15c.

—Choice Mixed. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c;
oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c.

—Limonium Blend. LIMO-X. Pkt. 10c.
This collection containing all the differ-
ent species and varieties.

LIPPIA (LIP-i-ah)

Tender herbs and shrubs of Verbena
Family with rose, purple or white flowers
in spikes or clusters.

—citrodora. LIPP-1. Pkt. 20c.
Lemon Verbena. Lemon-scented foliage;
in Calif. or Fla. it can be grown outdoors
and reaches 10 ft. in N. it is tender. They
do well outdoors in the summer and can
be taken indoors in winter.

LINARIA (ly-NAY-ri-ah)

Rather low growing plants, annual, bi-
ennial and perennial (Flower of the
Lion). The flowers are like
the Linaria. Snapdragons. The annuals
should be started indoors. They are all
easily grown from seed. Kenilworth Ivy
formally classified here is Cymbalaria
Mauris (which see).

—alpina. LINA-7. Pkt. 15c.
A low spreading plant, fine frosty
leaves, bright lavender flowers having
an orange palate; nice RG. HP. 8 in.

—macedonica major. LINA-6. Pkt. 50c.
—maroccana, Early Bouquet. LINA-1.
Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Grows 8-in. tall and covered with dainty
flowers in shades of pink, rose, cream,
yellow, lavender and white, blooming
early all summer and into the fall.

—Fairy Bride. LINA-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.
A French strain similar to Fairy Bouquet.

—Excelsior Hybrids. LINA-5. Pkt. 15c.
Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Small spikes with flowers in yellow,
crimson, pink, purple, etc. June-Sept., 1-ft.

—organifolium. LINA-4. Pkt. 15c.
—reticulata. LINA-8. Pkt. 15c.

Purple-net Toad-flax. 4 ft. annual, pur-
ple netted veined flowers with orange
or yellow palate.

—trionanthophora. LINA-3. Pkt. 60c.
A very rare Spanish species with pink
and purple flowers, very attractive erect
growing for rock or wall garden, 5" HP.

—yillosa. LINA-12. Pkt. 15c.
Very choice and uncommon and prob-
ably not obtainable elsewhere; gray hairy
leaves and lavender flowers; 3" tall.

L. maroccana:
Fast growing. Annual to 1 1/2 ft., very
popular as garden annuals, especially for
cut flowers; are easily grown from seed
sown where plants are to grow. There
are many varieties, all of which have
growing for rock or wall garden, 5" HP.

—Golden Gem. LINA-1GG. Pkt. 15c.
A beautiful golden yellow.

—Fairy Rose. LINA-1FR. Pkt. 15c.
A clear rose pink.

—Diadem. LINA-1D. Pkt. 15c.
A large flowered, compact variety, violet
with white eye.

—Excelsior Hybrids. LINA-1EH. Pkt. 15c.
These come in many combinations and
are very charming.

—Fairy Bouquet. LINA-1FB. Pkt. 15c.
Large flowered, 8" high and comes in
many new colors.

—Linaria Blend. LINA-X. Pkt. 10c.
All the various Linarias are in the col-
lection.

LINDHEIMERIA

Small genus of S.W. American annuals
with head of both ray and disk flowers.

—Texana. LIND-1. Pkt. 20c.
Star Cup. An easy attractive ever-bloom-
ing annual with flowers that have five
golden petals arranged to form both a
star and a cup, cuts well, 2 ft.

LINNAEA (li-NEE-ah)

—borealis. LINN-1. Pkt. 50c.
Twin-flower. A dainty trailing plant,
having small glossy green leaves and
small pink bell-shaped very fragrant
flowers. HP.

—compactum. LINN-1C. Pkt. 15c.
An extra dwarf compact strain, 6-in. tall
with yellow flowers, especially attractive
in the rock garden.

—grandiflorum, Mixed. LINN-3X. Pkt. 10c.
Flowering Flax. Annual to 2 ft.; flowers
1 1/2" across; it is very commonly grown,
its blue flowers making very attractive
cut flowers. Its varieties are especially
fine. This mixture contains all the var-
ieties.

—coeruleum. LINN-3C. Pkt. 15c.
Large bluish purple flowers, very showy.

—Roseum. LINN-3Z. Pkt. 15c.
Large rose-pink flowers.

—Rubrum. LINN-3R. Pkt. 15c.
Large bright red flowers.

—grandiflorum, Blue. LINN-3. Pkt. 10c;
1/2 oz. 40c.

The most popular flowering Flax, an-
nual, used much for cut flowers.

—roseum. LINN-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.
Same as blue colored flowers.

—Rubrum. LINN-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.
Same as red flowers. Very popular.

—narbonense. LINN-8. Pkt. 20c.
2 ft. HP; considered as one of the

best RG plants; sky-blue flowers with
white center and stamens.

—perenne, var. albiricum. LINN-6.
Pkt. 15c.

The most reliable perennial Flax. The
flowers are a good blue, 18 inches.

—White. LINN-6W. Pkt. 15c.
—Lewisii. LINN-7. Pkt. 25c.

Nothing more graceful than this native
Mont. blue Flax, 18-24-in. tall June-July.

—solseldios nanum. LINN-8. Pkt. 40c.
For a scarce or sunny ledge; coral buds
and white blooms, 3", not hardy in far N.

LIPPIA (LIP-i-ah)

Tender herbs and shrubs, mostly native
of warm countries and grown in GH in
the North.

—citrodora. LIPP-1. Pkt. 15c.
Lemon Verbena. Shrub, to 10 ft., flowers
white in spikes or terminal panicles;
leaves have a lemon scent. These can
be grown outdoors in such places as S.
Calif. In the N. they make nice plants
for boxes and baskets and good foliage
plants for winter house plants; they can
be plunged into the border during the
warm summer months.

LITHOFRAGMA

(lith-oh-FRAG-ma)

Small plants of the Saxifrage family
from western America with rounded, deep-
ly cut basal leaves and racemes of a few
quite showy pink or white flowers. They
are woodland plants and will grow under
pines or in the shady rock garden.

—parviflora. LITH-1. Pkt. 25c.
The plants are so deeply cleft as to
give a fringed appearance to the flowers;
occasionally produces tiny bubblets in the
leaf-axils or in place of flowers, 4-12", HP

LITTONIA (lit-TOH-ni-ah)

Climbing or erect plants of Lily family
with bell-shaped orange or yellow flowers
and tuberous roots; easy to grow in sunny
window, requiring rest in early winter.

—modesta. LITT-1. Pkt. 25c.
A good summer house plant; may be
either erect or climbing; orange bells over
1" across.

LOBELIA (loh-BEE-li-ah)

Annual and perennials, flowers gener-
ally blue or red. For garden purposes they
are divided into the 2 classes. The annuals
being most popular, are used as green
house plants, in beds and also as edgings
they are tender annuals.

—cardinalis. LOB-14. Pkt. 15c.
Cardinal Flower or Red Lobelia. Always
striking when seen blazing almost head-
high in colonies along creeks and little
branches of the Blue Ridge.

—Queen Victoria. LOB-14V. Pkt. 25c.
This is a dark red foliage and bright
red flowers variety; very attractive and
grows 4-5 ft.

—aliphilica. LOB-15. Pkt. 20c.
A 3 ft. HP, deep blue or purplish flowers
1" long, in racemes; best in moist soil
and shade.

L. erinus:
Edging Lobelia. Annual, 4-12" high,
partially trailing, with flowers in blue
shades with white or yellowish throats.
There are many improved varieties that
come true from seed and which produce
stronger and more robust plants than do
those from cuttings. Start seed indoors
for early flowers.

—Bedding Queen. LOB-2BQ. Pkt. 15c.
A very dwarf dark blue with white
eye, splendid.

—Blue Gown. LOB-2BG. Pkt. 15c.
Dwarf, compact, sky-blue flowers.

—Blue Stone. LOB-1. Pkt. 15c.
New. Dwarf plants covered with clear
blue flowers, excellent for rock garden.

—Cambridge Blue. LOB-2CB. Pkt. 15c.
Compact variety, in clear light blue
flowers, pretty in rock garden.

—Crystal Palace. LOB-3. Pkt. 15c.
This is a compact strain with rich deep
blue flowers, dark foliage, 4-in. tall.

—Dorothea. LOB-5. Pkt. 15c.
Dwarf strain in a bishop's violet.

—Emperor William. LOB-6. Pkt. 15c.
This is a dwarf compact strain of this
beautiful flower, color Cornflower-blue.

—erecta. LOB-12. Pkt. 20c.
A compact form of the familiar L. erinus.
from India, with blue flowers.

—Hamburgia. LOB-2H. Pkt. 15c.
Pale blue flowers especially fine for
baskets.

—Snow Queen. LOB-2S. Pkt. 15c.
A pure white adapted for hanging bas-
kets.

—Mrs. Chibran. LOB-2MC. Pkt. 15c.
Extra dwarf, dark blue, large white
eyes, very attractive.

—Prima Donna. LOB-2PD. Pkt. 15c.
Rich velvety maroon flowers.

—pumila splendens. LOB-13. Pkt. 25c.
A new Swiss variety with dark purple-
violet flowers with large white eye, highly
recommended, HA, 4 inches.

—Snowball. LOB-2SB. Pkt. 15c.
A very dwarf pure white.

—White Lady. LOB-2WL. Pkt. 15c.
A compact well formed pure white.

ERINUS PENDULA: Trailing type and
especially useful for window boxes and
hanging baskets, where the plants tend to
hang from the box.

—Sapphires. LOB-8. Pkt. 15c.
Dark blue, with large white eye, showy.

—rosea. LOB-10. Pkt. 20c.
This is a species from India, described
as "tall plant with short branches, rose
or white flowers, crowded in short rac-
emes." Best to treat as an annual.

LONIUM (loh-NIS-e-rah)

Very popular and easy shrubs and vines,
called Honeysuckle. Quite easy and promp-
t from seed and quickly develop into flow-
ering plants.

—springantha. LONI-1. Pkt. 50c.
Erect shrub with small, bell-shaped, small
leaves of dull bluish green and a
profusion of fragrant rose-lilac flowers.
Hardy. Fragrant.

—ciliosa. LONI-2. Pkt. 25c.
Low shrub for the border; flowers yellow
to orange, nearly 2" long, two-lipped, in
loose, HS.

LOPHOSPERRMUM

—scandens. LOPH-1. Pkt. 15c.
A hardy vine with rose flowers, poten-
tial best grown as an annual.

LOTUS

The genus is confused with the common
name of water plants called Lotus, which
are not. The correct genus belongs to
the Pea Family. They are native to
S. Europe.

—tetragonolus. LOT-1. Pkt. 15c.
Winged Pea, Asparagus Pea. A creep-
ing annual leguminous plant with purplish-
red flowers and pods, which are edible
when young. They thrive in sunny, dry
locations and valuable for ground cover
and on banks.

LUCULIA (leu-KEU-li-ah)

Tender shrubs from the Himalayas hav-
ing large leathery leaves and showy
corymbs of white, rose and red flowers;
easily grown under glass in moderate
temperature and bloom through the win-
ter. They can be set outdoors during the
summer where they make attractive
plants.

—gratissima. LUCU-1. Pkt. 25c.
The most reliable species, coming true
from seed.

LUFFA (LUF-ah)

Loofah. Tropical climbing plants with
large white flowers and cylindrical cy-
lindrical fruits. When ripe they have dry
papery shells which contain a network of
strong fibres which is commonly called
"dish cloth" and is used for washing pur-
poses. Culture same as for gourds.

—Green Snake. LUFF-1. Pkt. 10c.
Very long fruits.

—scutellaria. LUFF-2. Pkt. 10c.
Dwarf. Large fruits.

—cylindrica macrocarpa. LUFF-3. Pkt. 10c.
Best known of the dishcloth gourds, with
"burr" of 2 or 3 tiny peapod shapes

LUNARIA (leu-NAY-ah)

There are two important kinds, a biennial
and a perennial that are used for
dried flowers in this genus. The seed pods
are flat and when matured, these open
up, making a very pretty spray for use
as a bouquet; the flowers are white to
crimson.

MARIGOLDS

We try to get every variety of Marigold that has any real merit and have selected old varieties that have been improved by newer and improved varieties.

The AFRICAN MARIGOLDS are strong feeders requiring plenty of water, therefore plant it in the richest, most favorable soil of your garden. Seeds may be sown where the plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors and transplanted out in May. Give the plants plenty of room, in most cases about 3-ft. apart.

The FRENCH MARIGOLDS are very light feeders and require a limited amount of

water; too strong feeding and watering will throw them to foliage at the expense of the flower; do not fertilize this type. Seed can be started indoors, but as a rule better success will be had by planting the seeds early in May, where the plants are to remain, thinning them out to one plant.

Marigolds are fairly hardy and therefore they should be planted rather early in the spring. There are many wonderful plants in both types that have been developed recently and we will always offer the best as they are introduced, and to especially urge every flower grower to try at least a half dozen Marigolds every year.

TALL AFRICAN NOVELTY TYPES.

These are the most beautiful plants usually 3-5 ft. tall and the flowers up to 4 in. across. They make excellent displays in the flower beds, or in pots on the porch or lawn. They are also good for cut flowers. There are a few more in some varieties.

- Treasure Chest. MARY-53. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 80c. A brilliant blend of African and large Chrysanthemum flowered types with a wide range of color and bloom forms, all early flowering.
- Crown of Gold. MARY-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c. Collarette type with odorless foliage, golden yellow flowers.
- Gigantea Sunset. MARY-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c. Giant flowered. Mixed. Huge flowers, all across, colors orange, yellow and red.

- Orange. MARY-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.20. Double large deep orange flowers, 3 in. across.
- Golden Glow. MARY-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c. Golden Yellow. Odorless foliage.
- Chrysanthemum Flowered. MARY-4C. Pkt. 10c. Beautiful hybrids in various shades.
- Honeycomb. MARY-4H. Pkt. 10c. Odorless foliage.

- Mission Giants, Goldsmith. MARY-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c. A new personality in Marigolds of exceptional merit. Plants about 1 1/2 ft. with an extra amount of vigor and under field conditions the plants, which are base branching, produce 8-12 stems of excellent cutting bright blooms, 4-5 in. across and in almost perfect ball-shape.
- Yellowstone. MARY-6. Pkt. 15c. Golden yellow, incurved globular form, 3 1/2 inch flowers and taller late. 3-5 ft.
- Bull's Beauty. MARY-14B. Pkt. 15c. Odorless foliage.
- Canary Bird. MARY-14CB. Pkt. 10c. Odorless foliage.
- Oriole. MARY-14R. Pkt. 10c. Odorless foliage.
- Mayling. MARY-14M. Pkt. 10c. Pale yellow, odorless foliage.

- Moonlight. MARY-14ML. Pkt. 10c. Feet double and flowered light yellow.
- Silver Light. MARY-14SL. Pkt. 10c. An improved Yellow Supreme.
- Sunlight. MARY-14S. Pkt. 10c. Giant flowered, extra double, bright orange-red.

- Dwarf Double African: Golden Queen. MARY-19GQ. Pkt. 15c. Primrose Queen. MARY-19PQ. Pkt. 15c. Orange Queen. MARY-19Q. Pkt. 15c. Dwarf Double Mixed. MARY-19X. Pkt. 10c.

- All-Double Gold. MARY-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.
- All-Double Lemon. MARY-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.
- All-Double Orange. MARY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.
- All-Double, Mixed. MARY-10X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.
- Lemon Queen. MARY-11. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00. Los Angeles florist strain, excellent cut flower lemon yellow, 2 1/2 ft.

- Golden Emblem. MARY-12. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c. A rich gold with very large flowers, mid shade between Lemon Queen and Orange Prince, 2 1/2 ft.
- Orange Prince. MARY-13. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c. Los Angeles florist strain in true gold color.

- CARNATION FLOWERED TYPES: The flowers are shaped like a carnation, are heavily ruffled broad petaled form on 2-ft. 2 1/2-ft. branching, nearly 100% double.
- Burpee Gold. MARY-14. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Odorless foliage, bright gold, flowers nearly 100% double.
- Golden Crown. MARY-15. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Tom Thumb, dwarf strain, 1-ft., golden yellow, excellent plant for low bedding.

- Yellow Supreme. MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. An exceptionally pretty lemon yellow. (G. M. in 1935), 2-ft.
- Golden Supreme. MARY-16G. Pkt. 10c. Orange Supreme. MARY-16N. Pkt. 10c. Golden West. MARY-16W. Pkt. 10c. Early flowering, dwarf strain than Guinea Gold, rich orange, 2-ft.
- Guinea Gold. MARY-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c. Very golden orange of great merit, excellent cut flower.
- Gypsy Jewels. MARY-18. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. Wide range of brilliant shades of orange, yellow and primrose. Dwarf growing gigantea type, scented, flowers on 12 1/2 in. plants early, compact type.
- Pot O'Gold. MARY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Deep golden orange, 100% double, dwarf

NEW HARMONY TYPES:

- (Tagetes Patula). Gold Crest. MARY-22. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Golden yellow flowers, 2-in. crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by several long petals, very early and free flowering, 8-in. tall.
- Golden Bedder. MARY-34G. Pkt. 25c. A new novelty from England, dwarf growing double, rich golden color.
- Golden Harmony. MARY-23. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Luminous golden yellow, both center and guards, compact 11-in. plants, 100% double.
- Golden Supreme. MARY-24. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Larger flowers than Golden Harmony and taller, 1 1/2 ft.
- Harmony. MARY-25. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c. Deep orange, maroon collar, broad petals and very even growth, early, 1-ft.
- Melody. MARY-26. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Clear self golden yellow throughout, early, free flowering, 1 1/2 in. flowers, 1-ft.
- Orbit. MARY-27. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Golden yellow center, reddish brown guard petals, compact 100% double, 1-ft.
- Spotlight. MARY-28. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Yellow center, mahogany border, 1 1/4 in. across, very early, 1-ft.
- Winter Harmony. MARY-32. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00. Tall, winter flowering greenhouse variety, golden bronze crested centers with reddish brown guard petals, 2 1/2 in. across, very even growth, long stems, 100% double.
- Dwarf Harmony. MARY-33. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. Uniform 11-in. plants, coming in fanciful two tone combinations from lemon yellow to dark red.

- FRENCH—Tall Double (30-in.) Australian Giant. MARY-36. Pkt. 10c. Tall double, or gordon tree. Brownish yellow flowers, 2 1/2 ft.
- Josephine (Single Brown). MARY-52. Pkt. 15c. An especially good florist variety for cut flowers, grown outdoors, 3 ft. Color brown.
- Liesl's Tall Winter Flowering. MARY-35. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Deep brown, single and semi-double flowers for winter growing under glass.
- Tall Harmony. MARY-34. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Double Harmony hybrids, excellent for cutting or display.

FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE:

- Dobbie. MARY-48DB. Pkt. 15c. Selected striped sorts in dwarf doubles.
- Electric Light. MARY-42D. Pkt. 15c. Double form of Legion of Honor.
- Orange Ball. MARY-48GB. Pkt. 15c. Robert Beist. MARY-48B. Pkt. 15c. Rich maroon, 12 inches high.
- Royal Scoot, All Double. MARY-37. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.
- Sunbeam. MARY-31. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Pure golden yellow, pretty, 15-in. tall.
- Monarch Strain. MARY-48Mx. Pkt. 15c. A great variety of colors in compact habit, all double.
- Golden Ball. MARY-48G. Pkt. 15c. Scarlet Glow. MARY-48S. Pkt. 15c. French Tall Single:
- Wildfire. MARY-33W. Pkt. 15c. Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.

- Ferdinand. MARY-49. Pkt. 15c. Single flowers, golden yellow flanked mahogany red, showy, early blooming and very free flowering, 20-24 inches.
- Fire Cross. MARY-41. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Single, dwarf, deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in.
- Flash. MARY-40. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. New red and gold bicolor, a new single type, large single flowers 1 1/2 in. across in glowing shades of tawny gold to mahogany, plants mound-shaped, ideal for borders and pots, also cutting, 15-in.
- Gold Edged. MARY-41GE. Pkt. 15c. French Tall Single: MARY-42. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. Single dwarf yellow blotched brown.
- Naughty Marietta. MARY-41NM. Pkt. 15c. Large flowered, light yellow maroon, blotched.
- Red Head. MARY-41R. Pkt. 20c. A new American variety, mahogany to bronze, 2 1/2 flowers crested bold, plants 1 1/2 ft.; very profuse bloomer and ideal for low beds or borders, effective in masses.

FRENCH DOUBLE MINIATURE

- Butterball. MARY-21. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Soft butter yellow with maroon on center petals, very free flowering, 8-in. tall.
- Spry. MARY-29. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Yellow crested centers with red guard petals, 1 1/2 in. across, blooms in less than 9 weeks, 8-inches.
- Sunkist. MARY-30. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Bright golden-orange, daisy-like, compact Butterball, flowering very early 1 1/2-2 in. across, 8-in.
- Yellow Pigmy. MARY-47. Pkt. 15c. A very dwarf bright yellow, 10 in.
- Gem Mixture. MARY-50. Pkt. 15; 1/2 oz. 70c. A new Dwarf Marigold mixture and call your special attention to. Like the miniature varieties, such as Spry, which retain their neat form throughout the summer heat and continue to bloom from the earliest until frost.
- Signata pumila. MARY-44. Pkt. 15c. Tagetes. Bright yellow, tiny single flowers in great profusion, which are fine for edging or filling up bare spots in rockery, 8-in.
- Golden Ring. MARY-44R. Pkt. 15c. Little Giants. MARY-45. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c. Deep orange in color, only 6-in. tall, beautiful for edging or for bare spots in rockery, very free flowering, tiny single flowers.
- Gnome. MARY-43. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Tagetes signata pumila. A very dwarf compact single form, pretty orange color, beautiful edger and for rock garden, 6-in.

MAGNOLIA (mag-NOH-li-ah)

- Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees; many are very attractive when in flower having very large flowers. Most of them are not hardy in the North and especially the evergreen sorts. They are difficult to transplant and thus when grown from seeds, more liable to come established. Grow in rich porous, moderately moist soil, preferring a sandy or peaty composition; seed can be started in pots and when established moved to their permanent location.
- Campbell Mixed. MAGN-1. Pkt. 25c. Flowers in white, pink and red, and purple outside, measuring 10 inch across, grows to 70 ft. tall and hardy from Va. southward.
- Red. MAGN-2. Pkt. 25c. MAGN-3. Pkt. 25c. MAGN-4. Pkt. 25c. MAGN-5. Pkt. 25c. Dwarf handsome tree with pretty white flowers.
- obovata. MAGN-6. Pkt. 25c. MAGN-7. Pkt. 50c. Shrub or small tree with moderate-sized leaves and fragrant white cup-shaped flowers 3-5 in. across, June, 20 ft.

MALCOMIA (mal-KOH-mi-ah)

- Malcolmia. Low annuals and perennials, grow in the border for their small delicate flowers; either start indoors for early flowers or outdoors in the fall.
- maritima. MALC-1. Pkt. 15c. Virginia Stocks. Annual of easy culture, 12" tall; sow seed every 2 weeks for succession of bloom; makes fine borders. Colors:—
- Yellow. MALC-1Y. Pkt. 15c. MALC-1Z. Pkt. 15c. —Fair Queen. MALC-1F. Pkt. 15c. A bright red variety, nice flowers.
- Crimson Gem. MALC-1CG. Pkt. 15c. —White. MALC-1W. Pkt. 15c. —Brilliant Rose. MALC-5. Pkt. 15c. A large flowered type.
- Pink. MALC-3. Pkt. 15c.

MALOEPE (MAL-oh-pee)

- grandiflora alba. MALO-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c. Mallow-like annuals common in European gardens; large flowers blooming from early summer till frost from seeds planted early in good garden soil. Hardy annual 3-4 ft., with flowers.
- purple. MALO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c. Same with purple flowers.
- rosea. MALC-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c. —Mixed. MALO-4X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

MALVASTRUM (mal-VAS-trum)

- A genus of plants and sub-shrubs called False-mallow with spikes of red, orange or yellow flowers. Easy culture in ordinary garden soil.
- coccineum. MALV-1. Pkt. 20c. Cow-boy's Delight. Orange-scarlet flowers 6-10 in. tall; August; drought resistant. Prairie Mallow. Flowers red or copper colored.

MATHIOLA (mat-THY-oh-li-ah)

- Stocks. Annuals and perennials (Crucifer Family) of which the garden species consists of 2 species and one belonging to the genus Chamaejasme. Chamaejasme is related to and to which the Wallflower belongs. M. incana (Queen or Brompton Stock or Gilliflower). This is the main garden stock, it is perennial or biennial but grown as an annual and for late summer and autumn flowers. Seed is usually sown outdoors in May or June and bloom 15 weeks later, or start them 8-8 weeks earlier indoors. Keep at a temperature around 65 degrees. For greenhouse flowering seed is sown about end of Oct.
- Double Giant Excelsior: —Purity. STOK-12. Pkt. 15c. Large flowered, pure white. —Brilliant Rose. STOK-12C. Pkt. 15c. —Copper-Scarlet. STOK-12CS. Pkt. 15c. —Lavender. STOK-12V. Pkt. 15c. —Ball's No. 14. STOK-8. Pkt. 25c. Same as above with deep rose-pink flower.
- Gardenia. STOK-9. Pkt. 25c. Large single pure white flower.
- Double Giant Excelsior, Ball's No. 2. STOK-7. Pkt. 25c. Each plant produces one large flowering.
- Double Excelsior, Mixed. STOK-13. Pkt. 25c.

MAURANDIA (mau-RAN-di-ah)

- Perennial climbing plants of slender habit, native of Mexico and belonging to the Flacourtiaceae Family. They are tender and can be handled in the greenhouse, but summer baskets or for winter flowering vines. Thrive in fibrous loam with leaf mold and some cow manure. Fine also for trellis.
- Scandens. MAUR-1. Pkt. 25c. Lavender trumpet-flowers with white throat.

MECONOPSIS (me-kon-OP-sis)

- Annuals, biennials and perennials (Poppy Family). They generally require a cool moist summer and a rich warm sandy soil in a sheltered position, shady position. They make an attractive group in the border. The annuals should be started early indoors and set out after first danger is over; the perennials are best carried through the summer in pots in cold frame and set out in Sept.
- aurantiaca fl. pl. MECCO-12. Pkt. 35c. The Welch Poppy unlike the Asiatic species, is very easily grown under average garden conditions; makes dense tuft of bluish leaves 6 in. high above which are borne many papery 2 in. across in great profusion; in this form they are of rich orange fully double with some coming single, 1 1/2 ft. HP.

- Old Rose. STOK-16R. Pkt. 15c. —Rose-pink. STOK-16RP. Pkt. 15c. —White. STOK-16W. Pkt. 15c. —Early Giant Imperial. Mixe. STOK-16. Pkt. 20c.
- Super Giant Imperial: A new group of Giant Imperial for the florist; plants are base branching, each plant producing 12-15 huge flower spikes; individual florets are large and double, 2" or more across, in full bloom 40-50 florets per spike. Chamois is a true chamois color.
- Mixed. STOK-18X. Pkt. 15c. The very best blend of single flowered varieties.
- Super Giant Imperial. Chamois. STOK-18. Pkt. 25c. —Rose Charm. STOK-21. Pkt. 25c. A beautiful rich deep rose.
- Roselight. STOK-22. Pkt. 25c. Rose-pink.

PERPETUAL BRANCHING OR GIAN PERFECTION:

- An early double flowering strain, a favorite with the florist and high double percentage; strictly hand blended from the best named varieties, 2-ft.
- Perpetual Branching. Mixed. STOK-17. Pkt. 15c.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS:

- (M. incana v. annua). Usually grown as an annual, flowers early and comes in all the Stock colors; this is a very popular intermediate type and listed in seed catalogs under Dresden Stocks, Cut-and-Come-Again.
- Snow White. STOK-5W. Pkt. 15c. —Brilliant Rose. STOK-5R. Pkt. 15c. —Crimson. STOK-5C. Pkt. 15c. —Dark Blue. STOK-5LB. Pkt. 15c. —Light Blue. STOK-5L. Pkt. 15c. —Double Dwarf 10 Weeks. STOK-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c. for outdoor growing in the East and Middle West; blooming in 10 weeks from seed, 1-ft.
- Double 10 Weeks. Tall. STOK-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c.

Giant of Nice or Mammoth:

- Comes into flower just as early as the Dwarf 10 Week Stocks and forms a pyramidal-shaped plant; this the most popular class for general garden use, 1 1/2 ft.
- Winter flowering type. STOK-3X. Pkt. 15c. —Mixed. STOK-3W. Pkt. 15c. —Salmon. STOK-3SL. Pkt. 15c. —Crimson King. STOK-3SK. Pkt. 15c. —Silver Pink. STOK-3SP. Pkt. 15c. —Mammoth Beauty of Nice Mixed. STOK-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Early Colonial Branching, Mixed.

- STOK-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00. Extremely base branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2 1/2 ft.
- Giant of California, Mixed. STOK-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 90c. Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2 in. florets and average 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2 1/2 ft.

Evening Stock. A heavy annual, 15-in. high, sweetly fragrant after twilight hours or after a shower; small lilac flowers, July-Sept. Sow seeds indoors or plant out early in May.

- braginsii. STOK-27. Pkt. 50c. Rare hybrid stock, lovely mauve, very tall, heavy perennial, English grown hybrids from a fine collection.
- crassifolia. STOK-25. Pkt. 25c.

MELASTOMA (mee-LAS-toh-mah)

- Tropical shrubby plants grown in the GH for their showy flowers; require partial shade, plenty of moisture & the growing; use loam, peat and some sand for soil.
- Mixed. MEL-1. Pkt. 50c. Mixed kinds from Columbia.

MELIA (MEE-li-ah)

- Beard-tree. Deciduous or evergreen trees and shrubs, native of tropical Asia and Australia. They can be grown only in the South.
- azedarach. MEL-1. Pkt. 35c. China-berry or Umbrella-tree. Grown in the South where it stands a few degrees from south; grows to 50 ft. with graceful pinnate foliage, fragrant lilac flowers borne in loose panicles, followed by yellow oval fruits that remain for a long time.

MELOTHRIA (me-LOH-three-ah)

- Climbers of the Melon Family with small white or yellow flowers and attractive small fruits; treat same as for Gourds.
- scabra. MEL-1. Pkt. 15c. A perennial climber best grown as an annual, start seeds indoors setting out in May.

MENTZELIA (ment-ZEE-li-ah)

- A very showy group, native to western America; often shrubby flowers are showy, white or yellow and capsular fruits. Sow seed where plants are to remain.
- lindleyi. MENT-5. Pkt. 15c. Bortonia aurea, sometimes called. Has large single 5-petaled red and yellow flowers, with brilliant stamens, that open late in the P.M., July-Aug.; the leaves give a metallic effect in the sunlight; extremely effective in masses in a sunny position. Do not like to be moved.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (mes-em-bri-AN-the-mum)

- These are tender plants, best grown in dry, gritty, well drained soil, care being used to water them from below, usually started indoors; low growing, fleshy, succulent plants, many of them having striking, glistening ice-like points on the foliage; they are natives of hot, dry barren parts of S. Africa. They are tender in the N. and when grown outdoors they must be wintered in a cool, well ventilated greenhouse, in California and Florida, a number of them are grown in the open and due to the dry climate in the West, they do especially well. They make nice pots plants and should be given a light dry gritty soil with the best of drainage.
- cordifolium variegatum. MESE-5. Pkt. 20c. (Aptenia cordifolia). Rose flowers and variegated foliage.
- crinitiflorum. MESE-2. Pkt. 25c. Livingstone Daisy. New. Very rich flowering in beautiful bright and varied colors.
- crystallinum. MESE-3. Pkt. 15c. Now Crypthanthum crystallinum. Ice plant, an easily grown annual and used for a ground cover in mild climates and in porch or window boxes in the N.
- tricolor. Mixed. MESE-4. Pkt. 15c. A very low plant for R/C or edging for sunny border flowers: hot pink, or red, or blue.

MIBORA

—*verna*. MIBO-1. Pkt. 50c
A rare tiny flowering annual for rock gardens, especially for carpeting small bulbs.

MICHELIA (my-KEE-ah)

Asian shrubs and trees belonging to Magnolia Family. They are easily grown from seed; not hardy in the North but can be grown outdoors in the South.

—*cathartii*. MICH-1. Pkt. 30c
M. Sylvatica. Annual or biennial. 8-14-
—*excelsa*. MICH-2. Pkt. 30c
—*lanuginosa*. MICH-3. Pkt. 30c

MIGNONETTE

(Bot. Reseda, re-SEE-da, odorata). These sweet scented plants are excellent for pots or boxes, beds and borders and the improved varieties make fine cut flowers; they are also excellent for bees, yielding a large amount of excellent honey; full sun or partial shade and best in moderately rich soil, sow seeds in open ground as they develop rapidly and resent moving; successive sowings will furnish nial it is best to grow them as annuals, starting seeds as early as the first of May. 6-15 in. tall.

—*Allen's Defiance*. MIG-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c
Individual florets are of immense size, compact plants, very fragrant.

—*Machel Flowering*. MIG-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
This is a special straining pyramidal growth.

—*Machel Golden Goliath*. MIG-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
Special strain. Golden yellow flowers large and very fragrant.

—*Machel Red Goliath*. MIG-4. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
Special strain. Large flowers.

—*Machel New York Market*. MIG-5. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
Special Strain.

—*Machel Special Mixed*. MIG-6. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c
Sweet scented, can be sown broadcast in borders or this can be sown where it will be available for bee food. Oz. 85c.

—*Has a larger flower than above*. MIG-8G. Pkt. 10c
—*Bismarck*. MIG-9. Pkt. 20c
A beautiful flat top and large spike.

—*Giant Pyramidal*. MIG-10. Pkt. 15c
—*Gabrielle*. MIG-11. Pkt. 15c
Robust growth, heavy spikes, red.

—*White Goliath*. MIG-3W. Pkt. 20c
—*Giant Machel*. MIG-12. Pkt. 20c
Extra giant flowers in reddish flowers.

—*White Pearl*. MIG-12W. Pkt. 20c
The best white.

—*Red Monarch*. MIG-13. Pkt. 20c
Deepest red and in perfect form.

—*Victoria*. MIG-14. Pkt. 20c
Prestigious: brilliant red.

—*Marionette Blend*. MIG-X. Pkt. 15c
Made up of all the above kinds.

MIMOSA (mi-MOH-sah)

Mostly tropical plants having attractive feathery leaves, in some species sensitive. They are grown in the South out doors but in the N. they are tender plants. They are easily grown from seed and can be probably will pay to get the seeds in warm water upon planting, especially if the seed is not fresh.

—*pudica*. MIMO-1. Pkt. 25c
Sensitive Plant. Perennial in the tropics but grown as an annual in U.S., the leaves are sensitive to the touch and is of special interest for children indoor gardening.

MIMULUS (MIM-eu-lus)

Tender annuals and perennials, having large oddly shaped 2-lipped flowers of brilliant colors; excellent for boxes, baskets, house plants or for the border as they are for the greenhouse, the more tender sorts when grown outdoors should have some shade and protection from the wind and plenty of moisture. Germinate the seed at around 60 degrees. They are all grown as annuals.

—*cardinalis*. MIM-1. Pkt. 15c
Vivid red and yellow flowers; for damp places, quite hardy with slight protection. HP. 7 ft.

—*cardinalis aurantiaca*. MIM-1A. Pkt. 25c
This is a grand form with orange-red flowers, 1 ft.

—*cupreus (virginus) Hybrid*. MIM-2. Pkt. 15c
1-ft. tall, with flowers in contrasting stripes and spots in many colors.

—*Espana*. MIM-3. Pkt. 15c
Purple garnet, yellow throat.

—*guttatus*. MIM-6. Pkt. 25c
More or less prostrate with brilliant long yellow flowers; hardy. From the Rocky Mountains.

—*lewisi*. MIM-8. Pkt. 50c
Large red flowers at 1-2 ft. Requires constant moisture and as cool as possible. Abundant at Logan Pass in Glacier National Park. A perennial growing masses the size of a wash tub along cold streams.

—*moschatu*. MIM-9. Pkt. 20c
Musk Plant. Yellow flowers low spreading perennial; grown for its pleasant musk fragrance.

—*Red Emperor*. MIM-11. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, brilliant red with splendid markings on a golden throat.

—*lignus*. MIM-10. Pkt. 25c
Monkey Flower. A hybrid, 1 ft. tall, flowers of many colors having contrasting stripes and spots.

—*Queen's Prize*. MIM-10Q. Pkt. 25c
This is an extra special strain of large flowers in the best colors.

—*Whitescroft Scarlet*. MIM-12. Pkt. 15c
An English strain, with large flowers and the most beautiful scarlet combination.

—*Mixed*. MIM-5X. Pkt. 10c
All varieties mixed.

MIRABILIS (my-RAB-i-lis)

Four O'Clocks. Tender biennial grown best as an annual in the North, bushy plants with attractive red, pink, white, lilac and yellow flowers, flowers opening in the P. M. on sunny days, July to frost; space plants 2-ft. apart, 2-3 ft. tall. They make the best for border or bedding. For a hedge, plant them 1-ft. apart and in the border 2 ft. apart. Best to sow seed in the open ground about middle of May, they do not stand frost.

—*longiflora*. White. MIRA-3. Pkt. 10c
Much larger flowers, sweet scented.

—*uniflora*. MIRA-5. Pkt. 20c
Bright rose blossoms in trumpet-instrument form, each long-tubed blossom rising from a second "flower" of the same vivid rose. Showy, and unusual. A true bloomer.

—*Mixed Four O'Clocks*. MIRA-6X. Pkt. 10c
All types mixed.

MOLUCCELLA (mol-eu-SEL-ah)

—*laevis*. MULO-1. Pkt. 15c
Bells of Ireland. The branching stems are closely set in elongated hyacinth-fashion with big bell-calices of pale, translucent green and within each calyx lies a curiously formed little white flower. In a fine cut flower or the spikes can be dried for winter. Easily grown, does well in dry soils, perennial.

MOMORDICA

(moh-MAUR-di-kah)

Annual and perennial tendril climbing plants, they require a light rich soil; have deeply lobed leaves and yellow flowers, the fruits are very decorative when they burst open after ripening. Treat as tender annuals, starting them indoors or out after frost danger is passed.

—*Balsamina*. MOMO-2. Pkt. 20c
Balsam Apple. Moderate grower, oval orange colored fruits 3" long.

—*charantia*. MOMO-1. Pkt. 15c
Balsam Pear. Larger than Balsam Apple, in all its parts, and having orange red oblong fruits, 8-14 in. long.

MORAEA (mo-REE-ah)

African Iris. Bulbous liris from Africa, many new to civilization, flowering in spring in wide color range, culture similar to Freesias.

Those that have rhizomatous roots are called BEETES and are treated the same as Iris. Not hardy in the N. but can be as a pot plant and grown indoors in winter; in the S. they can be grown outdoors.

—*betenocoides*. MORE-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows on rocks at 12,000 ft., violet colored flowers and should be good in the rock garden.

—*catanulata*. MORE-5. Pkt. 25c
Dietes. Low growing variety, broad foliage, prostrate habit, if stalked will grow 4-6 ft. Flowers waxy white.

—*Huttoni*. MORE-6. Pkt. 40c
Rather tender S. Af. Iris; tall spikes of yellow flowers, evergreen leaves.

—*iridoides johnsoni*. MORE-2. Pkt. 25c
Robust grower, soon forming large clumps, flowers 4" across, purest white, with tender and orange markings, blooming once every 7-10 days through the year (Dietes).

—*Oakhurst Hybrids*. MORE-3. Pkt. 25c
Cross between two rare species and a distinct improvement, flowers over 2" across, resembling miniature Japanese Iris, color pleasing shade of ivory, marked with bright orange or yellow and violet (Dietes).

—*polystachya*. MORE-1. Pkt. 25c
A very handsome species, with large bright lilac flowers, 3 ft.

MONARDELLA

(mon-ahr-DEL-ah)

Annual and perennial plants grown in the rock garden and native of Calif., having fragrant foliage and two-lipped flowers; light sandy soil best.

—*villosa*. MONA-1. Pkt. 50c
Pale lavender to light purple, growing well on hot, dry stony soils; intensely aromatic and ornamental as well, 6 ft. HP

MUSA (MEU-sah)

Banana. Grown in botanical greenhouses in U.S.; a few species can be grown in the very far S.

—*ensata*. MUSA-1. Pkt. 25c
Abyssinian Banana. These are grown for their ornamental foliage; the fruit is inedible. The seed being hard, cut an opening thru the outer shell for germinating, and soak 48 hours. Put up on good soil and keep warm, 65 degrees night temperature. While plants are small they can be used outdoors during the warm part of the summer.

—*azureum*. MUSC-2. Pkt. 50c
Grape Hyacinth, bulb, 6" tall, pale blue flowers, 1 ft.

—*comosum*. MUSC-1. Pkt. 50c
A very curious species, 1 ft., stems bearing widely spaced bell, the lower ones greenish-brown, the upper very small, purple. Later than most species, HBB.

—*alpestris*. A. Fischer. MYOS-1. Pkt. 30c
This is a hybrid and correctly listed as Annamaria Fischer.

—*oblongata perfecta*. MYOS-2. Pkt. 30c
A fine winter flowering type, dark blue.

—*Royal Blue*. MYOS-3. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue, pretty, 12-inches.

—*Blue Ball*. MYOS-13. Pkt. 15c
Deep indigo blue, compact, ball shaped plants.

—*Blue Bird*. MYOS-20. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue with large flowers.

—*Blue Eyes*. MYOS-14. Pkt. 15c
Bright blue with white eye.

—*Boden*. MYOS-10. Pkt. 20c
A new Swiss variety, very dark blue flowers of fine form.

—*Gorda Seager*. MYOS-4. Pkt. 20c
Blooms 6-8 days earlier.

—*Indigo Blue*. MYOS-11. Pkt. 10c
—*Isolde Krotz*. MYOS-17. Pkt. 20c
A high class German strain, especially fine for pots, extra dwarf, large flowers.

—*Marga Sacher*. MYOS-5. Pkt. 20c
Blue, excellent pot plant for forcing.

—*Messidor*. MYOS-12. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, rich blue popular.

—*Plectra*. MYOS-2. Pkt. 15c
Blooms in 8 weeks, large flowered blue, good winter flowering sort.

—*scorpioides semperlorens*. MYOS-21.

A dwarf form, 8" high, that flowers all summer; flowers ½" across, blue with a yellow, pink or white center. Nice for borders.

—*Ruth Fischer*. MYOS-18. Pkt. 20c
Extra fine German variety, upright growth, free blooming, rich in color and a fine pot plant.

—*Star of Love*. MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c
Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

—*Sylphe*. MYOS-19. Pkt. 15c
A German hybrid, especially adapted for pots.

—*Victoria*. MYOS-15. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf dark blue.

—*Rose*. MYOS-15a. Pkt. 15c
The same but with pretty rose flowers.

—*Pot Myosotis*. MYOS-PX. Pkt. 20c
A blend of the varieties that make the best pot plants.

—*Mixed Myosotis*. MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c
All kinds mixed.

—*arvensis*. MYOS-16. Pkt. 15c
Annual or biennial, the common Forget-Me-Not, will probably do better under neglect than the more highly developed varieties; sow it in neglected places. ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

MUSSAENDA (mus-SEEN-dah)

Rather shrubby tropical plants for the greenhouse, easily cultivated. Yellow, white or scarlet tubular flowers in clusters and usually one of the calyx-lobes is enlarged into a showy white or colored leaflet.

—*glabra*. MUS-1. Pkt. 40c

NASTURTIUM

Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant seeds in the open ground late in May or early can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

—*SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM*. 18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

—*Crimson Glow*. NAST-16. Pkt. 15c
Deep glowing golden orange.

—*Fire*. NAST-2F. Pkt. 15c
All double bright scarlet.

—*Golden Glean*. NAST-4. Pkt. 10c
—*Indian Chief*. NAST-2NC. Pkt. 15c
New double sweet scented varieties with dark leaves.

—*Mahogany*. NAST-2M. Pkt. 15c
Sweet scented, double, mahogany.

—*Moon*. NAST-2Mn. Pkt. 15c
Sweet scented, double.

—*Orange Glean*. NAST-1. Pkt. 10c
—*Primrose*. NAST-2P. Pkt. 15c
—*Salmon Glean*. NAST-17. Pkt. 15c
—*Rose Glow*. NAST-2. Pkt. 10c
—*Scarlet Glean*. NAST-5. Pkt. 10c
—*Sun Glean*. NAST-2SG. Pkt. 15c
Sweet scented, brilliant lemon-yellow.

—*Sunrise*. NAST-2SR. Pkt. 15c
Sweet scented, lemon yellow.

—*Supreme*. NAST-2S. Pkt. 15c
Sweet scented, double, salmon cerise.

—*Vermilion Glow*. NAST-3. Pkt. 10c
Vivid scarlet, dark foliage.

—*Art Shades*. NAST-18. Pkt. 15c
—*Mixed Glean Hybrids*. NAST-6X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c

—*GLOBE TYPE, GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERS*. 12 inches.

—*Black Beauty*. NAST-3BB. Pkt. 15c
A very compact, black leaved, double flowering deep scarlet.

—*Delightful*. NAST-3D. Pkt. 15c
Soft salmon-cerise.

—*Scarlet Emperor*. NAST-7. Pkt. 10c
Dark foliage.

—*Golden Rose Emperor*. NAST-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 90c
Dark foliage.

—*Golden Globe*. NAST-9. Pkt. 10c
Golden yellow flowers

—*Mahogany Gem*. NAST-12. Pkt. 10c
Bright orange with garnet throat.

—*Scarlet Globe*. NAST-19. Pkt. 15c
—*Ruby Gem*. NAST-3RG. Pkt. 15c
—*Semi-double Gem Mixed*. NAST-3SX. Pkt. 15c

—*Above Mixed*. NAST-3X. Pkt. 15c
Any of the above varieties in this class, Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

—*Tall or Climbing Varieties*:
—*Chameleon*. NAST-4C. Pkt. 15c
—*Dunnett's Orange*. NAST-4D. Pkt. 15c
—*King Theodore*. NAST-4KT. Pkt. 15c
Dark red, dark leaves.

—*Pearl*. NAST-4P. Pkt. 15c
Cream white.

—*Prince Henry*. NAST-4PH. Pkt. 15c
Light yellow with red spots.

—*Von Moltke*. NAST-4VM. Pkt. 15c
Rosy blue.

—*Vesuvius*. NAST-4V. Pkt. 15c
Tall Single Mixed. NAST-11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c
18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailer. Special mixture.

—*Dwarf or Tom Thumb Varieties*:
—*Grow 12" high and with single flowers*. NAST-5A. Pkt. 15c
—*Aurora*. NAST-5B. Pkt. 15c
Terra cotta flowers.

—*Beauty*. NAST-5C. Pkt. 15c
Yellow, spotted scarlet.

—*Cattell's Crimson*. NAST-5CC. Pkt. 15c
Fine maroon color.

—*Chameleon*. NAST-5C. Pkt. 15c
Cream white, spotted and veined with scarlet.

—*Crystal Palace Gem*. NAST-5CP. Pkt. 15c
—*Empress of India*. NAST-5EN. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaves, velvety dark scarlet flowers, extra selected.

—*Alibab Beauty*. NAST-5FB. Pkt. 15c
A rich brilliant scarlet.

—*Fireball*. NAST-5FL. Pkt. 15c
Compact, dark leaved, bright scarlet thrown well above the foliage, very showy.

—*Golden King*. NAST-5GK. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved, golden yellow flowers, splendid.

—*H. M. Stanley*. NAST-5ST. Pkt. 15c
Compact, dark leaf, dark bronze flowers.

—*King of the Tom Thumbs*. NAST-5K. Pkt. 15c
Bright scarlet, compact, dark leaves.

—*King Theodore*. NAST-5KT. Pkt. 15c
Black red, dark leaf.

—*Lady Bird*. NAST-5LB. Pkt. 15c
Splendid rich yellow, scarlet spotted,

PANSY SEED

We give particular attention to the strains and varieties we offer in Pansies and carefully check every source, and also from the results obtained by our customers, all over the country. In every case we supply the very best obtainable. These so called new crop Pansies in the market time usually count on delivery about August 1st but there are seasons when this is later, sometimes 3-4 weeks.

Pansies are best grown as a hardy annual or biennial, especially in the North, but in the South they can be treated as biennials entirely. Do best in a sandy loam soil not exposed too much to the hot sun; they stand some shade; ordinary good garden soil with some leaf mold makes good soil, they require plenty of moisture. Seed can be planted any time from early in March, indoors, to late in August. Transplant the seedlings to flats as soon as their second leaf appears and as soon as these plants have developed into some size set out in their permanent location and after the soil has become frozen at the start of winter they should be given good mulch of course materials.

The Pansy bed should have a mulch during the growing season of fine manure, or to hold the soil moist and to protect it from too much heat from the sun; this also protects the flowers from being soiled by the rain splashing mud onto them. For exhibition blooms remove all blooms until about 3 weeks before the show and then leave but 4-6 shoots per plant. Well rotted manure as a mulch will benefit the plants and flowers. If slugs or cut worms bother, spray with lead arsenate.

VIOLA TRICOLOR: SWISS GIANTS OR ROGGLI TYPE

This name has been applied to the large flowered Pansies, but it does not, however, include all the better strains and therefore we list them under the one heading as above.

Giant Flowering Pansies:
The large flowering types usually grown; the various strains and varieties have their own points of interest and value as described.

—*Alpenglow*. PANS-1. Pkt. 25c
Mammoth scarlet flowers.

—*Alpenlied*. PANS-24. Pkt. 35c
A new Heineemann variety, cobalt-gold with dark mahogany flakes; this is especially recommended. (Small quantity of seed available).

—*Berna*. PANS-32. Pkt. 25c
Velvety dark blue, large flowers.

—*Black King*. PANS-31. Pkt. 25c
Dark black color, one of the few flowers in black.

—*Blumiscap*. PANS-30. Pkt. 25c
Soft rose with a beautiful velvety blotch, very attractive, large flowers.

—*Claret*. PANS-2. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
A beautiful wine-red.

—*Flame*. PANS-2F. Pkt. 25c
Orange-scarlet.

—*Mont Blanc*. PANS-2MB. Pkt. 25c
Pure white.

—*Orange Sun*. PANS-2GS. Pkt. 25c
—*Rheingold*. PANS-2R. Pkt. 25c
Deep golden yellow with dark blotches in lower three petals.

—*Silver Bride*. PANS-2SB. Pkt. 25c
—*Ullswater*. PANS-8. Pkt. 25c
(Lake of Thun). Marine-blue with darker blotch showing through, very pretty.

—*White Beauty*. PANS-7. Pkt. 25c
Free flowering pure white.

—*Yellow Master*. PANS-8. Pkt. 25c
Pure golden yellow

—*SB Mammoth*. PANS-2SB. Pkt. 25c
A superior strain of one of the best European growers; you will find this exceptionally fine. ¼ oz. \$1.50 (Oz. 15c).

—*Best Holland Mixed*. PANS-9. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$3.25
This is the best strain of one of the larger growers in the Netherlands and should be good.

—*SC Giants*. PANS-2SG. Pkt. 25c
The best strain from another European grower representing their best giant Pansies; very good. ¼ oz. \$3.00 (Oz. 15c).

—*W-F Special Blend*. PANS-11. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
This strain of Swiss Giants is from one of our best growers and is characterized by a predominance of rich wine colored flowers which far surpasses, in form and range of rich colors, any blend of Swiss Giants we have seen. Plants are uniformly compact and most of the blooms are waved, giving them the appearance of being frilled.

—*Super Swiss Giants*. PANS-12. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$3.00
An improved California strain with enormous flowers of fine texture and form and coming in a remarkably fine color range and especially well marked, many being beautifully ruffled and curled; long stems and sturdy plants are characteristic of this particular strain.

—*Dwarf Swiss Giants*. PANS-13. Pkt.

—*hyaliflora*. NEIL-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows to 6 ft., hardy in the South, flowers white. In the North it is usually killed to the ground but renews itself.

NEMESIA (ne-MEE-si-ah)

Small half hardy annuals having bright yellow, orange and red Snapdragon-like flowers, start seeds indoors in March, set out late in May, spacing plants closely so as to support each other; fine for window boxes.

FOLLOWING ALL BELONG TO N. strumosa:

- Aurora*. NEME-1. Pkt. 15c
Compact, large flowering turkey-red with milk-white.
- Blue Gem*. NEME-13. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, compact plants.
- Dark Scarlet*. NEME-9. Pkt. 15c
- Fire King*. NEME-2. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.
- Triumph Mixed*. NEME-3. Pkt. 15c
- Sutton's Mixed*. NEME-4. Pkt. 15c
Large flowers, more varied color range.
- Orange*. NEME-11. Pkt. 15c
- Orange King*. NEME-5. Pkt. 15c
Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.
- Orange Prince*. NEME-12. Pkt. 15c
Compact, large flower.
- Sutton's New Large Flowering*. NEME-10. Pkt. 15c
Blue flowers
- Twilight*. NEME-6. Pkt. 15c
Blue and white, compact, large flowered
- White Queen*. NEME-14. Pkt. 15c
Compact plant.
- suberissima*, gr. fl. NEME-8. Pkt. 20c
Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.
- Sutton's Mixed*. NEME-SX. Pkt. 15c
All large flowering varieties.
- gigina*, Mixed. NEME-15. Pkt. 15c
- All Nemesia Mixed*. NEME-X. Pkt. 10c

NEMOPHILA (ne-MOF-i-lah)

Delicate annual plants mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

N. Menziesii:

- These are listed under *atomaria*, insignis, etc., Baby Blue-eyes.
- atrocaerulea*. NEMO-1. Pkt. 15c
- Holburn Blue Bell*. NEMO-2. Pkt. 15c
- White Spotted*. NEMO-3. Pkt. 15c
- cranbeides albo nigra*. NEMO-4. Pkt. 15c

- Light blue veined purple.
- coelestis*. NEMO-4C. Pkt. 15c
White veined purple.
- discoidalis*. NEMO-5. Pkt. 15c
Brownish purple in center and white on fringes.

- insignis*, Blue. NEMO-1. Pkt. 10c
1/2 oz. 35c

Baby Blue Eyes. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sow in position, early to flower; beautiful for edgings or rockery, 6".

- White*. NEMO-3W. Pkt. 15c
- Lilac*. NEMO-3K. Pkt. 15c
- Sky-blue*. NEMO-3SB. Pkt. 15c
- maculata*. NEMO-6. Pkt. 15c
Five-spot. White with deep purple spot at tip of each lobe; plant decumbent.
- Mixed*. NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c
All sorts mixed.

NEPETA (NEP-e-tah)

Annuals and perennials with flowers in whorls of blue or white borne in spikes or clusters; many are used in medicinal products as well as useful in the flower garden.

- cataria*. NEPE-3. Pkt. 23c
Blue, sweet scented, perennial.
- musini*. NEPE-1. Pkt. 10c
A small blue flower with dark spots, perennial, sun or partial shade, ideal for the rock garden; the plant is covered with whitish down, 8", April-June, HP. (Ground Ivy).
- rhaphanorhiza*. NEPE-2. Pkt. 30c

NERTERA

Creeping perennials from S. Am.
—*depressa*. NERT-1. Pkt. 50c
Seed Plant. Stems 10" long, matted, flowers inconspicuous, orange fruits 1/4" across. Grown as a ground cover in Calif., under glass in N., sandy soil, shade.

NICANDRA (ni-KAN-drah)

- physalodes*. NICA-1. Pkt. 15c
An old fashioned annual with blue flowers and white centers, similar to *Physalis* but with more showy flowers; easily grown from seed. Called Shoo-fly or Fly-poison Plant, because of its ability to kill house flies if some of the crushed leaves and shoots are mixed with milk so that the flies can get to it, 3 ft.

NICOTIANA

(ni-koh-shy-AY-nah)

All are sensitive to frost, preferring light soil and warm sheltered situation. Start seeds indoors in March or in cold frame; in Kentucky the tobacco is sown in outdoor beds during March and protected with cotton covering; the seed is very fine and care should be used in planting it; set plants in the garden after the weather has become warm, the later parts of May. The offer, besides the flowering types of Nicotiana, most of the accredited varieties of field tobacco, especially as grown in Kentucky where the White Burley type is grown.

- affinis*, White. NICO-1. Pkt. 10c
Sweet Scented White Tobacco. Pure white tuberoscent flowers, bushy branching plants; plant in garden where the sweet scent will be enjoyed in the evening, 3 ft.

- Red Hybrid*. NICO-2. Pkt. 10c
A French hybrid, flowers in bright red shades.

- Daylight*. NICO-2D. Pkt. 15c
- Select Hybrid*. NICO-2H. Pkt. 15c
- Kermesina*. NICO-8. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf plant.

- Miniature White*. NICO-3. Pkt. 25c
Very sweet scented, 1 1/2 ft. tall, fine to beds.

- sanderae*, Crimson King. NICO-4. Pkt. 10c
Rich deep carmine, 2 1/2 ft.

- Scharlachkonig*. NICO-5. Pkt. 10c
A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.
- sanderae*, Hybrid. NICO-8. Pkt. 10c
- suaveolens*. NICO-9. Pkt. 15c

Annual or biennial, 2 ft., nodding greenish purple flowers opening in the night, fragrant.

—*syvestris*. NICO-7. Pkt. 10c
Tall graceful plants topped with showy clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

NIEREMBERGIA

(nee-rem-BER-ja-ah)

Low growing half hardy perennials, usually treated as annuals flower-ing first year from indoor started seeds; require a warm protected position especially at cutting; they are fine for rock garden or borders and few plants are better for boxes or vases.

- frutescens*. NIER-1. Pkt. 15c
Shrubby and branching with light lilac flowers and yellow throats, 2-3 ft.

- gracilis*. NIER-2. Pkt. 15c
Creeping type, light lilac and brown flowers.

- hippimanica*. NIER-3. Pkt. 25c
Cup-like flowers 1 1/2" across, lavender-blue, best in sandy soil and full sun.

- Purple Robe*. NIER-4. Pkt. 25c
Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade, 8".

NIGELLIA (ny-JEL-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, seed being sown as early in the spring as possible or even in the fall as small plants often survive the winter to bloom extra early in the spring. They are very useful as cut flowers or for the border.

- damascena*, Miss Jekyll. NIGE-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c
Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for cutting or border, 1 1/2 ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist".

- White*. NIGE-1W. Pkt. 15c
- Indigo-blue*. NIGE-1B. Pkt. 15c

- hispanica*, NIGE-2, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c
Dry annual, dark blue, 18 inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.

- Nigella Blend*. NIGE-X. Pkt. 10c

NIGELLA (ny-JEL-ah)

Trailing herbaceous perennials grown as annuals, with flowers resembling Morning-glories but having more substance; will thrive in hot dry sunny positions; useful in baskets or for border or rockery, sow seeds where they are to grow though they can be started indoors; combine well with *Portulaca*, requiring the same treatment.

- atriplicifolia* gr. fl. alba. NOLA-1. Pkt. 10c
Trailing hardy annual with white flowers, 6".

NOMOCHARIS

Extremely beautiful Lily relatives, suggesting miniature L. species. They are growing in this country and not much can be said about their culture. Seeds germinate irregularly, should be sown in a pot so that the soil can be transplanted without disturbing the seedlings. Grow in Lily culture.

- gardenhiana*. NOMO-1. Pkt. 75c
Lovely lily-like flowers, grow in shade; flowers pale rose-pink, 3 in. across, the inner petals spotted with violet, HB, 2 ft.

NORDOSTACHYS

- latamasi*. NORD-1. Pkt. 25c

OENOTHERA (ee-noh-THEE-rah)

A large genus of annuals, biennials and perennials, divided into two groups, viz., evening primroses, which open late in the day and close towards morning, and the Sundrops, which open during the sunlight hours. The former open with a quick motion which can be seen and heard, they are among the best evening garden flowers; flowers soft Poppy-like blooms on end of upright spikes. They require dry soil and full sunlight, very easily grown.

- drummondii*. OENO-1. Pkt. 15c
Light yellow, biennial grown as an annual.

- flava*. OENO-6. Pkt. 50c
- fruticosa* v. Youngi. OENO-6Y. Pkt. 15c

- lamarckiana*. OENO-2. Pkt. 15c
Evening primrose, yellow flowers 2" across, especially pretty in background plantings, 3 ft.

- missouriensis*. OENO-5. Pkt. 15c
Yellow flowers 4-6" across, showy with fruits 2-3" long, 1 ft. high, HP.

- odorata*. OENO-3. Pkt. 15c
Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.

- Mixed*. OENO-4X. Pkt. 10c

OMPHALODES

(om-fah-LOH-deez)

Navelwort. Low growing annuals and perennials with small white flowers, having white and blue flowers in racemes; they do well in moist partially shaded places in the border; start seeds in the spring.

- Lucilia*. OMPH-1. Pkt. 35c
Sky-blue flowers, May-Nov., 8", HP.

ONOSMA (oh-NOZ-mah)

Annuals, biennials and perennials of the Boraginaceae family. They have extremely attractive flowers in white, yellow or purple, in one sided clusters. They make good border plants and the smaller ones for the rock garden, especially among the light foliage plants; do well in sun or shade.

- stellulatum* v. *tauricum*. ONOS-1. Pkt. 35c
Gold Drop. Looks well on walls, 8-10"; flowers tubular, golden yellow, HP.

OPHIOPOGON (o-fe-o-PO-gon)

Turf-forming plants of the Lily family, with racemes of small white flowers, grass-like foliage, often striped or spotted with white or yellow; useful for turf and border edgings, requiring no clipping; some rather tender in the N.

- intermedium*. OPHI-1. Pkt. 50c
- clarkii*. OPHI-2. Pkt. 50c

ORNITHOGALUM

(aur-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily family with lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

- caudatum*. ORNI-2. Pkt. 25c
Sea Onion. Popular house plant, has large bulbs held above the soil.

- sanderae*. ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c
A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like *Cladiolus*, seeds germinate

and quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of glossy, channelled leaves and last 3-6 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster that opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

OSBECKIA (os-BEK-i-ah)

Little known plants of the order of Melastomaceae, ranging from herbs to evergreen shrubs; the flowers, with five-lobed petals, are showy and borne in heads or panicles. While quite tender, they may be grown in the house or greenhouse during the winter and plunged outdoors in summer, best in light shade.

- White*. OSBE-1. Pkt. 35c

OTHAKA

—*aphacelata*. OTHA-1. Pkt. 15c
Rosy Wings. This is definitely one of the better annuals of recent introduction and especially good in dry seasons; easy to grow, long blooming period, flowers 1" across and carried in clusters of many flowers, each flower having a dense yellow center enriched by wine like 3-lobed petals in a very pleasing silver

OXALIS (OK-sah-lis)

Small delicate plants, some useful in the rock garden, for bedding, hanging baskets and in the greenhouse. Usually best start in the spring, ready for use in acid soil of a porous mixture of leaf mold, loam and sand; liquid manure if applied near maturity will encourage flower production.

- corniculata purpurea*. OXAL-1. Pkt. 20c
The purple leaved bedding Oxalis with yellow flowers, a perennial grown as an annual.

- corniculata purpurea*. OXAL-1. Pkt. 20c

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Rich rose, snading deeper in throat, very compact and large flowered, a perfect florist variety for pots and boxes.

—Dwarf Giants of California Deep Rose PET-4. Pkt. 35c

A very pretty deep rose shade with mammoth flowers, ruffled and beautifully petioled.

—Dwarf Giants of Calif. Ramona Strain PET-5. Pkt. 35c

Habit is dwarf and compact; colors are hand blended; flowers ruffled and fringed and suitable for the most critical.

—Giants of Calif. Salmon Rose Shades. PET-6. Pkt. 50c

This is a special mixture for the florist trade and contains only the choicest salmon-rose colored plants; its blooms are exceptionally large, averaging 3-5 inches, with shallow open throats; flowers freely produced on sturdy plants and all have beautiful veined markings on their open throats.

—Super Dwarfs Mixed. PET-7. Pkt. 50c

Well balanced blend of light and dark shades, fringed and ruffled, with attractive deep throats, many beautiful veined; the first picking from the choicest plants. For bedding or boxes.

Hybrid Type:

These are dwarf plants about 8" tall, with an especially large flower; they are especially fine for plants, borders and baskets.

—Flaming Velvet. PET-4FV. Pkt. 25c

Rich velvety crimson, best of the class.

—Howard's Star. PET-4HS. Pkt. 15c

Red-purple with white star.

—Intimable. PET-4TM. Pkt. 25c

Blotched and striped flowers in several varieties.

—King Henry. PET-19. Pkt. 50c

1/32 oz. \$2.00

HYBRID TYPE: These grow 18" tall, rather spreading plants that can be used anywhere; the flowers are not so large but they are extra double and are hard to equal for the ordinary flower bed.

—Radiance. PET-4R. Pkt. 25c

Cerise rose, very popular.

—Rose King Improved. PET-4RK. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered, bright rose-pink flowering.

—Show Mixture. PET-4X. Pkt. 15c

A blend of all the hybrid Petunias, including the above varieties, a choice showy mixture.

Nana compacta Varieties:

Dwarf compact varieties, 12-15" tall, making the finest plants for borders, edging or in beds; growth is erect and compact, the flowers single.

—Blue Violet. PET-12. Pkt. 20c

A shade deeper than Periwinkle and several tones lighter than Viola, the most beautiful dark violet.

—Celestial. PET-5CL. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered soft rose and improved Rose of Heaven.

—Erfordia. PET-5ER. Pkt. 25c

Brilliant rose with white throat.

—Blotched and Stripped. PET-5BS. Pkt. 25c

Beautifully marked flowers carried well above the foliage in extra dwarf compact strain, Mixed Colors.

PETUNIA—FIRE CHIEF

The New Gold Medal Winner

It has been some 11 years since a new introduction in flowers has been awarded the Gold Medal. Fire Chief received the award this year and it is a well worth Petunia.

Grows 1 ft. high, belonging to the nana compacta group—low compact plants—and covered with single flowers of a pleasing brilliant scarlet and making them ideal for the red bed or for the border.

It should be grown in all Petunia plantings this year.

Large Packet 35c

—Glow. PET-14. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful bright carmine-red.

—Lavender Queen. PET-5LQ. Pkt. 25c

—Rose of Heaven, Improved. PET-15. Pkt. 20c

Resected live rose-pink with compact habit, greatly improved form.

—Rose Gem Miniature. PET-5RG. Pkt. 25c

Very compact deep rich rose, ideal for bedding.

—Rosy Morn. PET-5RM. Pkt. 25c

Splendid compact deep rose color.

—Snowball. PET-5SB. Pkt. 25c

Pure white, the best white in this class.

—Topaz Queen. PET-17. Pkt. 30c

1/4 oz. 70c

—Twinkles. PET-5TW. Pkt. 25c

Bright rose with star, pretty.

—Velvet Ball. PET-5VB. Pkt. 25c

Very compact; deep velvety crimson.

—Velvety Crimson. PET-25. Pkt. 30c

(NEW). A real reddish velvety crimson similar in habit to Snowball, Rose of Heaven and others of this type; flowers large and produced freely on bushy compact plants. Will make a very pretty effect.

—Mixed nana compacta. PET-5X. Pkt. 20c

Grows in somewhat a running type; ideal for baskets, porch boxes, etc., 24" tall. The Balcony Petunias.

—Black Prince. PET-6BP. Pkt. 20c

—Burgundy. PET-6BU. Pkt. 20c

—Crimson. PET-6CR. Pkt. 20c

—Elk's Pride. PET-6EP. Pkt. 20c

—White. PET-6W. Pkt. 20c

—Deep Blue. PET-6DB. Pkt. 20c

—Mixed Balcony. PET-6XB. Pkt. 15c

Giants of California.

Extremely large fringed flowers, veined and in shades of rose, pink and salmon as well as dark colors, all with deep throats. They are especially useful for the florist and used in baskets, urns, boxes and bedding, in the latter case use in beds in full sunshine.

—Special Mixture. PET-7SM. Pkt. 50c

A well balanced mixture of light and dark shades, heavily ruffled, with deep throats and rich veining; best for general use.

—Florist Strain. PET-7FS. Pkt. 50c

Extremely large flowers in shades of rose, pink and salmon.

Fancy Types of Petunias:

—Double Giants of California. PET-7DG. Pkt. 50c

An improved Shepherd Strain with immense blooms typical of this strain, magnificent color range and high double center.

—Ruffled Monsters. PET-7RM. Pkt. 50c

Light and dark shades make up this high double center, deeply ruffled and artistically veined, flowers 5-7" across and almost look as if double.

—Ruffled and Fringed. PET-7RF. Pkt. 50c

Extremely fine mixture of giant flowers, all heavily ruffled and fringed, giving them an almost double effect.

—Double Fringed, Mixed.

PET-8DF. Pkt. 50c

A very choice strain of heavily fringed double flowers in blend of best colors.

—Extra Double, Mixed. PET-8XD. Pkt. \$1.00

An extra double strain, extra large flowers, veined and deep throats and heavily fringed.

—Dwarf Giants, Mixed.

PET-8DG. Pkt. 50c

An European strain of large flowers, ruffled in dwarf plants, suitable for pot culture or where low plants are wanted. 1 ft. annual with violet or white flowers.

—gr. fl. Fluffy Ruffles. PET-8. Pkt. 35c

1/32 oz. \$2.25

A delightful blend, containing numerous shades of veined and bicolor pink and rose combinations not found in the separate color varieties; all flowers are finely fringed and so heavily ruffled that they appear double; by far the finest choice Petunia for the home garden and a prime favorite with the florist.

MINIATURE TYPE: 8" plants with good sized plain bright flowers, each plant compact and upright and making the most beautiful effect in edgings.

—Bright Eyes. PET-22. Pkt. 25c

1/32 oz. 50c

A soft pink color with white throat, giving the plants a "bright eyes" effect. Very pretty as an edging plant.

—Little Giants. PET-24. Pkt. 50c

1/32 oz. \$1.40

A new type Petunia, 8-12" tall, plants remarkably compact and erect all season it is sure to become most popular for bedding and pot plants. Medium sized well ruffled and waved, deep throated flowers continue to keep the plants completely covered. The unusually attractive color in shade, the perennial sorts do well in almost every imaginable shade and combination of marking; it has a pleasing balance of light and dark shades.

—Best Mixed. PET-23. Pkt. 25c

1/32 oz. 50c

A hand blend of 7 exquisite varieties. Very fine. These would make a good display for a bare place in the rockery, as well as an edging.

PHLOGOCANTHUS

—trysiliflorus. PHLX-1. Pkt. 25c

PHLOX

A genus with mostly perennials and consisting of a varied list of plants; all are readily grown. The perennial sorts do well in a rather heavy soil, but all thrive in any good garden soil. While the best known are the tall perennials, they come in other types, creeping species that are suited for rock work.

P. Drummondii.

Annual, to 1 1/2 ft. in many colors. Is the ordinary annual Phlox planted in gardens and at its best effect when sown in masses, sow when frost danger is past and where plants are to grow, takes 20 days to germinate.

—Drummondii, Gigantea, Mixed. PHLX-2. Pkt. 20c

Easily grown summer annuals preferring sunny situations, light rich loam; if faded blooms are removed will flower again in the excellent for borders, beds and cutting. This is an extra large flowered strain, florets 1 1/4-1 1/2" across, blooming freely in massive tufts. This strain has taken all the prizes. 1 ft.

—Art Shades. PHLX-3AS. Pkt. 15c

Soft pastel colors and delicate shades in a compact trusses of flowers.

—Brilliant. PHLX-3B. Pkt. 15c

Large flowered rose with dark eye.

—compacta, Mixed. PHLX-9. Pkt. 25c

A dwarf compact strain, extra choice quality stock.

—cuspidata. PHLX-10. Pkt. 20c

Star Phlox. Extra fine star-flowered strain.

—Cecily. PHLX-4. Pkt. 20c

This is the finest large flowered dwarf Phlox in the garden, reaching a compact bush about 6-8 in. tall which is covered with its large flowers. These very beautifully, most being centered white or dark or striped; its regular and uniform growth in all colors, grand display of shades and the large size of the flowers, makes the Cecily Phlox far above all other dwarf sorts.

—Isabellina. PHLX-3SB. Pkt. 15c

Light yellow colored flowers.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-3LO. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star, showy.

—stellaris. PHLX-3SP. Pkt. 15c

Star Phlox, often listed as D. cuspidata. Extra fine star flowered mixed.

—stellata splendens. PHLX-3SS. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant scarlet with large white eye, effective.

—Yellow, Brown Eye. PHLX-3YB. Pkt. 15c

Yellow with showy brown eye, different.

—Mixed. PHLX-3X. Pkt. 10c

Contains many different varieties as well as all those above. Oz. \$1.50 (cul).

Dwarf Drummondii Varieties:

Grow about 6" high, plants compact, making them fine for edging or in low border.

—Apricot. PHLX-4AP. Pkt. 15c

—Isabellina. PHLX-4SB. Pkt. 15c

Clear yellow.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-4LO. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star.

—Sutton's Beauty Mixed. PHLX-SBX. Pkt. 15c

The English strain containing each of the 8 beautiful varieties in this class.

—Dwarf Mixed. PHLX-4X. Pkt. 10c

By the Oz. \$3.00 (als).

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Summer Phlox. Also listed incorrectly as P. paniculata. This is the hardy perennial Phlox. While the perennial Phlox comes true from seed, the plants grown from seed produce many lovely kinds, our seed has been saved from selected plants.

—adurgens. PHLX-6. Pkt. 30c

Prostrate, with shiny leaves and big flowers varying from white to deep pink. One of the most beautiful species and easy in the Northwest but regarded as very difficult in the East; needs woodland conditions of shade and humidity. HP. Very rare species.

—diffusa. PHLX-7. Pkt. 50c

A needle-leaved species forming dense mats a foot or more across, covered with tiny tiny blue flowers, usually lavender, but occasionally white or pink. Needs very gravelly soil in full sun, with shade drainage under these conditions the western Phlox are fairly easy to grow in the East, in spite of their reputed difficulty; seeds germinate quickly. 6" HP.

—speciosa. PHLX-8. Pkt. 15c

2-3 ft. shrub; flowers rose to lilac, 1" across in corymbs in spring.

—aggregatus. PENS-57. Pkt. 40c

A very choice strain of heavily fringed double flowers in blend of best colors.

—Extra Double, Mixed. PET-8XD. Pkt. \$1.00

An extra double strain, extra large flowers, veined and deep throats and heavily fringed.

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A genus of perennial plants, both herbaceous and shrubby of the Figwort Family, all native of N. American and called Boraginaceae.

Penstemons bloom in spring, some early and some late. They are mostly in the blue and purple range, with a few reds out on good yellow or orange. They come in all heights and types of growth, suitable for almost any location. They are very floriferous and are lovely when the appropriate species are selected and grown happily; are likely to be disappointed when not happy or not suited to the location. They require a special type of soil, but certain fleshy species are short-lived unless the soil is very porous. Some kinds will do well only in rock gardens others are more appropriate to the perennial border.

Penstemons bloom so luxuriantly that they often exhaust themselves and die. They may usually be saved if the flower stalks are cut off after blooming, water well, and give a little plant food. Bone meal

applied twice a year will help, and perhaps a very little complete fertilizer just after blooming. The best is to induce new growth from the crown to replace the old flowering stalks.

In spite of the best of care, it is just the nature of Penstemons for a certain percentage of each planting to die each year with no apparent reason. The easiest way to offset this inconvenience is to have more plants than you need and thus not have to worry if some of them die. It is best to raise them from seed, which is not a difficult operation, and to set out twice as many seedlings as the space will hold. Natural losses will then thin them out.

The seeds germinate well if planted out in late fall; spring planting is up to be less certain, often requiring more necessary than to scatter seed around the parent plants each fall and let the self-sown seedlings renew the old plants.

Penstemons can also be increased by cutting taken at almost any time during the growing season.

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A dwarf compact strain, extra choice quality stock.

—cuspidata. PHLX-10. Pkt. 20c

Star Phlox. Extra fine star-flowered strain.

—Cecily. PHLX-4. Pkt. 20c

This is the finest large flowered dwarf Phlox in the garden, reaching a compact bush about 6-8 in. tall which is covered with its large flowers. These very beautifully, most being centered white or dark or striped; its regular and uniform growth in all colors, grand display of shades and the large size of the flowers, makes the Cecily Phlox far above all other dwarf sorts.

—Isabellina. PHLX-3SB. Pkt. 15c

Light yellow colored flowers.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-3LO. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star, showy.

—stellaris. PHLX-3SP. Pkt. 15c

Star Phlox, often listed as D. cuspidata. Extra fine star flowered mixed.

—stellata splendens. PHLX-3SS. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant scarlet with large white eye, effective.

—Yellow, Brown Eye. PHLX-3YB. Pkt. 15c

Yellow with showy brown eye, different.

—Mixed. PHLX-3X. Pkt. 10c

Contains many different varieties as well as all those above. Oz. \$1.50 (cul).

Dwarf Drummondii Varieties:

Grow about 6" high, plants compact, making them fine for edging or in low border.

—Apricot. PHLX-4AP. Pkt. 15c

—Isabellina. PHLX-4SB. Pkt. 15c

Clear yellow.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-4LO. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star.

—**Wilcoxii**. PEHS-52". Pkt. 30c.
Open panicles to 2 ft. clear blue, medium sized flowers. Likes drainage as do most Penstemons and given this they will grow on fairly moist slope in sun or part shade.

PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or rocky border. Easily grown from seeds.
—**Purple Mixed**. PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c.
Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture. 4 ft., vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting Yucca in habit. The basal rosettes produce a great number of very long and narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2 in. long are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seed germinates very readily, the seedling grow rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

—**tenax**. PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c.
The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9½ ft. long and 2 inches wide, dark green with bright red margins and keel. The flower scape is from 5-15 ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow. HHP, 5-15 ft.
—**cookiunum**. PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c.
A plant half the size of P. tenax, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers. HHP, 3-7 ft.

—**tenax**. PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c.
A plant half the size of P. tenax, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers. HHP, 3-7 ft.

PHYGELIUS (ty-JEE-li-us)

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of Penstemon; are hardy only in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.

—**capensis coccineus**. PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c.
This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.
—**capensis**. PHYG-1. Pkt. 50c.
Cape Fuschia. Sub-shrubby, flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.
Fairly large growing but desirable, best in shady, wild garden, flowers blue, 1-3 ft., May-June.

—**Saier's Blend of Species**. PENS-53". Pkt. 35c.
This is a mixture of every species and sub-species we have in stock and including many unlisted ones, that we do not have enough of to offer separately. This is a rare and valuable collection of Penstemons. They should, of course, be grown in a nursery row until you can tell just what they are.
—**Small Flowered Varieties Mixed**. PENS-54. Pkt. 35c.

PHOTINIA (toh-TIN-ah)

Anatolic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy in the North, the evergreens hardy only to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position, easily grown from seed.

—**integrifolia**. PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c.

PHYLLODOCE (E-LOH-doh-see)

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.

—**empeiriformis**. PHYL-1. Pkt. 25c.
A neat with needle-like leaves and stems strewn with small red bells from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden altho it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HSH.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(ty-sogh-STEE-ii-ah)

False Dragonhead. Obdient Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family, succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also "virgin cut flowers".

—**virginica Mixed**. PHOS-3x. Pkt. 20c.
Grows 2-4 ft., tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HP.
—**Rose-Lilac**. PHOS-3RL. Pkt. 15c.
—**White**. PHOS-3W. Pkt. 15c.

PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are prized for winter bouquets.

—**Alkekengi**. PSAL-3. Pkt. 20c.
Chinese Lantern Plant. Often incorrectly listed as P. Franchetti, 2 ft. with small white flowers; it is a perennial and spreads where not killed by frost, but in the N. it is grown for its pretty red seed pods valued for winter bouquets.
—**edulis**. PSAL-2. Pkt. 15c.
—**minima**. PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c.

PHYTEUMA (ty-FU-mah)

Head Rampion. Perennials grown mostly in RG. of Bellflower family; they have in tissues supplied with leaf mold and sand, also are useful in the border.

—**Chamae**. PHYT-3. Pkt. 30c.
Dark blue flowers in globular heads; 1½ ft. HP.
—**Scheuchzeri**. PHYT-13. Pkt. 20c.
Flowers violet-blue, in globular heads; 1½ ft. HP. Alps.
—**Mariesii**. PHYT-1M. Pkt. 15c.
Grows to 1½ ft. and with large flowers.
—**Mammoth Early**. PHYT-1ME. Pkt. 15c.
—**White**. PHYT-1W. Pkt. 15c.
Flowers 1½" long, rose-pink, spurred and in head-like clusters; 2 ft.

PIERIS (py-ER-is)

Green shrubs and small trees native of Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.

—**loribunda**. PIER-3. Pkt. 50c.
Handsome small evergreen shrub, may

be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open. 2-3 make the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft. hardy. HS, 3-5 ft.

—**lormosa**. PIER-1. Pkt. 25c.
Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of urn-shaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.
—**japonica**. PIER-4. Pkt. 50c.
Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white urn-shaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Mass. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.
—**ovatifolia**. PIER-2. Pkt. 25c.
Deciduous or semi-evergreen with short sprays of oblong white bells. 40 ft.
—**laurifolia**. PIER-5. Pkt. 50c.
Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of white urn-shaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS, 6-10 ft.

PLATYCODON (plat-i-KOH-don)

—**grandiflorum Mixed**. PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c.
A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or cup shaped; very useful in the rock garden or border and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.
—**grandiflorum White**. PLTY-2. Pkt. 20c.
Hardy in N.; easily grown from seed, bearing the seed pods. Thrives in a loamy soil, full sun, showy perennials.

ELECTRIS

—**congesta**. PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c.

PLEIOTAXIS

—**species**. PLEI-1. Pkt. 50c.
S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft., tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads; stem and leaves cottony.

PLUMBAGO

Leadwort. Shrubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.

—**zeyheri**. PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c.
A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia, pure white flowers, like some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

PODOPHYLLUM

(pod-oh-FIL-um)

Perennial plants best grown in shady places.

—**emodi**. PODO-1. Pkt. 40c.
A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled rich pink followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible; fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shady RG.

—**species**. PODO-2. Pkt. 50c.
Collected in western China by Dr. Hu, this has very showy red fruits and handsome branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

POLEMONIUM

(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)

Small genus (Polemonium) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few annuals. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.

—**carneum**. POLE-6. Pkt. 25c.
A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; likes a bit of shade and is short-lived. HP, 1½ ft.

—**caeruleum**. POLE-1. Pkt. 15c.
(Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-vale-rian). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.

—**album**. POLE-1W. Pkt. 15c.
A white variety.

—**Coeruleum, Large Flowered Blue**. POLE-2. Pkt. 15c.
Extra large flowered strain.

—**haydeni**. POLE-3. Pkt. 20c.
Very good native western species found on rocky slopes, blue or white flowers, 1-1 ft. May-Aug.

—**occidentale**. POLE-4. Pkt. 25c.
Native western bog species, robust growth.

—**pulcherrimum**. POLE-5. Pkt. 25c.
Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but self sows just enough to keep going; pale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravelly with leaf mold, gray foliage, fine rock garden plant, 6" high, HP.

—**Richardsonii**. POLE-7. Pkt. 20c.
Blue to purplish flowers, ½" across; 9" tall.

POINCIANA (poin-si-AY-nah)

A very popular tropical genus of shrubs and trees of the Poa Family, all native of warm regions; when in bloom they are among the most beautiful shrubs or trees. Can be grown in the warmer parts of the South and easy from seed. Thrive in dry soils, soak seed in warm water before sowing and plant in sandy soil.

It is well to soak seeds of Poinciana in warm water a few hours before planting and transplant seedling immediately the first true leaves appear.

—**Willisii**. POIN-2. Pkt. 50c.
Straggling shrub or tree, bright pink flowers light yellow with bright red stamens; pods 4" long, native S. Am.

—**pulcherrima**. POIN-1. Pkt. 30c.
Shrubby with delicate evergreen milky-like leaves and very showy red and yellow flowers with long red stamens; hardy only in the far South, but may be grown in the greenhouse and planted out in summer. Does well in poor sandy soil in hot dry locations.

—**flava**. POIN-1F. Pkt. 30c.
A stronger grower, with golden yellow flowers; glabrous shrub to 10 ft., flowers have bright red stamens 2½" long, pods 4" long.

POTENTILLA

(poh-ten-TIL-ah)

Perennials suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, blooming from July to September.

—**argyrophylla**. POTL-11. Pkt. 25c.
Sprays of showy yellow flowers an inch

across and silky leaves; for front of border or edge of RG. on sun, 18 in. HP.

—**atrosanguinea**. POTL-Alla. Pkt. 30c.

Silvery foliage and scarlet flowers, 9" tall, HP.

—**climacis**. POTL-10. Pkt. 25c.

—**fulgens**. POTL-9. Pkt. 25c.

A silver-leaved trailer, with beautiful salmon-rose flowers, for the border or large rock garden, HP, 1½ ft.

—**gibsonii**. POTL-1. Pkt. 20c.

Flowers June-October, 1 ft.

—**Neapolensis**. Miss Willmott. POTL-5. Pkt. 20c.

Bright carmine, best of species.

—**White Beauty**. POTL-6. Pkt. 20c.

Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze maroon, 1½ ft.

—**argyria**. POTL-13. Pkt. 25c.

Syn. megalantha. Beautiful strawberry-like leaves of green velvet, flowers golden yellow, nearly 1" across, to 8" high, HP.

—**fruticosa**. POTL-8. Pkt. 30c.

One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer yellow or rarely pure white. A variable plant in stature and habit of growth, ranging from prostrate forms to 3 ft. bushes. Easy from seed. It may be also used as a low hedge; not at all fussy about soil or exposure.

—**Hybrids, Single Mixed**. POTL-Hs. Pkt. 15c.

—**Double French, Mixed**. POTL-Hd. Pkt. 20c.

—**neapolensis Hybrids**. POTL-2. Pkt. 20c.

Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.

—**Warrenii**. POTL-3. Pkt. 15c.

Very good, 18 inches.

—**Potentilla Blend**. POTL-7X. Pkt. 15c.

Contains many kinds.

POPPY

(Common name for the genus Papaver.) These beautiful flowers come in both annual and perennial sorts; they have a great range of color and we offer some new strains and varieties that are gorgeous. They are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially, resent transplanting; full sun and well drained soil is required.

POPPY SPECIES:

—**alpinum**. POPY-25. Pkt. 30c.

Nearly a stemless HP with white or yellow fragrant flowers from the Alps.

—**bracteatum**. POPY-1. Pkt. 10c.

Hardy perennial and differing from P. orientale in its solid colored petals and leafy bracts below the flowers.

—**cardinale fl. pl.** POPY-11. Pkt. 15c.
Cardinal Poppy. Double flowers, annual, HA.

—**laterale**. POPY-24. Pkt. 40c.

Very branched HP, 2 ft., with brick red flowers, broad petals, Armenia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES:

P. orientale: The hardy oriental Poppies, with the huge flowers so prominent in the border in June. They grow rapidly from seed, giving excellent flowers and in a variety of color range. The seed does not come entirely true but the resulting plants have the seedling sturdiness, that is lacking in plants increased continuously from cutting.

—**Beauty of Livermore**. POPY-3BL. Pkt. 15c.

Reselected crimson blooms.

—**Brilliant**. POPY-3BR. Pkt. 15c.

Bright fiery red.

—**Olympia**. POPY-3LY. Pkt. 15c.

Double flowered variety, light scarlet.

—**Rembrandt**. POPY-3RM. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany-red flowers.

—**orientale, Scarlet**. POPY-8. Pkt. 15c.

Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.

—**orientale, Victoria**. POPY-9. Pkt. 10c.

A beautiful salmon-pink with black blotches.

—**orientale, Mixed**. POPY-10. Pkt. 10c.

Collected from several sources, both here and in Europe, and containing many fine varieties and hybrids. Scatter ½ oz. along the highway—very early!

NUDICAULE:

(Iceland Poppy.) A perennial, to 1 ft., blooming the first year from seed and rarely lasting more than 3 years. Its flowers are very beautiful and comes in a number of charming varieties, April to June.

—**Amurensis, Yellow**. POPY-2. Pkt. 15c.
(Yellow Wonder) Sensational new Poppy with showy buttercup yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems, easy, established plants often start blooming in March.

—**Coenarua Pink**. POPY-2CP. Pkt. 15c.
Gorgeous rose tints of varying intensity, a true strain; soft pink to deep rose, apricot, salmon, etc., 1½ ft.

—**El Monte**. POPY-2EM. Pkt. 15c.

A new, beautiful deep tangerine-orange large fringed flower.

—**Imperial Jewels**. POPY-2MJ. Pkt. 15c.

A new superb strong stemmed flower in an extra large color range, a gorgeous display.

—**Gartford Giant Hybrids**. POPY-19. Pkt. 10c.

Giant crinkly petalled flowers on long stems, ideal cut flowers if picked, in bud; beautiful colors in white, orange and reds.

—**Haddon Strain**. POPY-19H. Pkt. 50c.

This is an extra good strain of the Gartford Poppy grown in England.

—**Gibson's Giant Orange**. POPY-2GG. Pkt. 15c.

Want something lavish? A mass of these giant flowers in orange will do it.

—**Kelmscott Strain**. POPY-22. Pkt. 20c.

½ oz. 30c.

The flowers of our new Kelmscott Strain are larger than we have ever seen before on any variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring 3" across. Although the petals are of heavy texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance; the stems are longer and so much more stiffer they tend

—**Sanford's Giants**. POPY-2SG. Pkt. 15c.

Immense flowers on stiff stems; very varied color range.

—**The Emperor**. POPY-2TE. Pkt. 15c.

Deep tangerine-orange.

—**The Empress**. POPY-2TM. Pkt. 15c.

Salmon-rose and pink.

—**Unwin Giants**. POPY-2UG. Pkt. 15c.

The newest hybrids form an European grower and represents the finest in the hybrid.

—**Iceland Poppies Mixed**. POPY-2X. Pkt. 10c.

ANNUAL POPPIES:

RHOEAS-SHIRLEY POPPY:

(Corn or Flinders Poppy). The common field Poppy of Europe and Asia, and in the Shirley type, it has become very popular in America, coming in many colors and shades. Thin plants to 3-4 in. apart, they should be sown very early in the spring, in the South in the late fall. Hardy annuals, petals are crinkled.

—**American Legion**. POPY-5AL. Pkt. 15c.

A dazzling orange-scarlet with black marks, very pretty in masses.

—**Cavalcade**. POPY-12. Pkt. 10c.

Double Begonia flowered in a rich orange-red color, very large flowers.

—**Dazzler**. POPY-13. Pkt. 10c.

A beautiful double flowered orange-scarlet Begonia-flowered flower.

—**Gaiety**. POPY-5GY. Pkt. 15c.

White flowers with a pink edge, showy.

—**Ryburgh Hybrids**. POPY-14. Pkt. 10c.

Beautiful double Anemone-flowered in satiny shades of white, pink and old rose with white centers.

—**Orange King**. POPY-5KG. Pkt. 15c.

—**Rev. Wilk's Strain**. POPY-5RW. Pkt. 15c.

An English strain of single flowers.

—**Salmon Shades**. POPY-5SS. Pkt. 15c.

—**Snowball**. POPY-5SB. Pkt. 15c.

—**Sweet Brier**. POPY-15. Pkt. 15c.

Beautiful double Begonia-like flowers in a pretty Wild-Rose pink.

—**Single Shirley Mixed**. POPY-5SX. Pkt. 10c.

Double Flowered Shirleys:

—**Fantasy**. POPY-5DF. Pkt. 15c.

Very rich mixture containing many odd and fancy colors, all double.

—**Begonia Flowered**. POPY-5DB. Pkt. 15c.

Many rich colors in double Begonia-shaped flowers.

—**Japanese Pom Poms**. POPY-5DJ. Pkt. 15c.

Extra selected double mixture of small flowered type.

—**Salmon Queen**. POPY-5DQ. Pkt. 15c.

—**Scarlet Glow**. POPY-5DG. Pkt. 15c.

—**Double Shirley Mixed**. POPY-5DX. Pkt. 10c.

Contains all the single flowered varieties in huge satiny and brilliant colors; in large plantings these make a gorgeous sight.

—**kashmiriana**. PRIM-37. Pkt. 50c
Identical with *P. denticulata* except possibly in the color of the leaves; crowded heads of lavender in earliest spring. HP, 1 ft.

—**kewensis**. PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c
Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually grown under glass, a well known hybrid.

—**kingii**. PRIM-19. Pkt. 50c
Bells of rich purple or blood crimson, over small leathery oval leaves; a most beautiful species but quite difficult; best grown in light shade in cold frame or —**leucophylla**. PRIM-56. Pkt. 50c
An Oxley, easy in moist semi-shaded positions, good for open woodland; rather small dull yellow flowers and yellowish leaves. HP, 12".

—**obliqua**. PRIM-18. Pkt. 50c
A very beautiful species of the *Nivalis* group with large pendulous flowers varying from white to deep yellow and rarely to pink or pink. It needs rich soil, light shade and should, if possible, be planted where it is buried in snow all winter, otherwise it should be carefully covered with rock wool while dormant.

—**obionantha**. PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c
Lovely white but rather difficult.

—**parryi**. PRIM-51. Pkt. 50c
—**pulverulenta**. PRIM-57. Pkt. 50c
A magnificent species for mass planting in shady moist borders, along streams or in woodland; flowers in many tints, red with dark eyes, easy and vigorous. HP, 3 ft.

—**Barley's Strain**. PRIM-58. Pkt. 50c

A selection of the above, in fine pink shades; requires same care, and is particularly desirable. HP, 3 ft.

—**reiculata**. PRIM-21. Pkt. 50c

Rather similar to *P. sikkimensis*, with drooping yellow bells; young seedlings are rather delicate but become more vigorous the second season. HP, 3 ft.

—**sapphirina**. PRIM-22. Pkt. 50c

A tiny species, with small leaves and short stems bearing one to four rather small flowers of brilliant deep blue. Not one of the easiest species, requiring cool rich gritty soil and ample moisture during the growing season. HP, 2 in.

—**secundiflora**. PRIM-41. Pkt. 50c

Drooping wine-red bells.

—**sikkimensis**. PRIM-15. Pkt. 50c

An easily grown species with long-petioled basal leaves and foot-high naked stems from which dangle a cluster of drooping yellow flowers. Seed germinates readily, and the plants will grow in sun if given plenty of moisture. HP, 1 ft.

—**smithiana**. PRIM-24. Pkt. 50c

Close to *P. bulleyana*, a species with whorls of yellow flowers in midspring; like moist locations by stream or pool in light shade, 1-2 ft., HP.

—**vaginata**. PRIM-46. Pkt. 50c

Like a tiny *Geranium* in leaf, with wine-colored flowers; may be somewhat tender and should be grown in a sheltered shady place in leafmold.

—**waltoni**. PRIM-59. Pkt. 50c

A fine but rather delicate plant for shady

border or woodland under shrubs; clusters of wine-red bells, powdered with white meal inside. HP, 1-2 ft.

—**wattii**. PRIM-34. Pkt. 50c

Funnel-shaped, drooping, purple flowers.

—**wilsoni**. PRIM-40. Pkt. 50c

A candelabra species for shady borders or open woodland; not dry, tall stems with many tiers of deep purple flowers; leaves are evergreen, and require covering in winter. HP, 2 ft.

PROBOSCIDEA

(pro'-bo-SID-ee-ah)

Proboscis Flower, Unicorn Plant. Annual and perennial with large, long stemmed leaves, large purple flowers and okra-like fruits.

—**jussieui**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 15c

Listed incorrectly as *Myrtilla*. Native from corn belt southward and grown both for ornament and for its fruits, which when soft and immature are pickled, either alone or with other vegetables. In the North start indoors under glass and set out after danger of frost is passed. Set out like cucumbers.

PROTEA (PROH-tee-ah)

Trees, shrubs or stemless perennials from So. Africa and make very fine greenhouse plants; they are unusual looking plants with leathery leaves and large round flower heads; sandy peat soil, good drainage, sunny airy position and careful watering needed.

—**abyssinica**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 50c

Sugar Bush. From S. Rhodesia, white flowers, Oct.

PRUNELLA (pro-NEL-ah)

Brusella. Small perennial plants of Mint Family, with purple or violet flowers in close-set heads or spikes. Used in shady part of border and rock garden. Are easily naturalized in the wild garden.

—**gr. rosea**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 20c

Many spikes of rose colored flowers rise from flat foliage mats, excellent rock garden or edging plant, 1 ft.

PRUNUS (PROO-nus)

A genus of stone fruits, many valuable orchard fruits. Many are very hardy in the North and they have very showy flowers.

—**acuminata**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 25c

Beach Plum, especially good for sandy soil and gardens near the sea; low-growing straggling bush with dull-green leaves; small flowers and purple plums about 1/2 in. diameter. HS.

—**nepalensis**. PRIM-2. Pkt. 25c

—**prostrata**. PRIM-3. Pkt. 35c

A low shrub with small leaves and rose-red flowers followed by small rather dry fruit. HS, 6 ft.

PUERARIA (pou-er-AY-ri-ah)

—**thunbergiana**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 10c;

ox. 45c

Kudzu Vine. (KODZOO). A twining Asiatic perennial vine, not hardy in N. where it dies down to the ground but over low winter cover it will grow which feet each summer. It bears spikes of fragrant purple flowers and makes an ideal shade vine; is best grown from seed.

PULSATILLA (pul-sah-TIL-lah)

A botanical re-arranging of the large flowered Anemones with ferny leaves; easy and hardy in well drained soil.

—**hirsutissima**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 50c

The western American form of the Pasque Flower, quite dwarf, with large soft violet white flowers and big plum seedheads. RG or border, in sun. HP, 1 ft.

PURSHIA (PUF-shi-ah)

A western shrub of Rose family with small oval leaves and solitary yellow flowers along branches followed by solitary fruits; well drained soil and sun, hardy.

—**bridentata**. PRIM-1. Pkt. 40c
Antelope Bush. Shrubby plant, deciduous to 6 ft., gray leaves, small yellow flowers, fairly hardy in N. in sunny well drained location.

PYRACANTHA
(pir-ah-KAN-thah)

Firethorn. Mostly thorny shrubs belonging to the Rosaceae family; where hardy they are beautiful shrubs; a sunny position, well drained soil is best.

—**atalantoides**. PYRA-1. Pkt. 25c
Gibbalt. Regarded as one of the best; small dark green leaves and masses of very brilliant scarlet berries; best trained as a climber.

PYRETHRUM: see Chrysanthemum coccineum.

QUAMOCUIT (KWAM-oh-klii)

Annual and perennial twining vines belonging to the Morning Glory Family, often called Star Glory; treat as tender annuals; easily grown from seed; used as summer flowering vines of light and rapid growth, thriving in rather light soils and in sun.

—**lobata**. QUAM-1. Pkt. 20c
Robust perennial with 3-lobed heart-shaped leaves and crimson flowers fading to pale yellow.

—**pinnata**. QUAM-2. Pkt. 20c
Cypress Vine. Slender annual twines to 20 ft. with leaves divided into fine thread-like segments and showy scarlet flowers. Easily grown; blooms mid-summer till frost.

—**White**. QUAM-5W. Pkt. 20c
A pretty white flowered form of above.

—**Pink**. QUAM-5P. Pkt. 20c

—**slateri**. QUAM-3. Pkt. 20c

Cardinal Climber. A hybrid between *Q. coccinea* and *Q. pinnata*. Palmately-lobed leaves and cardinal-red flowers with white throats. Grows 30 ft. blooms from mid-summer till frost.

—**Mixed**. QUAM-4. Pkt. 15c

QUEEN ANN'S LACE

—**Daucus carota**. QANL-1. Pkt. 10c;

oz. 65c

An annual cut flower, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, with finely cut foliage and filmy white flowers in umbels. It makes a very good cut flower, or filler, is easily grown. Do not allow it to go to seed as it can become a weed.

RAMONDA (ra-MON-dah)

Ramondia. Small plants making flat rosettes of hairy basal leaves, stems 3-4 in. bearing several 4-5 pointed flat flowers, resembles *Saintpaulia* to which it is related. Fully hardy, likes north facing crevices in rock wall, soil largely leaf mold and sand. Sow seeds as for *Saintpaulia*, seedlings develop slowly.

—**myconi** (Monkerrat). RAM-2. Pkt. 50c

—**pyrenacea**. RAM-1. Pkt. 50c

Brilliant lavender flowers Primula-like flowers, for north rock wall. 4 in., HP.

RHAMNUS (RAM-nus)

Buckthorn. Shrubs or trees, used mainly for their handsome foliage and attractive fruits; easily grown, will stand some shade, seed best sown in the fall.

—**crocea**. RHAM-8. Pkt. 25c

Red Berry. Small dense evergreen leaf; hard and endures ordinary garden moisture; bright berries in summer, 3 ft.

RANUNCULUS

(rah-NUN-keu-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

—**ASIATICUS**. (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

—**Hybrids, French Giants**. RAN-XI.

—**Claremont Hybrids**. RAN-XC. Pkt. 50c

—**Camellia-flowered Hybrids**. RAN-XCM. Pkt. 25c

—**Mixed Hybrids**. RAN-HX. Pkt. 50c

Includes the above hybrid strains.

—**hirtellus**. RUN-4. Pkt. 50c

A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth gambling on.

—**lindleyi**. RUN-5. Pkt. 25c

—**montanus**. RUN-6. Pkt. 35c

A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves, and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP, 4".

—**superbus**. RUN-3. Pkt. 25c

Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in moist soil, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

RHODANTHE: see Heliospermum.

RHODANTE

—**manglei**. RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c

Rose, overwintering, hardy annual.

RHODODENDRON

(roh-doh-DEN-dron)

They are easy to grow if given a few special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and the green sorts need wind protection. All dislike too much sunshine. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

—**ceruinum**. RODN-1. Pkt. 75c

A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/2 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 6-8 ft. (Campanulatum Series).

—**albirethi**. RHOD-24. Pkt. 75c

A deciduous Azalea with wind rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland. Amongst snows, Camadenia flowers 3-5 ft.

—**anthopogon**. ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c

An alpine species with fair-sized pink flowers resembling *Daphne* in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthopogon Series).

—**arbutum**. RODN-2. Pkt. 75c
A glaucous, tender tree, usually for mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arbutum Series).

—**Aucklandii**. RODM-31. Pkt. 75c

—**auritum**. RHON-32. P. 75c

—**augustinii**. RHON-32. Pkt. 75c

—**Azor**. RHON-5. Pkt. 75c

—**Azor x Grio. sonianum**. RHON-60. Pkt. 75c

—**barbatum**. ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c

Another rather tender tree 30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep crimson or blood red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

—**brachyanthum**. RHON-33. Pkt. 75c

—**caeruleum**. RHON-5. Pkt. 75c

—**camelliaeflorum**. ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c

—**camelliaeflorum**. RHON-3. Pkt. 75c
Sometimes epiphytic, rather tender, with flowers white to pink, in dense clusters borne singly. For greenhouse culture in the North, 2-6 ft. (Camelliaeflorum Series).

—**campanulatum**. RHON-6. Pkt. 75c

Loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 inch long, ranging in color from white to shades of purple; a very early bloomer, shrub 12-18 ft. tall. (Campanulatum Series).

—**campbelliae**. ROHN-20. Pkt. 75c

A geographical form of Rh. arboreum, with rose-purple flowers and rusty leaves; tender. (Arboreum Series).

—**camptocarpum**. RHON-7. Pkt. 75c

Perhaps the finest yellow-flowered species, a moderate-sized rounded bush, 4-8 ft. tall. Has loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 in. long and 2 in. across, clear canary-yellow or pale yellow, rather shy, faint crimson blotch at the base. (Thompson Series).

—**carolinianum**. RHON-35. Pkt. 75c

—**ciliatum**. RHON-8. Pkt. 75c

A tender species for greenhouse or very mild climates, with 2 in. flowers either white or tinged rose; extremely fine flowering and handsome; 3 ft. tall. (Maddeni Series).

—**cinnabarinum**. RHON-9. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with rather tubular or brick-red, free flowering. Well worth trying, especially south of New York, 6 ft. flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinnabar. (Cinnabarinum Series).

—**crassum**. RHON-36. Pkt. 75c

—**dalhouseae**. RHON-10. Pkt. 75c

An epiphyte with fragrant flowers, 3 1/2 in. long, white tinged externally with rose, lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, and one of the finest of all species. (Maddeni Series).

—**decorum**. RHON-37. Pkt. 75c

—**deleense**. RHON-38. Pkt. 75c

—**desquamatum**. RHON-39. Pkt. 75c

—**eleagnoides**. RHON-11. Pkt. 75c

A very small alpine shrub with solitary bright yellow or reddish purple flowers about 1 in. across. For slightly shaded positions in the rock garden. (Lapidotum Series).

—**falconeri**. RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

Large shrub or tree with foot-long leaves and clusters of 20 or more cream to pale yellow flowers 2 in. long. Regarded as one of the world's finest shrubs; rather shy, needs protection from wind. TS, 50 ft.

—**fargesii**. RHON-40. Pkt. 75c

—**formosum**. RHON-25. Pkt. 75c

Sweet scented, flowers 2 in. long, white flushed yellow and rose; very beautiful species and not hardy in N. Maddeni Series (Gibsoni).

—**fulgens**. RHON-12. Pkt. 75c

Large bright scarlet flowers of a medium sized shrub and very early flowering from high altitudes and fairly hardy. (Campanulatum Series).

—**Griersonianum**. RHON-41. Pkt. 75c

—**glacium**. RHON-13. Pkt. 75c

A dwarf shrub with inch-long flowers of pale old rose; very aromatic foliage. A good one for the front of the border. (Glaucum Series).

—**grande**. RHON-14. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

—**griffithianum**. RHON-22. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with flowers up to 2 1/2 in. long and 3 in. across; white with green spots often flushed with pink, a shrub to 10 ft. tender (Fortunei Series).

—**hippophaeoides**. RHON-42. Pkt. 75c

—**hirtum**. Alper Rose. RHON-29. Pkt. 75c

This seed comes from "thern Ireland and is probably the only *Rhododendron* that will tolerate any lime, it is especially hardy and should stand northern winters; it also has been "and in the Swiss Alps at 6000 ft.

—**hodgsonii**. RHON-15. Pkt. 75c

A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

—**impeditum**. RHON-43. Pkt. 75c

—**Johnst. Janum**. RHON-44. Pkt. 75c

—**Lady Alice Fitzwilliam**. RHON-26. Pkt. 75c

Very fragrant huge white flowers, tender, beautiful.

—**lanatum**. RHON-16. Pkt. 75c

A bush or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Campanulatum Series).

—**Maddeni**. RHON-23. Pkt. 75c

Very sweet scented white flowers 1 1/4 in. long, tender but fine for the cool greenhouse, 9 ft. (Maddeni Series).

—**micranthum**. RHON-45. Pkt. 75c

—**molle**. RHON-46. Pkt. 75c

—**oleifolium**. RHON-47. Pkt. 75c

—**oreotrophes**. RHON-48. Pkt. 75c

—**polyplepis**. RHON-50. Pkt. 75c

—**pubescens**. RHON-51. Pkt. 75c

—**ponticum**. RHON-20. Pkt. 75c

A tall and vigorous growing species from Asia Minor with rather narrow leaves and head of 10-15 lilac-purple flowers about 2" across. Much grown in England and is one of the parents of many garden hybrids; not quite hardy in N. of Philadelphia, it is very useful for grading stock and for many other uses; many plantings in light woodlands can be very effective.

—**racemosum**. E. 51. Pkt. 75c

—**var. oleifolium**. RHON-52. Pkt. 75c

—**rubiginosum**. RHON-53. Pkt. 75c

—**Schlipperbachii**. RHON-54. Pkt. 75c

—**Smirnowii**. RHON-55. Pkt. 75c

—wilcoxii. PENS-52*. Pkt. 30c.
Open panicles to 2 ft., clear blue, medium sized flowers. Like drainage as do most Penstemons and given this they will come on fairly moist slope in sun or part shade.

PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

—Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or rocky border. Easily grown from seed.
—Purple Mixed. PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c.
Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture. 4 ft., vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting Yucca in habit. The basal rosette produces a great number of long, narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2 in. long are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seeds germinate easily, the seedling grows rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

—tenax. PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c.
The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9½ ft. long and 2 inches wide, dark green with bright red margins and keels. The flower scape is from 5½ ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow. HHP. 5-15 ft.
—coquium. PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c.
A plant half the size of P. tenax, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers. HHP. 3-7 ft.
—nuda. Blue, white, rose, violet yellow flowers showy; foliage resembles fern in temperate and warm regions. The

PHYGELIUS (ty-JEE-li-us)

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of Penstemon; are hardy only in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.
—capensis best form. PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c.
This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.
—capensis. PHYG-1. Pkt. 50c.
Cape Fuschia. Sub-shrubby, flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.
Fairly large growing but desirable, best in shady, wild garden, flowers blue, 1-3 ft., May-June.
—Saler's Blend of Species. PENS-53*. Pkt. 35c

This is a mixture of every species and sub-species we have in stock and including many unlisted ones, that we do not have enough of to offer separately. This is a rare and valuable collection of Penstemons. They should, of course, be grown in a nursery now until you can tell just what they are.
—Small Flowered Varieties Mixed. PENS-54. Pkt. 35c

PHOTINIA (foh-TIN-i-ah)

Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy in the North, the evergreens hardy only to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position; easily grown from seed.
—integrifolia. PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c

PHYLLODOCE (fi-LOH-doh-see)

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.
—empeiriformis. PHYL-1. Pkt. 25c.
Heath with needle-like leaves and stems strewn with small red bells, from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden altho it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HSH.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(fy-soh-STE-i-ah)

False Dragonhead. Obedient Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family, succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also for cut flowers.
—argentea. Mixed. PHOS-3x. Pkt. 20c.
Grows 2-4 ft. tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HPS.
—Rose-Lilac. PHOS-3RL. Pkt. 15c.
—White. PHOS-3W. Pkt. 15c

PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are prized for winter bouquets.

—Alkekengi. PSAL-3. Pkt. 20c.
Chinese Lantern Plant. Often incorrectly listed as P. Franchetii. 2 ft. with small white flowers; it is a perennial and spreads where not killed by frost, but in the N. it is grown for its pretty red seed pods valued for winter bouquets.
—edulis. PSAL-2. Pkt. 15c.
—minima. PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c

PHYTEUMA (ty-TU-mah)

Horned Rampion. Perennials grown mainly in RG, of Bellflower family; they thrive in fissures supplied with leaf mold and sand, also are useful in the border.
—Charnell. PHYT-3. Pkt. 30c.
Dark blue flowers in globular heads; 1 ft. HP.
—Scheuchzeri. PHYT-13. Pkt. 20c.
Flowers violet-blue, in globular heads; 1½ ft. HP. Alps.
—Mariesii. PLTY-1M. Pkt. 15c.
Grows to 1½ ft. and with large flowers.
—Mammoth Early. PLTY-1ME. Pkt. 15c.
—White. PLTY-1W. Pkt. 15c.
Flowers 1½" long, rose-pink, spurred and in head-like clusters; 2 ft.

PIERIS (py-ER-is)

—Green shrubs and small trees native of N. Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and some are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.
—floribunda. PIER-3. Pkt. 50c.
Handsome small evergreen shrub, may

be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open, and make the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft. hardy. HS, 3-6 ft.
—formosa. PIER-1. Pkt. 25c.
Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of urn-shaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.
—japonica. PIER-4. Pkt. 50c.
Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white urn-shaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Mass. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.
—ovalifolia. PIER-2. Pkt. 25c.
Succulent or semi-evergreen, with short sprays of oblong white bells, 40 ft.
—latwensis. PIER-5. Pkt. 50c.
Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of white urn-shaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS, 6-10 ft.

PLATYCODON (plat-i-KOH-don)

—grandiflorum. Mixed. PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c.
A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or star-shaped; very useful in the rock garden or border and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.
—grandiflorum. White. PLTY-2. Pkt. 20c.
Hardy in N; easily grown from seed, blooming the second year. Thrives in a loamy soil, full sun, showy perennials.

ELECTRIS

—congesta. PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c

PLEIOTAXIS

—species. PLEI-1. Pkt. 50c.
S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft., tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads; stem and leaves cottony.

PLUMBAGO

Leadwort. Shrubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.
—zeyheri. PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c.
A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia, pure white flowers, like some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

PODOPHYLLUM

(pod-oh-FIL-um)

Perennial plants best grown in shady places.
—emodi. PODO-1. Pkt. 40c.
A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled brick pink followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible, fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shady R.G.
—species. PODO-2. Pkt. 50c.
Collected in western China by Dr. Hu, this has very showy red fruits and handsome branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

POLEMONIUM

(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)

Small genus (Polemoniaceae) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few annuals. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.
—carneum. POLE-6. Pkt. 25c.
A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; likes a bit of shade and is rather short-lived.
—caeruleum. POLE-1. Pkt. 15c.
(Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-vale-rian). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.
—album. POLE-1W. Pkt. 15c.
A white variety.
—Coeruleum, Large Flowered Blue. POLE-2. Pkt. 15c.
Extra large flowered strain.
—haydeni. POLE-3. Pkt. 20c.
Found on good native western species, found on rock slides, blue or white flowers, 1-4 ft. tall, May-Aug.
—occidentale. POLE-4. Pkt. 25c.
Native western bog species, robust growth.
—pulcherrimum. POLE-5. Pkt. 25c.
Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but soil sows just enough to keep going; pale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravelly with leaf mold, gray foliage, fine rock garden plant, 6" high, HP.
—Richardsonii. POLE-7. Pkt. 20c.
Blue to purplish flowers, ½" across; 9" tall.

POINCIANA (poin-si-AY-nah)

A very popular tropical genus of shrubs and trees of the Poe Family, all native of warm regions; when in bloom they are among the most beautiful shrubs or trees. Can be grown in the warmer parts of the South and easy from seed. Thrive in dry soils; soil seed in warm water before sowing and plant in sandy soil.
It is well to soak seeds of Poinciana in warm water a few hours before planting and transplant seedling immediately the first true leaves appear.
—gilliesii. POIN-2. Pkt. 50c.
Straggling shrub or tree, not prickly, flowers light yellow with bright red stamens; pods 4" long, native S. Am.
—pulcherrima. POIN-1. Pkt. 30c.
Shrubby with delicate evergreen small, rose-like leaves and very showy red and yellow flowers with long red stamens; hardy only in the far South but may be grown in the greenhouse and planted out in summer. Does well in poor sandy soil in hot dry locations.
—flava. POIN-1F. Pkt. 30c.
A stronger grower, with golden yellow flowers; glabrous shrub to 1 ft., flowers have bright red stamens 2½" long, pods 4" long.

POTENTILLA

(poh-ten-TIL-ah)

Perennials suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, blooming from July to September.
—argyrophylla. POTL-11. Pkt. 25c.
Sprays of showy yellow flowers an inch across and silky leaves; for front of border or edge of R.G. on sun, 18 in. HP.
—atrocaerulea. POTL-10. Pkt. 30c.
Silvery foliage and scarlet flowers, 9" tall, HP.
—climbe. POTL-10. Pkt. 25c.
—fulgens. POTL-9. Pkt. 25c.
A silver-leaved trailer, with beautiful salmon-rose flowers, for the border or large rock garden, HP, 1½ ft.
—gibsonii. Scarlet. POTL-1. Pkt. 20c.
Flowers June-October, 1 ft.
—Nepalensis. Miss Willmott. POTL-5. Pkt. 20c.
Bright carmine, best of species.
—White Beauty. POTL-6. Pkt. 20c.
Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze, 1½ ft.
—fragiformis. POTL-13. Pkt. 25c.
Syn. megalantha. Beautiful strawberry-like leaves of green velvet, flowers golden yellow, nearly 1" across, to 8" high, HP.
—fruticosa. POTL-8. Pkt. 50c.
One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer, yellow or rarely pure white. A variable plant in stature and habit of growth, ranging from prostrate forms to 3 ft. bushes. Easy from seed. It may be also used as a low hedge; not at all fussy about soil or exposure.
—Hybrids, Single Mixed. POTL-Hs. Pkt. 15c.
—Double French. Mixed. POTL-Hd. Pkt. 20c.
—nepalensis Hybrids. POTL-2. Pkt. 20c.
Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.
—Warrenii. POTL-3. Pkt. 15c.
Very good. Flowers in massed golden color, very good, 18 inches.
—Potentilla Blend. POTL-7X. Pkt. 15c.
Contains many kinds.

POPPY

(Common name for the genus Papaver). These beautiful flowers come in both annual and perennial sorts; they have a great range of color and we offer some new strains and varieties all of which are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially resent transplanting; full sun and well drained soil is required.

POPPY SPECIES:
—alpinum. POPY-25. Pkt. 30c.
Nearly a stemless HP with white or yellow fragrant flowers from the Alps.
—bracteatum. POPY-1. Pkt. 10c.
Hardy perennial and differing from P. orientale in its solid colored petals and leafy bracts below the flowers.
—cardinal. P. pl. POPY-11. Pkt. 15c.
Cardinal Poppy. Double flowers, annual, HA.
—lateritum. POPY-24. Pkt. 40c.
A hairy branched HP, 2 ft., with brick red flowers, broad petals, Armenia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES:

P. orientale:
The hardy oriental Poppies, with the huge flowers so prominent in the border in June, they grow rapidly from seed, giving excellent flowers and in a varied color range. The seed does not come entirely true but the resulting plants have the seedling sturdiness, that is lacking in plants increased continuously from cutting.
—Beauty of Livermore. POPY-3BL. Pkt. 15c.
Reselected crimson blooms.
—Brilliant. POPY-3BR. Pkt. 15c.
Bright fiery red.
—Olympia. POPY-3LY. Pkt. 15c.
A light colored variety, light scarlet.
—Rembrandt. POPY-3RM. Pkt. 15c.
Mahogany red flowers.
—orientale, Scarlet. POPY-3. Pkt. 15c.
Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.
—orientale, Victoria. POPY-9. Pkt. 10c.
½ oz. 50c

A beautiful salmon-pink with black blotches.
—orientale, Mixed. POPY-10. Pkt. 10c.
½ oz. 90c
Collected from several sources both here and in Europe, and containing many fine varieties and hybrids. Scatter ½ oz. along the highway—very early!
NUDICAULE:
(Iceland Poppy.) A perennial, to 1 ft., blooming the first year from seed and rarely lasting more than 3 years. The flowers are very beautiful, and come in a number of charming varieties, April to June.
—Amurensis, Yellow. POPY-2. Pkt. 15c.
(Yellow Wonder.) Sensational new Poppy with showy Buttercup yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems, easy, established plants often start blooming in March.
—Coonara Pink. POPY-2CP. Pkt. 15c.
Gorgeous rose tints of varying intensity, a true strain; soft pink to deep rose, apricot, salmon, etc., 1½ ft.
—El Monte. POPY-2EM. Pkt. 15c.
A new, beautiful deep tangerine-orange large fringed flower.
—Imperial Jewels. POPY-2MJ. Pkt. 15c.
½ oz. \$1.25
A new superb strong stemmed flower in an extra large color range, a gorgeous display.
—Gartford Giant Hybrids. POPY-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.
Giant crinkly petalled flowers on long stems, ideal cut flowers if picked, in bud; beautiful colors in white, orange and red; picotee-edged, 2½-3 ft.
—Haddon Strain. POPY-19H. Pkt. 50c.
This is an extra good strain of the Gartford Poppy, grown in England.
—Gibson's Giant Orange. POPY-2GG. Pkt. 15c.
Want something lavish? A mass of these giant flowers in orange will do it.
—Kelmiscot Strain. POPY-22. Pkt. 20c.
½ oz. 50c
The flowers of our new Kelmiscot Strain are larger than we have ever seen before on any variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring 3" across. Although the petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance; the stems are longer and so much more stiffer they tend to—
—Sanford's Giants. POPY-2SG. Pkt. 15c.
Immense flowers on stiff stems; very varied color range.
—The Emperor. POPY-2TE. Pkt. 15c.
Deep tangerine-orange.

—The Empress. POPY-2TM. Pkt. 15c.
Salmon-rose and pink.

—Unwin Giants. POPY-2UG. Pkt. 15c.
The newest hybrids form on European ground, and represents the finest in the hybrids.

—Iceland Poppies Mixed. POPY-2X. Pkt. 10c

ANNUAL POPPIES:

RHOEAS-SHIRLEY POPPY:

(Corn or Flanders Poppy). The common field Poppy of Europe and Asia, and in the Shirley type, it has become very popular in America, coming in many colors and shades. Thin plants to 3-4 in. apart, they should be sown very early in the spring, in the South in the late fall. Hardy annuals, petals are crinkled.
—American Legion. POPY-5AL. Pkt. 15c.
A dazzling orange-scarlet with black mark, very pretty in masses.
—Cavalcade. POPY-12. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.
Double Begonia-flowered in a rich orange-scarlet color, very large flowers and most attractive, one of the better new varieties, 2 ft.

—Dazzler. POPY-13. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.
A beautiful double flowered orange-scarlet Begonia-flowered flower.
—Gaiety. POPY-5GY. Pkt. 15c.
White flowers with a pink edge, showy.
—Ryburgh Hybrids. POPY-14. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.
Beautiful double Anemone-flowered in satiny shades of white, pink and old rose with white centers.
—Orange King. POPY-5GK. Pkt. 15c.
—Rev. Wilk's Strain. POPY-5RW. Pkt. 15c.
An English strain of single flowers.
—Salmon Shades. POPY-5SS. Pkt. 15c.
—Snowball. POPY-5SB. Pkt. 15c.
—Sweet Brier. POPY-15. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.
Beautiful double Begonia-like flowers in a pretty Wild-Rose pink.

—Single Shirley Mixed. POPY-5SX. Pkt. 10c.
Double Flowered Shirleys:
—Fantasy. POPY-5DF. Pkt. 15c.
Very rich mixture containing many odd and fancy colors, all double.
—Begonia Flowered. POPY-5DB. Pkt. 15c.
Many rich colors in double Begonia-shaped flowers.
—Japanese Pom Poms. POPY-5DJ. Pkt. 15c.
Extra select double mixture of small flowered type.
—Salmon Queen. POPY-5DQ. Pkt. 15c.
—Scarlet Glow. POPY-5DG. Pkt. 15c.
—Double Shirley Mixed. POPY-5DX. Pkt. 10c.
—Shirley Mixed. POPY-5X. Pkt. 10c.
Contains all the single flowered varieties in huge array and brilliant colors; large plantings these make a gorgeous sight. Try sowing them along roads, etc.
—All-Double Blend. POPY-17. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c.
Lovely and dainty shades in beautiful satiny flowers, many edged and shaded with other colors.

Carnation Flowered Type.
Double Carnation-shaped annual Poppies.
—Scarlet King. POPY-4SK. Pkt. 15c.
—Rose Queen. POPY-4RQ. Pkt. 15c.
—Dwarf Hybrids. POPY-4DH. Pkt. 15c.
—Fireball. POPY-4FB. Pkt. 15c.
—Ranunculus-Flowered Mixed. POPY-4RX. Pkt. 15c.
These are double, hardy annuals, choice colors.

POLYGALA (poh-LIG-ah-lah)
Milkwort. Annual and perennials found glass or in the warmer sections of the country; the hardy native species do well in light soil and partial shade.
—artata. POLG-1. Pkt. 30c.
—apopetala. POLG-3. Pkt. 40c.
Large, high; flowers large, pink, ½" across, and as grown in S. Calif., it reaches 10 ft.
POLYGONUM
(poh-LIG-oh-nam)
Large genus of annual and perennial greenhouse and hardy plants of variable habits. Easy culture in good garden soil. Most of the annuals can be planted early in the spring in open ground.
—amplexicaule. POLY-2. Pkt. 30c.
A handsome border perennial with rather heart-shaped leaves and crowded spikes 6 inches long of small rose-pink or white flowers, HP, 8-4 ft.
—emodi. POLY-6. Pkt. 25c.
—orientale, Rubia. POLY-1. Pkt. 20c.
Hardy annual, an interesting cut flower and border plant with red flowers, flowers July-October, 1½ ft.
—macrophyllum. POLY-3. Pkt. 30c.
—molle. POLY-5. Pkt. 35c.
A shrubby species, with leaves downy beneath, and long narrow panicles of small white flowers. Will grow in moist places. HB. 3 ft. or more.

PORTULACA
(POHR-low-lak-ka)
Usually treated as a hardy annual in the North although they are perennials. They are especially pretty in beds, borders, edging or in the rock garden, requiring full sun and average garden soil on the loamy side; they stand dry situations. Seed should be sown direct to the garden, mixing some with the soil and then pressing the surface of the bed so as to make a contact between the seed and the soil, sow in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.
—grandiflora. Double Mixed. PORT-1. Pkt. 20c.
Extra select the flowers look like little roses in pink, lavender, yellow, orange and red shades, very showy, 4 in. tall.
—Single Jewels. PORT-2. Pkt. 20c.
A very free flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.
—Single Mixed. PORT-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.
Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.
—All Mixed. PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c.
A hand made blend of all.

PRENANTHES (pre-NAN-theez)
Rattlesnake Root. Plants for the border or better for wild garden, tall perennials, leafy stemmed, with small flower heads in spike-like panicles.
—abarinowii. PREN-1. Pkt. 25c

PRIMULA (PRIM-you-la)

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep rich soil, coolness with some shade, sow seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

P. sinensis.

Chinese Primroses. Grown mainly for pot plants in the GH. Seed sown in Jan. or Feb. give flowers in the fall. These do not stand moving as much as the other GH type Primroses, but they have a very graceful effect with their dainty fringed flowers; in many colors and varieties.
—Fringed, Mixed. PRIM-4F. Pkt. 35c.
A choice large flowered fringed mixture.
—Giants, Mixed. PRIM-4G. Pkt. 35c.
A choice blend of the large flowered type.

P. malacoides.

A delicate looking plant, a winter flowering species grown almost exclusively in GH for pot plants; colors in shades of pink, rose, red and white; seed sown in March, will produce flowering plants in the fall. They should be grown on the cool side.
—Salmon Surprise. PRIM-2SS. Pkt. 35c.
Vivid salmon-pink with very large flowers on strong stem.
—Congratulation. PRIM-2C. Pkt. 35c.
Brilliant salmon-pink and glossy green foliage.
—Best Mixed. PRIM-2X. Pkt. 35c.
Fairly Primroses, a delicate looking plant popular as a winter greenhouse plant. Seeds sown in March will produce plants in late fall.

P. obconica.

Grown mainly in GH for pot plants, making them ideal for the house with their large, 1" across, bright flowers. Start sown in Jan. or Feb. for fall flowers.
—Best Mixed. PRIM-3X. Pkt. 35c.
It makes a very popular winter house plant for greenhouse growing. This strain has giganthea-type flowers and is in the best colors.
—gr. fl. Mixed. PRIM-6. Pkt. 40c.
A bright blend of one of the prominent European growers, large flowers.

P. veris.

Cowslip. A hardy outdoor Primrose doing best in partial shade a cool spot in the border or RG, and then left undisturbed; it comes in many different varieties; sometimes called Polyanthus Primroses.
—slator Hybrids. PRIM-5EH. Pkt. 20c.
Oxlip. Pretty little Wild Primrose of N. Europe, 5 in. tall with nodding yellow flowers.
—Red Shades. PRIM-5RS. Pkt. 25c.
—Invincible Border. PRIM-5VB. Pkt. 25c.
Giant flowers in bright colors.
—Best Mixed. PRIM-5X. Pkt. 25c.
From outdoor grown plants; in the very best types.
—Cold Laced. PRIM-5GL. Pkt. 25c.
Extra fine blend in black, brown, yellow, and margined flowers.
—White Swan. PRIM-5WS. Pkt. 20c.
A pretty white flowered variety.

—alpicola luna. PRIM-54. Pkt. 50c.
(Often listed as P. microdonta alpicola luna). The Moonlight primrose, with dangling bells of soft lemon-yellow, powdered with white, a real easy species for moist semi-shaded places in RG or north-facing border. HP, 1 ft.
—Auricula. PRIM-AB. Pkt. 25c.
From a choice European collection extra nice.
—Monarch Strain. PRIM-8M. Pkt. 20c.
Finest mixed.

—aurantiaca hybrida. PRIM-52. Pkt. 50c.
A fine collection from Jack Drake.
—Berrywell. PRIM-55. Pkt. 50c.
—bulleyana. PRIM-43. Pkt. 50c.
Candalaria Type. Lovely orange, red and yellow flowers, 18" tall, HP, dandy for bog garden.
—burmanica. PRIM-39. Pkt. 50c.
Candalaria type purple flowers.
—calderiana. PRIM-18. Pkt. 30c.
(Often incorrectly called P. veris). A member of the group containing P. gaeleworthii and P. scapigera, which are currently causing a sensation in Primula circles. Flowers 1 in. across, royal purple or rich maroon, darker in the center, with yellow eye, borne in many-flowered umbels on short stems. Grown in sheltered north facing crevice or in a pot, in soil rich in humus with some winter protection from sudden changes in temperature; very rare in cultivation.
—candelabara h-bride. PRIM-42. Pkt. 40c.
These are a very select strain with deep rich colors varying from purple and crimson right thru to yellow, they are very easy to grow; from Jack Drake's collection.
—chionantha. PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c.
Ruby-red fleshy leaves and flat cymes of yellow flowers, 3" HP.
—capitata. PRIM-23. Pkt. 50c.
Rich Tyrian purple, leaves whitish beneath, a lovely species, 1½ ft. HP.
—cockburniana. PRIM-50. Pkt. 50c.
Tiny candelabara with fiery copper-orange flowers.
—dentulata. PRIM-D3. Pkt. 20c.
Dense heads of pale blue-purple flowers. Hardy alpine species used in rock garden.
—cachemiriana. PRIM-D3c. Pkt. 20c.
Rich purple flowers with yellow center and more lustrous or covered with powder.
—Rubin. PRIM-D3cr. Pkt. 25c.
A deep ruby color.

—loagana. PRIM-33. Pkt. 35c.
Related to P. obliqua and of similar needs, the elongated flowers are pale yellow, 1 ft. HP.
—silvesiana. PRIM-17. Pkt. 50c.
A very rare and unusual species, often placed in the related genus Omphalogramma, as its flower parts are in sixes instead of fives; the flowers are rather bell-shaped, with long fringed lobes of rich purple; does best in cool moist climates, seed is slow germinating, HP, 1 ft.
—floribunda. PRIM-29. Pkt. 50c.
A greenhouse plant, though able to stand some frost; heads of golden yellow flowers, 2" HP.
—floridula. PRIM-53. Pkt. 50c.
A plant to 4 ft. with drooping yellow bells in large heads.
—japonica. PRIM-26. Pkt. 50c.
Purple-crimson flowers, fine for naturalizing in wet places, 2 ft., HP.
—japonica. Enal Hybrid. PINK. PRIM-44. Pkt. 50c.

A Jack Drake selection.
—japonica Postford White. PRIM-46. Pkt. 75c.
This is by far the best white Primula and one of the quite true from seed; a Jack Drake Strain.

kashmiriana. PRIM-37. Pkt. 50c
Identical with *P. denticulata* except in color in the color of maroon on the leaves; crowded heads of lavender in earliest spring. HP. 1 ft.

kewensis. PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c
Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually grown under glass, a well known hybrid.

lingii. PRIM-19. Pkt. 50c
Buds of rich purple or blood crimson, over small leathery oval leaves; a most beautiful species but quite difficult; best grown in light shade in cold frame or

leucophylla. PRIM-56. Pkt. 50c
An Oxlip, easy in moist semi-shaded positions, good for open woodland; rather small soft yellow flowers and yellowish leaves. HP. 12"

obliqua. PRIM-18. Pkt. 50c
A very beautiful species of the *Nivida* group with large pendulous flowers varying from white to deep yellow and rarely to flesh or pink. It needs rich soil in light shade and should, if possible, be planted where it is buried in snow all winter, otherwise it should be carefully covered with rock wool while dormant.

obionantha. PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c
Lovely white but rather difficult.

parryi. PRIM-51. Pkt. 50c
pulverulenta. PRIM-57. Pkt. 50c
A magnificent species for mass planting in shady moist borders, along streams or in woodland; flowers in many tints, red with dark rays; easy and vigorous. HP. 3 ft.

Barley's Strain. PRIM-58. Pkt. 50c
A selection of the above, in fine pink shades; requires same care, and is particularly desirable. HP. 3 ft.

reticulata. PRIM-21. Pkt. 50c
Rather similar to *P. sikkimensis*, with drooping yellow bells; young seedlings are rather delicate but become more vigorous the second season, 1 ft. HP.

sapphirina. PRIM-22. Pkt. 50c
All species, with small leaves and short stems bearing one to four rather small flowers of brilliant deep blue. Not one of the easiest species, requiring cool rich gritty soil and ample moisture during the growing season. HP. 2 in.

secundiflora. PRIM-41. Pkt. 50c
Drooping wine-red bells.

sikkimensis. PRIM-15. Pkt. 50c
An easily grown species with long-petioled basal leaves and foot-high naked stems from which dangle many clusters of drooping yellow flowers. Seed germinates readily, and the plants will grow in sun if given plenty of moisture. HP. 1 ft.

sinihiensis. PRIM-24. Pkt. 50c
Close to *P. bulleyana*, a species with whorls of yellow flowers in midsummer; likes moist locations by stream or pool in high shade, 1-2 ft. HP.

vaginata. PRIM-46. Pkt. 50c
Like a tiny *Geranium* in leaf, with wine-colored flowers; may be somewhat tender and should be grown in a sheltered shady place in leafmold.

waltoni. PRIM-59. Pkt. 50c
A fine but rather delicate plant for shady border or woodland under shrubs; clusters of wine-red bells, powdered with white meal inside. HP. 1-2 ft.

wattii. PRIM-34. Pkt. 50c
Funnel-shaped, drooping, purple flowers.

wilsoni. PRIM-60. Pkt. 50c
A candelabra species for shady borders or open woodlands, not dry, tall stems with many tiers of deep purple flowers; leaves are evergreen, and require covering in winter. HP. 2 ft.

PROBOSCIDEA

(pro'-bo-SID-ee-ah)
Proboscis Flower, Unicorn Plant. Annual and perennial with large, long stemmed leaves, large purple flowers and okra-like fruits.

justisouli. PROB-1. Pkt. 15c
Listed incorrectly as *Martynia*. Native from corn belt southward and grown both for ornamental and for its fruits, which are eaten when immature or pickled, either alone or with other vegetables.

protea. PROB-8. Pkt. 25c
Red Berry. Small dense evergreen fol; hardy and endures ordinary garden moisture; bright berries in summer, 3 ft.

ranunculus. (rah-NUN-keu-lus)
A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

asiaticus. (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

hybrids. French Giants. RAN-XI. Pkt. 20c
Claremont Hybrids. RAN-XC. Pkt. 20c
Camella-flowered Hybrids. RAN-XCM. Pkt. 25c

Mixed Hybrids. RAN-HX. Pkt. 20c
Includes the above hybrid strains.

hirsutius. RUN-4. Pkt. 50c
A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth gambling on.

lindleyi. RUN-5. Pkt. 25c
A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves, and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP. 4".

superbus. RUN-3. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flat pot, cover with glass, germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

rhodanth. RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c
Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

rhododendron. (roh-doh-DEN-dron)
They are easy to grow if given a few special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and all are green house plants. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

acutifolius. RODN-1. Pkt. 75c
A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/4 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 8-8 ft. (Companulatum Series).

albrechtii. RHOD-24. Pkt. 75c
A deciduous Azalea with vivid rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland, Azalea series, Camadenae subspecies. 3-5 ft.

anthopogon. ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c
An alpine species with fair-sized pink flowers resembling *Daphne* in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthonocor Series).

arbutum. RODN-2. Pkt. 75c
A glaucous tender tree-like species, for mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arboreum Series).

auclandii. RODN-31. Pkt. 75c
aurum. RHOD-32. P. 75c
augustinii. RHOD-33. Pkt. 75c
azor. RHON-5. Pkt. 75c
Apor x Griesbachianum. RHON-60. Pkt. 75c

barbatum. ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c
Another rather tender tree-30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep purple or blood red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

brachyanthum. RHON-33. Pkt. 75c
caeruleum. RHON-3. Pkt. 75c
camelliaeflorum. ROHN-5. Pkt. 75c

canadensis. RHON-5. Pkt. 75c
Epiphytic, rather tender, with flowers inch-wide, white tinged pink and borne singly. For greenhouse culture in the North. 2-6 ft. (Camelliaeflorum Series).

compiculatum. RHON-6. Pkt. 75c
Loose trusses of flowers 1 1/4 inch long, ranging in color from white to shades of purple; very early bloomer, shrub 12-15 ft. tall. (Campanulatum Series).

compellens. ROHN-24. Pkt. 75c
A geographical form of *Rh. arboreum*, with rose-purple flowers and rusty leaves; tender. (Arboreum Series).

campylocarpum. RHON-7. Pkt. 75c
Perhaps the finest yellow-flowered species, a moderate-sized rounded bush, 4-8 ft. tall. Has loose trusses of flowers 1 1/4 inch long, 2 in. across, clear canary yellow or pale yellow, sometimes with a faint crimson blotch at the base. (Thompson Series).

carolinianum. RHON-35. Pkt. 75c
clitellum. RHON-8. Pkt. 75c
A tender species for greenhouse or very mild climates, with 2 in. flowers either white or tinged rose; extremely free flowering and handsome; 3 ft. tall. (Maddenii Series).

cinnabarinum. RHON-9. Pkt. 75c
A magnificent species with rather tubular or brick-red, free flowering. Well worth trying, especially south of New York, 6 ft. long, of cinnabar. (Cinnabarinum Series).

crassum. RHON-36. Pkt. 75c
dalhouisii. RHON-10. Pkt. 75c
An epiphyte with fragrant flowers, 3/4 in. long, white tinged externally with rose; lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, and one of the finest of all species. (Maddenii Series).

decorum. RHON-37. Pkt. 75c
deleense. RHON-38. Pkt. 75c
desquamatum. RHON-39. Pkt. 75c
elegans. RHON-11. Pkt. 75c

A very small alpine shrub with solitary bright yellow or reddish purple flowers about 1 in. across. For slightly shaded positions in the rock garden. (Lapidatum Series).

falconeri. RHON-21. Pkt. 75c
Large shrub or tree with foot-long leaves and clusters of 20 or more cream to pale yellow flowers 2" long. Regarded as one of the world's finest shrubs; rather tender and needs protection from wind. TS, 50 ft.

fargesii. RHON-40. Pkt. 75c
formosum. RHON-25. Pkt. 75c
Sweet scented, flowers 2 in. long, white flushed yellow and rose; very beautiful species and not hardy in N. Maddenii Series (Gibsonii).

fulgens. RHON-12. Pkt. 75c
Bright scarlet flowers on a medium sized shrub and very early flowering; from high altitudes and fairly hardy. (Campanulatum Series).

griersonianum. RHON-41. Pkt. 75c
glacium. RHON-13. Pkt. 75c
A dwarf shrub with inch-long flowers of pale old rose; very aromatic foliage. One of the best for the front of the border. (Glacium Series).

grande. RHON-14. Pkt. 75c
A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

griffithianum. RHON-22. Pkt. 75c
A magnificent species with flowers up to 2 1/2 in. long and 6 in. across, white with green spots often flushed with pink, a shrub to 10 ft. tender (Fortunei Series).

hippophaeoides. RHON-42. Pkt. 75c
hirsutum. Alper Rose. RHON-29. Pkt. 75c
This seed comes from the north of Ireland and is probably the only *Rhododendron* that will tolerate any lime, it is especially hardy and should stand northern winters; it has been found in the Swiss Alps at 2700 ft.

hodgsonii. RHON-15. Pkt. 75c
A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

impeditum. RHON-43. Pkt. 75c
johnstonianum. RHON-44. Pkt. 75c
Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. RHON-26. Pkt. 75c
Very fragrant huge white flowers, tender, difficult.

lanatum. RHON-16. Pkt. 75c
A bush or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Companulatum Series).

Maddenii. RHON-23. Pkt. 75c
Very aromatic white flowers 1 1/4 in. long, tender but fine for the cool greenhouse, 9 ft. (Maddenii Series).

micranthum. RHON-45. Pkt. 75c
molle. RHON-46. Pkt. 75c
oleifolium. RHON-47. Pkt. 75c
oreotriches. RHON-48. Pkt. 75c
polylepis. RHON-49. Pkt. 75c
pubescens. RHON-50. Pkt. 75c

ponticum. RHON-21. Pkt. 75c
A tall and vigorous growing species from Asia Minor with rather narrow leaves and head of 10-15" lilac-purple flowers about 2" across. Much grown in England and is one of the parents of many garden hybrids; not quite hardy in N. Philadelphia. It is very useful for grafting, even in cold regions; mass plantings in light woodlands can be very effective.

racemosum. R. 51. Pkt. 75c
var. oleifolium. RHON-52. Pkt. 75c
var. rubiginosum. RHON-53. Pkt. 75c
Schlipperbachii. PHON-55. Pkt. 75c
Sminowii. RHON-56. Pkt. 75c
suthenense. RHON-57. Pkt. 75c
thompsonii. RHON-17. Pkt. 75c
One of the finest of all 2 inch flowers of deep blood red, fleshy and waxy, extremely free blooming. A tall bush, with rounded bluish-green leaves. Unfortunately attempts to grow it outside in the

East have not been successful. (Thompson Series).

var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
A variety with paler colored flowers.

leptophyllum. RHON-28. Pkt. 50c
Very hardy dwarf shrub with rose-red flowers.

isanpoensis. RHON-58. Pkt. 75c
triflorum. RODN-1. Pkt. 75c
wightii. RHON-19. Pkt. 75c
A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lacteam Series).

Williamianum hybrids. RHON-62. Pkt. 75c
yunnanense. RHON-61. Pkt. 75c

RHEUM (REE-um)
A strong and vigorous growing Asiatic genus of perennials of which the *Rhubarb* is the most popular, here. Other species are used for bold effect in the border.

mobile. RHEM-1. Pkt. 40c
The stem is densely covered with overlapping downward pointing bracts, which are strikingly effective; a fine plant for foliage effect, especially when young with its white leaves and stems; much well in winter, 4 ft., HP.

acuminatum. RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c
A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP. 2-3 ft.

RHODCHYPOXIS
(roh-doh-HY-pok-jis)
Beautiful little bulbous plants from So. Af., very rare in cultivation; making a dense tuft of short grassy leaves and bearing throughout the summer, flat 6-pointed stars 1/4 in. across; like moist but well drained sandy soil, in half shade; hardiness uncertain, but will stand 20 degrees. They can be wintered in a cool basement window, apparently they prefer not to dry out completely.

baurii. RHOX-1. Pkt. \$1.00
The most showy with brilliant rose to white flowers, flowering all summer and late in autumn; pot plant as well; slow to increase and very rare in seed; from Basotland; cool positions, hardy.

RICINUS (RIS-i-nus)
Castor Oil Bean. Tender annuals grown for their tropical foliage effect as centers for large beds; start seeds indoors in small pots for early plants, soil should be rich and well drained. The seed is recommended for ridding gardens of moles, placing the seed in the runways; the seeds are poisonous—do not let children play with them.

borboniensis arboreus. RIC-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c
One of the largest types, red stems and red leaves with a flower to 10 ft.

cambovensis. RIC-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c
Dark foliage, blackish purple stems.

Gibsonii. RIC-3. Pkt. 20c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 75c
Dwarf with dark foliage with a metallic lustre. Duchess of Edinburgh. Very dark leaved.

Major. RIC-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c
(Communis). Tall tree Castor Oil Plant. Leaves large, sometimes 3-ft. across.

Red Spire. RIC-5. Pkt. 25c
Very showy Ricinus.

sanguineus. RIC-9. Pkt. 20c
With red leaves.

sambiriensis. RIC-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c
A large variety with little if any red color to the foliage, large flat seeds, mottled bright red over gray or brown ground color.

viridis. RIC-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c
Green foliage, 10-12 ft.

Mixed. RIC-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 55c

ROMULEA
Crocus-like bulbs for outdoor growing; flowers lilac, purple, yellow, close allied to the Crocus but as not as hardy, not common in U.S.

bulbicodium. ROMU-1. Pkt. 50c
Pale lilac flowers, yellow center tinted golden brown, striped with blue outside, from S. Africa.

hartwegii. ROMU-2. Pkt. 50c
A hort. variety from S. Africa.

ROSE
We list here those species of the genus *Rosa* that are shrub-like and that can be grown from seed. The seed, as a rule, should be planted outdoors in late autumn or early spring, best in a frame, for protection.

alpina pendulina. ROSE-8. Pkt. 50c
Flowers rose, 1 1/2" across, 3 ft. tall.

highdownensis. ROSE-4. Pkt. 50c
hirsuta. ROSE-5. Pkt. 40c
multiflora. ROSE-3. Pkt. 20c
The thorny type, trailing or climbing shrub with fragrant white flowers like clustered blackberry blossoms. Use as under

polycantha nana. ROSE-1. Pkt. 20c
This is a selection with flowers in white, blush or pink and rose, the flowers are tiny and cover the bush. Easily grown from seed, and many even form flowers the first year. Fine for rock garden, edging or pot plant, perennial.

sericea. ROSE-2. Pkt. 25c
Himalayan Wild Rose. Single white flowers.

seigera. ROSE-7. Pkt. 40c
Paeonia rose, cl. To 15 ft., flowers rose, hardy in far N.

RUBUS (ROO-bus)
Brambles. Native shrubby plants of the colder regions, belonging to the *Rosa* family. Some are especially good fruits and a few grown as ornamentals.

moluccanus. RUBS-1. Pkt. 20c
Very thorny species with very variable leaves; white flowers and red succulent fruit; a tropical species perhaps tender.

RUDBECKIA (rud-BEK-i-ah)
Coneflower. Conical shaped disks of daisy-like flowers; they thrive in any soil and either sun or partial shade; the seeds can be planted early outdoors or started indoors. They are sturdy growers and make fine displays in mass plantings in the border.

amplexicanilis. RUD-1. Pkt. 15c
3-ft. tall, flowering July-Sept., golden yellow with dark black center.

Autumn Tints. RUD-2. Pkt. 10c;
Golden yellow petals with dark centers, in many different shades, 1 1/2-ft. tall, they make a showy display in the autumn when most flowers are gone.

bicolor. Golden Sunset. RUD-3. Pkt. 10c
Double, golden flowers, hardy annual.

lava. RUD-4. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, blooming May-July, 2-ft. golden yellow flowers and dark centers.

hirta. Herbawald. RUD-5. Pkt. 15c
A Swiss novelty, biennial cut flower, flowering first year; mostly red colored.

Star of Kelveidon. RUD-7. Pkt. 10c
Golden yellow with dark brown central disc, long stems, 2 1/2-ft. biennial.

My Joy. RUD-10. Pkt. 20c
A new German variety, large rose golden yellow with black center, 4-in. across, 2-ft. perennial. It is an exceptionally good cut sort, June-Frost.

New Hybrids. RUD-9. Pkt. 10c
This contains many different forms and will produce a mass of cut flowers. Perennial.

newmanni. RUD-12. Pkt. 20c
Large flowers of pinkish petals and large dark cone. petals hang downward giving an extra pretty effect, fine both as a border plant or for cutting. July-Sept., 2-ft. perennial.

purpurea gr. fl. RUD-11. Pkt. 15c
Giant Purple Coneflower. Large reddish purple flowers 4-in. across with a black purple cone, 3-ft., blooms all summer, perennial.

Starlight. RUD-13. Pkt. 15c
Large semi-double flowers ranging from primrose yellow to mahogany with many showy bicolors having mahogany centers, 3-ft., blooms all summer, hardy annual.

Rudbeckia Blend. RUD-14X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c
Made up of many varieties and in all species including all those offered above and hybrids also. A lot of beautiful flowers till frost.

RUMEX (RU-meks)
While many weeds and not suitable for gardens, we list those that do have garden value. Easily grown from seed.

flexuosus. RUEM-1. Pkt. 30c
A curiosity from New Zealand, like a brown seaweed, probably not very hardy.

SABAL (SAY-bal)
Palmetto. About 20 species of spineless and often stemless palms, native from N.C. southward. Those that make trunks are very ornamental and can be grown in tubs and wintered in the greenhouse.

texana. SABL-1. Pkt. 50c
Texas Palm. A small ornamental palm native of Texas.

SAINTPAULIA
(saynt-PAU-li-ah)
African Violet. One of the most popular house plants, with thick downy leaves and short stems bearing several five-petalled flowers with golden eye, ranging in color from red-purple to light and deep blue. Many magazine articles have recently given advice on their culture, but the principal need seems to be a moderately warm temperature, with extremes avoided, and protection from direct sunlight. The soil should be rich in humus, and the plants require plenty of water. They may be raised from seed in the same manner as *Gloxinias*; the seed should be sown on the surface of a pot filled with a mixture of equal parts of leaf-mould and silver sand, finely sifted. The seed should not be covered, but barely pressed into the soil, and the pot then covered with glass over which a sheet of paper is laid, to exclude light; the pot should be set in a warm place, and watered very carefully, preferably by setting in a pan of water. Germination may be expected within two weeks, at which time the glass covering may be raised slightly to admit some air; the amount of air may gradually be increased. Great care must be taken to prevent damping-off. Seedlings should produce interesting variations of color, including possibly double forms.

ionantha. SAPU-1. Pkt. 50c
The species commonly in cultivation, although it seems probable that some of

SALPIGLOSSUS
(sal-pi-GLOS-is)
Painted Tongue. Half hardy flowers from Chile, the "Paisly Flower" suggests well the exotic beauty of this colorful velvety tones of purple, blues, yellow reds and white veined with gold. Flowers funnel-shaped, 2 1/2-in. across. They make their best growth during cool weather, flowering in July till frost; they are highly prized as cut flowers. Best in sandy soil and partial shade, not too rich for best coloring; started about July they make fine winter plants for indoors. Height 2-ft. They can be planted amongst perennials. The seed is very small and care must be used in planting them, germinate them in light and warm. All are of species of *sinuata* or its variety, *superbissima*, which is unbranching and thus more upright or columnar.

Dwarf Giant Flowered. SALP-1. Pkt. 20c
A shorter more bushy type with large flowers in a beautiful color range, 1 1/2-ft. tall.

Empress. SALP-2. Pkt. 20c
(*Superbissima*). More upright growth; this is definitely a superior strain, outstanding in size and color of flowers and vigor; grown from the finest separate colors with heavy gold throat veining, 3-ft.

New Hybrids. SALP-3. Pkt. 20c
Choice large flowered hybrids, extra.

Gloxiniflora. SALP-4. Pkt. 20c
Beautifully marked large flowered, mixed.

SAMBUCUS (sam-BEU-kus)
Elders. Small deciduous trees and shrubs, having large flat heads of white flowers and dense clusters of small berries, liked very much by the birds, grow in rich moist soil.

caerulea. SAMB-1. Pkt. 25c
Blue Elder. Tree growing as high as 50 ft.; flowers in yellowish white umbels like cymes 8" across, June-July; fruits blue-black.

SANTOLINA (san-toh-LY-nah)
Though low evergreen shrubs, it has thick red heads or yellow or white shrub flowers. Med.

ruscinosensis. SANO-1. Pkt. 30c

SAUSSUREA (sau-SEU-ree-ah)
Temperate zone plants of Composite Family with heads of blue or purple flowers; easily grown from seed and in flower in the border.

coarctophora. SAUS-1. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf plant, 6-12" tall, flowers in large

unbels enclosed inside thick waxy substance; silvery gray with black petals.

SANVITALIA

(san-vi-TAY-li-ah)

A genus of small American plants whose flower heads resemble daisy-like flowers. They grow as annuals in very warm rich soil and with winter protection may grow as perennials.

—**procumbens, Double.** SANT-1. Pkt. 15c
A low, nearly annual tender plant called *Sanvitalia procumbens*, blooming in late summer and fall. Small, orange-yellow daisy-like flowers on numerous plants for hot dry situations and rock gardens.

SALVIA

Salvia. A large genus of herbs, subshrubs and shrubs belonging to the Mint family and including many valuable ornamental plants, ranging from 2-4 ft. tall. While they are perennials, some are half hardy in the North and others are extremely hardy. They are easily grown in good garden loam, in a sunny position. We grow many species of Salvia for seed.

—**SCARLET SAGE.** SALV-1. Pkt. 30c
Best known and most used, it is in red shades, and it is used entirely for bedding. There is also a white variety. Treat as an annual, start indoors during February or March and set out after danger of frost is past. Care must be used in germinating seed, germinate in light and with temperature around 60 at night.

—**America.** SALV-1. Pkt. 30c
Globe of Fire. Earliest and continuous bloomer, very uniform, 20-in. tall, flowers brilliant scarlet.

—**Blaze of Fire.** SALV-2. Pkt. 40c
Dwarf and early flowering, 12-in. high, and blooms 10 days earlier than any other variety.

—**Bonfire.** SALV-3. Pkt. 30c
Very compact oval bushes, 2 1/2-ft. high, brilliant scarlet flowers, stems stand up stiff and erect with 200 spikes or more on a single plant.

—**Brightness.** SALV-4. Pkt. 30c
Brilliant scarlet, long spikes, 2 1/2-ft. tall, erect bush.

—**Fireball.** SALV-2FB. Pkt. 30c
Early dwarf variety, bushy and large, heavy spikes.

—**Harbinger.** SALV-5. Pkt. 30c
An improved dwarf type, very early, flowers dazzling scarlet, 1 1/2-ft., compact habit.

—**Primus.** SALV-2PM. Pkt. 30c
Extra early flowering, blooming 4 weeks earlier than Zurich; fine, erect, upright, compact dwarf growing, blooming very freely, color bright vermillion-scarlet. Cz. \$8.00 (ols).

—**Rocket.** SALV-6. Pkt. 30c
A popular dwarf variety, very early with fine color and habit, 1 1/2-ft.

—**St. John's Fire.** SALV-14. Pkt. 25c
Finest, earliest, bright scarlet spikes, stands densely and rigidly upright on uniform and compact plants, 10-in.

—**Zurich.** SALV-10. Pkt. 35c
Compact growth, bright scarlet flowers.

—**argentea.** SALV-19. Pkt. 20c
Spanish Salvia. Biennial or perennial, 3 ft., flowers bluish violet and white in racemes.

—**Clevelandi.** SALV-20. Pkt. 25c
Localized small shrub from San Diego county, Calif.; flowers usually bright blue, whorled, all parts fragrant, 2-3 ft., shapely.

—**coccinea.** SALV-8. Pkt. 25c
The quickest and earliest annual Salvia, giving long blooming season when seeds are sown directly where plants are to stand. So quick that it is not necessary to sow under glass and transplant. Spikes of carmine-scarlet flowers with deep brown calyxes. This is not a strain of Salvia splendens, but a botanically distinct species.

—**lanceolata.** SALV-15. Pkt. 15c
Medicinal sage. Forms a large clump of silvery foliage and lavender-blue flowers, rich soil, HP. 2-3 ft.

—**lanceolata, Blue Bedder.** SALV-9. Pkt. 20c
An improved compact form with deeper blue flowers on longer spikes; excellent in border or for cutting, hardy with some protection, Aug-Oct., 2 1/2 ft.

—**patens.** SALV-21. Pkt. 20c
Sky blue flowers, 2 ft. spikes; half hardy perennial to 2 1/2 ft.

—**Cambridge Blue.** SALV-21C. Pkt. 25c
A variety in a pretty Cambridge blue flower.

—**Mauve Queen.** SALV-21M. Pkt. 25c
A very pretty mauve colored variety.

—**pratensis.** SALV-16. Pkt. 25c
A fine hardy perennial with big showy flower plumes, in blue and rose shades, June-July, 2 1/2 ft., HP.

—**Jarislai.** SALV-10. Pkt. 20c
Splendid low growing hardy Salvia, rare rock garden species from the Balkan Mountains, spikes graceful color violet, very pretty, free flowering and long lived.

—**interrupta.** SALV-13. Pkt. 50c
Shrub, 4 ft., flowers bluish white in racemes to 2 ft. long.

—**calcare.** SALV-17. Pkt. 25c
Clary (KLA-ri). Hardy biennial, scented leaves plant with blue flowers. Used as an herb or well as a border plant.

—**Blue Beard.** SALV-17BB. Pkt. 25c
A white beard. SALV-17W. Pkt. 25c
A white beard in nice flowers.

—**Red Top.** SALV-17R. Pkt. 25c
—**scabiosaefolia.** SALV-19. Pkt. 35c
A species from Austria for which we do not have description for this issue.

—**turkestanica rubra.** SALV-19. Pkt. 35c
Red Turkish Sage. Very decorative, white flower, HP.

—**turkestanica rubra.** SALV-17T. Pkt. 35c
—**triflora.** SALV-17. Pkt. 35c
Trailing soft hairy plant with pink

flowers in flat-topped clusters, used in rock gardens and walls perennial 9-in.

—**vaccaria rosea.** SAPO-3. Pkt. 15c
Rose flowers in racetulae sprays like large flowered Gypsophila, making the finest cut flowers, flowers very pretty hardy annual, 2-ft.

—**alba.** SAPO-4. Pkt. 15c
Hardy annual with pretty white flowers. Ideal for cutting.

SAXIFRAGA

(sak-SIF-rah-gah)

Rockfoil. Mostly hardy perennials, rarely annual, native of temperate and arctic regions; flowers mainly yellow or white and the leaves usually in rosettes at base of plant. All are beautiful and interesting subjects for rock gardens or walls, the plant being as ornamental as the flowers. Combined with Saxifraga and Sedums, they can make a rock garden. Seed can be started in late summer, protected during winter and the plants set out in the spring.

—**alison densa.** SAX-5. Pkt. 25c
—**alison minor.** SAX-6. Pkt. 25c
Small silvered rosettes and short spikes of white flowers.

—**alison rosea.** SAX-7. Pkt. 25c
All the alison saxifragas make dense mats or domes of small rosettes of grey leaves edged with tiny white tips of lime; they like rock soil in the RG, light shade, and must not be parched. S. alison rosea is one of the loveliest, with pure pink flowers on 6" stems in late spring, HP. 6"

—**arguta.** SAX-1. Pkt. 25c
Stream side, native western species, best in wet places, white flowers, 8-10-in. tall, flowering July-Aug.

—**cartilaginea.** SAX-8. Pkt. 25c
Encrusted type; medium-sized rosettes of rather broad dull green leaves, without the usual beading of lime; white flowers HP. 6"

—**crustata.** SAX-9. Pkt. 25c
Encrusted type; rosettes of very narrow leaves heavily beaded with silver, 1 1/2" across; white flowers, HP. 4"

—**ceratophyllum.** SAX-10. Pkt. 25c
Mossy type; shining green leaves cut into shreds and curled like a stag's horn; large pure white flowers. Likes more shade and heavier soil than encrusted and kabschia types, HP. 6"

—**cuneifolia infundibuliformis.** SAX-19. Pkt. 25c
—**decipiens.** SAX-11. Pkt. 25c
Mossy type; bright green mats of finely cut leaves in rather loose rosettes; flowers quite large, white to red, in loose sprays. The Mossies are much easier and quicker than other types from seed, and will be happy in ordinary fairly moist soil in partial shade, HP. 4-8"

—**decipiens, Mossy White.** SAX-11A. Pkt. 50c
—**decipiens, H. S. Stokes.** SAX-12. Pkt. 20c
A brilliant red Mossy, but seedlings will vary in color.

—**diversifolia.** SAX-4. Pkt. 35c
Forms large clumps of leathery egg-shaped leaves with leafy stems bearing a number of golden stars 1/2-3/4 inch across. Likes many places or in a shaded foundation planting if not too dry; rather too large for the rock garden, HP. 8-18 inches.

—**encrusted species, Mixed.** SAX-21. Pkt. 35c
Indispensable plants for semi-shady slopes and crevices in the rock garden, where in time they will make fine, dense rosettes of greyish leaves, bearded with silver, and sprays of white to pink flowers on short stems, HP. 3-12"

—**godsefferiana.** SAX-15. Pkt. 35c
Kabschia type, rather loose-growing and fringed with golden yellow, HP. 3"

—**kabschia, Mixed.** SAX-22. Pkt. 50c
The gems of the Saxifraga family, for choicest positions in the RG, in gritty soil and light shade, where they will never be parched; eventually they form mats or light domes of tiny rosettes, grey-green to silver in time they will make fine individual rosettes, one or several to the stem, white, yellow and pink, HP. 1-6"

—**ligulata.** SAX-2. Pkt. 25c
Very low growth, rhizomatous plant, with pink flowers and ornamental leaves; best for rockery.

—**Irvingii.** SAX-16. Pkt. 25c
A fine grey rosette, one of the smallest; minute grey rosettes in dense domes sometimes 6" across, pale pink flowers 1/4" across on 1/2" stems; a hybrid, so seedlings will vary, HP. 2"

—**obristii.** SAX-17. Pkt. 25c
Kabschia, blue-grey rosettes, large white flowers on long stems, HP. 3"

—**purpurea.** SAX-3. Pkt. 35c
A very handsome species of the Megasea type, with large glossy leaves, clump-forming, and nodding purple bells; foliage turns red in autumn. For the shady border or edges of the rock garden, easy and vigorous, HP. 9-12"

—**umbrosa.** SAX-UI. Pkt. 25c
London Pride, 1 ft.; flowers white to pink, blooms freely in June and July.

—**virginiana.** SAX-20. Pkt. 25c
An American species with basal rosettes of rather broad leaves and sprays of white stars. Not comparable with the others listed, but easier than most, HP. 6"

—**caucasica, House Hybrids.** SCAB-1. Pkt. 25c
Green and bronze foliage, 10-12 ft. Many beautiful varieties mixed.

—**These improved giant hybrids are ex-**
quisite in the garden and an excellent cut flower, one of the loveliest perennials. Color light and dark blue, and various mauves and lilac shades.

—**columbaria, Lavender.** SCAB-2. Pkt. 20c
Delicate Lavender. Perennial in an attractive lavender-blue, 1 1/2 ft.

—**Delicate Pink.** SCAB-3. Pkt. 20c
Orchid pink with a pink sheen, 2-ft.

—**atropurpurea.** SCAB-4. Pkt. 20c
Sweet Scabious. Erect annuals to 3 ft.

high; come in many forms as below; start indoors or outside in May, pinch back seedlings for bushy growth and transplant to about 8-10" apart; keep flowers picked for continuous bloom, they make excellent cut flowers.

—**Imperial Giants, Hybrids.** SCAB-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
A great advance in annual Scabiosa development extremely large well formed flowers which are fully double, composed entirely of broad frilly petals, rounded bee-hive shape; petals very upright, long wiry stems and excellent for florist or garden planting; new and unusual colors, 3 1/2-4 ft.

—**Imperial Giant, Blue Moon.** SCAB-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c
Large dark lavender-blue, made up of broad, heavy, waxy petals without the pin-cushion center, pretty.

—**Giant Flowering Hybrids.** SCAB-6. Pkt. 20c
An extra select large flowering compact house strain.

—**Tall large Flowering Mixed.** SCAB-4X. Pkt. 10c
Mourning Bride. Large double flowers, 3 ft.

—**Blue Cockade.** SCAB-4BC. Pkt. 15c
Purest azure blue, large flowers, tall.

—**Fire King.** SCAB-4FK. Pkt. 15c
EIGHT SPECIAL STRAINS ANNUAL

—**SCABIOSA:**
Definitely a much better strain than the ordinary strains; selected by one of the best flower seed growers thru many years, these varieties have been improved to near perfection in purity, size of bloom, as well as in the length of the strong wiry stems. We especially recommend these varieties to critical Scabiosa growers.

—**Ageratum Blue.** SCAB-7. Pkt. 10c
Pretty light blue.

—**Azure Fairy.** SCAB-8. Pkt. 10c
Azure blue, fine color.

—**Loveliness.** SCAB-9. Pkt. 10c
Salmon rose shades.

—**Orchid Shades.** SCAB-10. Pkt. 10c
Soft rose-lavender blends.

—**Peach Blossom.** SCAB-11. Pkt. 10c
Peach blossom pink.

—**graminifolia.** SCAB-17. Pkt. 40c
Soft lavender flowers amid silvery foliage, 6" tall, fine for RG.

—**ukranica.** SCAB-18. Pkt. 30c
SPHAERALCEA

—**(stee-RAL-see-ah)**
Globe Mallows. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their

—**Rosette.** SCAB-12. Pkt. 10c
Deep suffused salmon.

—**Salmon Beauty.** SCAB-13. Pkt. 10c
Pure salmon, rich coloring.

—**Shasta Improved.** SCAB-14. Pkt. 10c
Pure white of enormous size.

—**Blend of Above 8 Varieties.** SCAB-15X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 1/4 lb. \$3.00
SCHIZANTHUS

—**(sky-ZAN-thus)**
Beautifully marked and unusually formed flowers in chamomile, rose, lavender, and purple shades with fern-like foliage. Excellent for pot culture the year round and partly shade, do best in cool climate; pinch tops of young plants to induce bushy plants; for winter use, sow in Sept., for February to May bloom; for summer bloom outdoors, sow indoors in March, setting plants out when weather becomes warm in May. Schizanthus makes up beautifully in corages, are long lasting and very pretty, 1 1/2 ft.

—**Crimson Cardinal.** SCHZ-8. Pkt. 25c
An English novelty for this season; has been recommended very highly.

—**Dr. Badger's Hybrids.** SCHZ-1. Pkt. 20c
Large flowers, brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose; but without any whites. Each flower with a large golden blotch. Plants compact, 12-14 in. tall. Outstanding for the best florist's trade.

—**Butterfly Mixture.** SCHZ-2. Pkt. 15c
A fine bright mixture free flowering, compact, perennial plants, 12-15 in.

—**Chislehurst Hybrids.** SCHZ-4. Pkt. 15c
A large flowered pretty French strain in violet and purple shades.

—**Hurst Monarch.** SCHZ-7. Pkt. 25c
A compact growing strain in a beautiful blend and combination of colors.

—**wiselensis.** SCHZ-6. Pkt. 20c
Hybrid between S. pinnatus and S. graminifolius showing many variations in color and form, rose shades, 16-in.

—**Schizanthus Blend.** SCHZ-5X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 95c
Blend of above strains and others from different growers. High class in every way.

—**SCHOMBURGKIA**
Epiphytes native of tropical America, flowers in terminal racemes or panicles; culture same as for Cereus.

—**undulata.** SCHO-1. Pkt. 50c
To 12" high, sepals and petals wine-purple, very waxy lip with lateral lobes pale rose and mid-lobe purple; Dec-July, native of Columbia.

—**SILLA (SIL-ah)**
Very attractive and popular bulbs of Lily family with rather narrow basal leaves and sprays of starchy flowers in blue, white and pink. There are a great many in any good soil and increase rapidly; in order to get the color then the plants, usually a few of which are known

—**Mixed Colors.** SILL-1. Pkt. 30c
Hispanica and Campanulata, Mixed, pink, white and blue flowers.

—**SCHIZOSTYLUS**
(skye-ZOSS-til-lus)
Kaffir Lily or Crimion Flag. A GH flower for cutting, from S. At, roots fleshy, flowers red and in spathe.

—**coerulea.** SCHI-1. Pkt. 25c
Flowers 2" across, deep crimson, leaves grass-like, 2 ft. tall.

—**SCROPHULARIA**
(skrof-yew-LAY-re-ah)
Figwort. Perennial plants rarely planted in the flower garden, rarely in N.

—**chrysanthea.** SCRO-1. Pkt. 15c
HP. 2 ft., flowers greenish yellow.

—**SECURIDACA**
—**longipendunculata.** SECU-1. Pkt. 50c
Rhodesian Violet Tree. A very beautiful

use with small pea-like purple-pink flowers with perfums of violets, to 25 ft., not easy to raise.

SEDUM (SEE-dum)

Mostly hardy, succulent or fleshy, erect or prostrate plants, easily grown and of much use in rock gardens. They do best in a light soil and a sunny location; no rock garden can be considered complete without its Sedums. They are especially appealing to children. Sow seed in summer when the seedlings can be wintered over for setting out in their permanent position in the spring, or they can be started in the spring.

—**acra.** SEDM-2. Pkt. 25c
A vigorous and spreading species for RG, not to be put near choice plants; mats of rich green spangled with gold stars, HP. 4"

—**caeruleum, azureum.** SEDM-1. Pkt. 20c
Blue flowered annual for rockery.

—**liebergii.** SEDM-3. Pkt. 25c
A very fine species for RG, with fleshy spoon-shaped powdered leaves and sprays of golden stars, HP.

—**oregano.** SEDM-5. Pkt. 50c
—**album v. murale.** SEDM-6M. Pkt. 20c
Purple foliage and pinkish flowers; creeping, mat forming to 8"

—**Rosea.** SEDM-R6. Pkt. 25c
Rosetroot. Flowers yellow or greenish, 1/4" across in spring and early summer; 1 ft., perennial.

—**latariin.** SEDM-4. Pkt. 25c
Somewhat like the common Lithodora, but more dwarf, with loose heads of pale pink.

—**SESBANIA**
—**microphylla.** SESB-1. Pkt. 50c
Graceful plant for marshy ground or by pond; long willowy stems, golden peach-shaped flowers, 1/2" long, summer, from S. Rhodesia.

—**SEMPERVIVUM**
(sem-per-VY-vum)
Succulent plants or sub-shrubs; leaves are thick and fleshy, generally forming rosettes, flowers are borne in dense heads, white, pink, greenish, yellow or purple; all the hardy sorts are suitable for rock work and borders, the tender sorts make good house plants or summer bedding. They do well in any soil, even sandy, easily grown from seed sown spring or late summer.

—**caespitosum.** SEMP-1. Pkt. 40c
A tender species from the Canary Isles, shrubby plant with lovely golden flowers.

—**SENECIO (se-NEE-shi-oh)**
Groundsel. Large and variable genus, herbs, shrubs and trees belonging to Daisy Family, including the florist pot plant Cineraria. In general, they are easily grown in good loamy soil.

—**diversifolia.** SENE-5. Pkt. 25c
Low growing shrub with leavory flowers.

—**doronicum.** SENE-8. Pkt. 50c
Orange Daisy. Perennial, 1 ft., for RG.

—**elegans.** SENE-E2. Pkt. 15c
Purple Ragwort. Annual to 2 ft.; flower heads in loose corymbs, rays purplish or reddish, disk yellow, double.

—**jacqomontiana.** SENE-6. Pkt. 15c
Collected in the Himalayas, but we have no description as yet.

—**macroglossum.** SENE-7. Pkt. 50c
Cape Ivy. Bright yellow daisy-like, glossy green, ivy-like, a herbaceous climber, HP, loves sun, also a good climber for cool greenhouse. From the Cape.

—**purshiana.** SENE-3. Pkt. 20c
A native western species, light gray foliage, 6-10 inches tall.

—**scandens.** SENE-4. Pkt. 25c
Very attractive low climber with large pansies of yellow-rayed daisies in summer; fairly hardy but should have some winter protection in N. Fine grown against a south wall, HHP. 3-4 ft.

—**Tom Thumb Mixed.** SENE-EM. Pkt. 20c
A dwarf form with double flowers growing to 1 ft.

—**SERRATULA**
Perennials allied to Centaurea and planted in the border, flowers purple and either single or in corymbs.

—**coronata.** SERR-1. Pkt. 25c
Tender annual and perennial grasses; start indoors and transplant after frost

—**italica.** SETA-1. Pkt. 15c
Fox Tail Millet. Annual to 5 ft., with colored spikes making a nice ornamental grass.

—**SHAMROCK**
—**True Irish.** SHAM-1. Pkt. 20c
SIDALCEA (si-DAL-see-ah)

Flowers are like miniature Hollyhocks in spikes or clusters; should be planted in rich sandy soil; the perennial species bloom over a long period; usually about

—**Stark's Hybrids.** SIDA-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy perennial in a wide color range; flowers like miniature Hollyhocks, 3-ft.

—**SIEVERSIA (se-VER-se-a)**
A small group of Western plants closely related to, and often called, Geum; one or two are also found in N.E. Asia. They are rather dwarf, hardy perennials, with compound leaves and gum-like flowers, but are much more hardy; suited to the rock garden or wild garden. Culture same as for Geum.

—**clilata.** SIEV-1. Pkt. 30c
Soft, rather hairy deep cut leaves and flowers of old rose and cream followed by plummy seed heads. A plant of cool grassy meadows in the Rockies, easily grown in the rock garden in full sun or light shade, likes a fair amount of moisture, HP. 6-8 inches.

—**SILENE (sy-LEE-nee)**
Catchfly. Annual, biennial and perennial of the Pink Family, in all forms in many species. Many are showy and of value in the garden or rock garden. If seed of the annuals is sown in the fall much earlier flowers will be secured.

—**acaulis.** SILE-10. Pkt. 25c
A true high alpine, but easy in RG; dense hard mats of tiny grass-like leaves, and old-rose stars flat on the plant; likes gritty soil and sun, HP.

—**alpestris.** SILE-12. Pkt. 20c
Alpine Catch Fly, HP. to 6" with glaucous white flowers, 1/4" across, in panicles, June-August.

—**alpestris flora pleno.** SILE-9. Pkt. 25c
RG trailer, making loose green mats, relatively large and neat double white flowers in profusion; not fussy but appreciates light shade and fairly moist soil, HP. 2 ft.

—**armeria.** SILE-11. Pkt. 50c
An annual with bright magenta flowers 1 ft. tall.

—**armeria pendula.** SILE-1. Pkt. 10c
Double Mixed. A smooth plant with clusters of rose and white flowers; July Sept. Sow seeds in position in late fall or early spring, 20-in.

—**compacta reach Blossom.** SILE-2. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. Soft hairy foliage and flesh colored flowers in graceful drooping racemes, mid-summer, 10-in.

—**New Art Shades.** SILE-3. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. A splendid mixture containing all the new colors; a choice rock garden strain.

—**White.** SILE-4. Pkt. 10c
Lobel's Catchfly. Hardy annual, 6-in. in pure white.

—**fortune.** SILE-5. Pkt. 10c
Bright rose, perennial best grown as a hardy annual.

—**hookeri.** SILE-7. Pkt. 50c
One of the loveliest of all rock garden plants, not as easy as most Silenes but not really difficult; large salmon-pink flowers, heavy to light soils with humus and grit, ground cover, sun or light shade, HP.

Red Currant Tomato.
—**axanum.** SOLN-14. Pkt. 25c
Flowers insignificant but the fruits are
showy scarlet-red and ribbed.
—**verbascum.** SOLN-11. Pkt. 25c
—**Mixed Solanum.** SOLN-7X. Pkt. 15c
All species and varieties mixed.

SOLDANELLA

(sol-dah-NEL-ah)

Perennial plants of Primrose Family hav-
ing nodding blue, violet or white fringed
flowers, native of Alps. Plant in moist
shady places in rock garden.
—**alpina.** SOLD-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows 6-in. tall, roundish leaves and
pale blue fringed flowers.

SOLIDAGO (sol-i-DAY-goh)

Erect perennials, with golden yellow
Goldenrod flowers. The Goldenrod is a
very common and popular flower, it be-
ing the state flower of Nebr., Ky., and Ala.
—**elongata.** SOLI-1. Pkt. 20c
Tall Goldenrod. A western species from
Mont., compact flower clusters, yellow
flowers. 1-3 ft. tall, July-Aug.
—**missouriensis.** SOLI-2. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf Goldenrod. Western species, yellow
flowers 6-8 in. tall, flowering June-Aug.

SOPHORA (soh-FOH-rah)

Showy when in bloom and of orna-
mental value can be grown from seed.
Mostly deciduous trees; very showy
when in bloom and ornamental on the
twigs; most too tender for the N. but
they make fine specimens in the S. Thrive
in well drained sandy loams.
—**mollis.** COPH-1. Pkt. 35c
—**lomentosa.** SOPH-1. Pkt. 50c
Ornamental shrub 5-7 ft. with racemes
of showy yellow flowers, native of Texas.
—**secundiflora.** SOPH-2. Pkt. 50c
Mescal-bean. Not hardy North; fragrant
violet-blue flowers, 1 inch long; seeds are
poisonous if eaten.

SPARAXIS (spah-RAK-sis)

Wand-flower, So. Af. cormous herbs with
flowers in short spikes. Not hardy in the
N. but grown as greenhouse plants during
the winter; in the S. they can be planted
outdoors in late Nov. Set bulbs 2" deep
with sand under them. Seed should be
sown in spring.
—**Mixed.** SPAR-1. Pkt. 25c
Contains S. grandiflora, tricolor and albi-
flora. 1-1½ ft., flowers yellow, white,
purple, blotched.
Mostly tuberous rooted herbs for shady
places.

SPATHODEA

(spa-THOH-dee-ah)

Striking handsome tropical trees with
evergreen leaves and clustered, bell-shaped
scarlet or orange flowers with a leathery
calyx.
—**Nile Flame.** Gorgeous sight when
in bloom, large flowers all over tree in sum-
mer, orange-red and larger than S. cam-
ero and violet flowers. The flowers are
mallow-like.
—**ruvularis.** SPHA-1. Pkt. 20c
Wild Hollyhock. This is good in the
border, a western species, pink flowers.
3-5 feet, June.

SPATHIPHYLLUM

—**floribundum.** SPAT-1. Pkt. 90c
A very rare flower of the Aroid family
from South America, fine tropical plant with
white flowers, should be in light out doors in
for south but a greenhouse plant in the north.

SPECULARIA (spek-u-LAY-ri-ah)

Small annuals resembling Bellflowers,
used in the RG or border; sow seed where
they are to stand, early grown.
—**Speculum-Veneris.** SPEC-3. Pkt. 20c
Venus Looking Glass. Used as an
edging plant; violet-blue or white toothed
flowers 1½" long borne 2-3 in axils of
the leaves.

SPRAGUEA (SPRAY-ge-ah)

—**pusilla.** SPRG-1. Pkt. 25c
Pussy-paws. Small alpine plants with
rosettes of thick fleshy evergreen leaves
and heads of fluffy pink flowers on short
nearly prostrate stems. For the rock gar-
den in very light shade.
—**multiceps.** SPRG-2. Pkt. 25c
This seems to be the only known species;
from the mountains of the N.W., light
sandy soils with trace humus; flowers
pink to dark red, for rock garden, 1" tall,
HP.

STAR OF TEXAS, see Zanthosoma.
STATICE (STAT-i-ck) see Armeria and
Limonium.

Recent reclassification of the species
found under Statice have all been re-
classified into the two groups under Lim-
onium and Armeria, thus leaving none
under this old heading. To conform to the
new classification and so as not to get
the species and varieties confused, we
are following the new classification.
—**cosyrensis.** STAT-CL. Pkt. 35c
A neat dwarf plant, from Pantellaria;
only 2" tall.

STIPA (STY-pa)

Spear, Feather or Needle Grass. Peren-
nial ornamental grasses, growing some 3 ft.
tall, narrow leaves and bearded spike-
lets. Easily grown from seed.
—**penata.** STIP-3. Pkt. 20c
Feather Grass. The most beautiful of
the small ornamental grasses for the
border; tufted, 3 ft.

STRELITZIA (stre-LIT-si-ah)

Bird of Paradise. Plants of Banana
Family with showy blossoms borne in
rigid bracts. They are tender subjects
and must be grown in the N. as tub
plants.
—**nocolai.** STRE-2. Seeds 30c each
A giant species for conservatory or warm
climate; leaves 3 ft. long grow at the
summit of the stem; the very large flowers
are blue. TP, 18 ft.
—**regina.** STRE-1. Seeds 25c each
Beautiful flowers resembling birds in
flight; fully colored deep blue and orange;
brassica-like foliage and lovely subject for
conservatory doing well in large tubs or
pots, also outdoors in mild climates.

STREPTANTHERA

—**cuprea.** STRT-1. Pkt. 25c
Brilliant cape bulb with foliage like
Tulip. Flowers brilliant orange-red with
violet eye; harder than Freesia.

STOCKS. See Matthiola.

STREPTOCARPUS

(STREP-toh-kahr-pus)

Cape-primrose. Choice herbaceous plants
akin to Gloxinia and Saintpaulia, usually
stem with showy blue or purple
flowers and broad basal leaves; easily
grown in Feb. in a cool greenhouse
producing blooming plants the following
winter. They are grown as an indoor pot
plant.
—**achimenesiflorus, Mixed.** STEP-1.
Pkt. 35c
—**orchid flowered.** STEP-2. Pkt. 35c
One of the easiest house plants; long
rough leaves; flowers as large as gloxinia,
lilac tinted blue to pure white, the lower
part with deeper stripes; very handsome
and will grow quickly. TP.
—**Hybrids.** STEP-3. Pkt. 35c
Gold Medal Strain. A very choice
strain.

STYRAX (STY-rax)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and
trees native of the warmer regions; they
are very attractive in habit and with
showy white flowers in clusters or rac-
emes. Do best in light and well drained
soil; a few are hardy in the North. They
make pretty shrubs and lawn specimens.
—**Hookeri.** STAX-1. Pkt. 30c

SUTERA

—**burkeana.** SUTE-1. Pkt. 50c
Small shrub from S. Africa, 2-4 ft. tall.
Long erect stems and white flowers; very
good plant; strong soil.

SWERTIA

Related to the Gentians but quaint rather
than showy flowers; give the same treat-
ment as Gentians; slow from seed.
—**multicaulis.** SWRT-1. Pkt. 50c
Perhaps the best with large flowers of
clear yellow to blue, 6 inches or less tall.
—**speciosa.** SWRT-2. Pkt. 50c
—**bimaculata.** SWRT-3. Pkt. 50c

SYMPHYANDRA

(sim-fi-AN-drah)

Very handsome and easily grown Bell-
flowers, with blooms nearly as large as
the Canterbury Bell; they like sunny ex-
posures in rather light soil, self-sow in
moderation.
—**wanneri.** SYMP-1. Pkt. 50c
Excellent plant for crevices or slopes in
the RG; large violet-blue flowers on
branched stems. HP, 6".

SYMPLOCOS (SIM-ploh-kos)

Sweet-leaf. Deciduous and evergreen
shrubs and trees, native to the warmer
parts of the earth, few of which are hardy
in the North, but most can be grown out-
doors in the South.
—**heathcotei.** SIMP-1. Pkt. 25c

SYNTHYRIS (SIN-thy-ris)

Small perennials plants of Figwort family
with white and purple flowers very early
in spring; fine in the rock garden. Thrive
in acid soil rich in humus and shady place.
—**hendersoni.** SYNT-1. Pkt. 40c

An interesting species for the RG in sun
or light shade; deeply cut attractive foli-
age and very short spikes of blue flowers
in almost spring. HP, 2".
—**paysoni.** SYNT-2. Pkt. 40c
One of the finest species, easy in almost
any soil, in sun or light shade; a treasure
for the rock garden, never before offered
in catalogs; very finely cut carrot foliage
and 3" spikes of deep blue veronica-like
flowers. HP, 6".

TALINUM (tah-LY-num)

Flame Flower. Genus of Purslane Family
comprising many small fleshy perennials
with erect clusters of pink, red or yellow
flowers. Some are hardy rock garden
subjects, others must be grown indoors in
pots.
—**paniculatum.** TAL-1. Pkt. 20c
Coral Flower. A distinctive and very
fine annual garden flower having many
slender stems bearing hundreds of little
5-pointed stars of luminous rosy pink
followed by airy long hanging capsule-like
polished coral heads; fine for cutting and
for house plants; sow after soil is warm;
a single plant can throw as many as 30
great bright plumes; foliage is decorative,
sow in position. 2½ ft.

—**okanogamense.** TAL-2. Pkt. 35c
An almost microscopic plant with pearl
white flowers; ¼" tall; HP, needs good
drainage and can stand some drought.

SWEET PEAS

We list the top varieties in Sweet Peas
and while many fine varieties are offered
under many different names, we adhere
strictly to the introducer's name; by trials
ourselves and many reports from cus-
tomers in all sections of the country as
well as very extensive trials by our Sweet
Pea growers in California, we are able to
discard the varieties that have been sur-
passed by newer introductions and we are
positive that, if your varieties are selected
from the list we present, you will have
the best varieties one could possibly se-
cure.
A hardy annual climber requiring rich
deeply worked soil containing clay but
with good drainage; sunny situation; best
but not exposed to hot dry winds dur-
ing the summer. It is better if the
soil can be manured and worked in the
fall so that the soil will be in good phys-
ical condition in the spring; 1½-2 ft. is not
too deep to work the soil in the fall. Sow
seeds as early as possible, 2-in. apart
and 3-in. deep covering with but 1-in. of
soil and then gradually filling in the other
2-in. as the plants grow; some sand mixed
in the top soil, especially with the white
seeded sorts, will help. Thin plants to 3-in.
apart. It is important that the support
given the vines be rigid at the bottom so
that the wind will not be able to tear
the roots or disturb them by jerking the
supports. Keep flowers picked for best
bloom.

The most popular type for garden use
and will produce the prettiest flowers;
while all other types have their good
points, the Spencers will satisfy most
growers. We list a selection of the best
varieties here, each in its color classi-
fication, and we feel sure you will have
little chance of finding better ones.
Prices: All Spencer varieties:
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10
Barbora. SPEA-1. Pkt. 10c
A fine salmon.

—**Cupid, Bo-peep.** SPEA-28. Pkt. 10c;
oz. 45c
Low compact plants for bedding or bor-
ders, blooming in June until frost, also
called Bedding Sweet Peas; color pink.
—**Ruffled Spencers, Mixed.** SPEA-25.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10
The unusual duplexness and extra frill-
iness of the flowers gives this type a double
appearance; they are very pretty.
—**Spring Flowering Mixed.** SPEA-26.
Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.40
A remarkable new intermediate season
type, exhibiting strong heat resistance in
combination with vigorous growth, ex-
tremely long stem and a heavy crop
of flowers over a long season. Adapted
both to outdoor and greenhouse growing.
It is especially recommended for the mid-
sections of the country and in the South
where Sweet Peas are grown, and where
the heat makes it impossible to grow the
earlier types to burnished over-heat of

—**Boony Briar.** SPEA-2. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful rose-pink, large flowered.
—**Corn.** SPEA-3. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful light blue, long stems and a
vigorous grower.
—**Charming.** SPEA-4. Pkt. 10c
Rose cerise.
—**Flagship.** SPEA-5. Pkt. 10c
Deep navy blue, large sized flowers and
perfect form, artistically placed on long
strong stems, a Silver Medal winner, Scot.
Nat. Sp. Soc.
—**Frango.** SPEA-6. Pkt. 10c
Orange scarlet cerise.
—**Flora.** SPEA-7. Pkt. 10c
Clear deep lavender.
—**Golden Dragon.** SPEA-8. Pkt. 10c
Golden orange, wings orange rose.
—**Grand Slam.** SPEA-9. Pkt. 10c
Bright scarlet-cerise shaded orange, sun-
proof, a showy color of great appeal both
for garden display or for cutting.
—**Loch Lomond.** SPEA-10. Pkt. 10c
The best mahogany.
—**Maytime.** SPEA-11. Pkt. 10c
Golden cerise.
—**Patricia Unwin.** SPEA-12. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful golden salmon on cream
ground color, beautiful.
—**Pinnacle.** SPEA-13. Pkt. 10c
Rich deep rose-pink with a touch of
white near the base, stems unusually
long and strong.
—**Crimson scarlet, fine.**
—**Salmon shrimp pink.**
—**Snow White.** SPEA-14. Pkt. 10c
Is as perfect as possible to secure.
—**Smiles.** SPEA-15. Pkt. 10c
Solid, paper white with no pink tinge;
black seeded, flowers as large as Gigantic.
—**Red Supreme.** SPEA-17. Pkt. 10c
Deep crimson.
—**Rubicond.** SPEA-14. Pkt. 10c
Is as perfect as possible to secure.
—**Solid, paper white with no pink tinge;**
black seeded, flowers as large as Gigantic.
—**2-3 ft. tall.**
—**Sunkist.** SPEA-30. Pkt. 15c
Cream, picotee, edged rose.
—**Sweet Afton.** SPEA-20. Pkt. 10c
Silvery pink.
—**Welcome.** SPEA-21. Pkt. 10c
Dazzling deep scarlet-vermillion; a
showy flower.
—**What Joy.** SPEA-29. Pkt. 15c
Rich deep primrose-yellow, exceptionally
good in every way, white seeded.
—**Windsor Blue.** SPEA-22. Pkt. 10c
Fine clear mid-blue, immense flowers
strong stems, the strongest growing clear
blue yet introduced.
—**Youth.** SPEA-23. Pkt. 10c
White, pink picotee.
—**Saier's Special Blend.** SPEA-23X.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10
This blend is strictly a hand made blend
of the above varieties and in correct pro-
portion as to color blend. Where a small
plant is made, this is the ideal blend
as it contains just enough varieties so that
you will have a full color range for cut-
ting. It is also a collection of all the out-
standing varieties so far introduced. It is
the last word in Spencer Sweet Peas.

—**Gold Medal Spencer Blend.** SPEA-24.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 95c
This is a formula blend which contains
over 75 standard varieties and in addition
all the best novelties of the past year from
one of the large trial plantings; color blend
Early or Winter Flowering Spencers:
—**Choice Mixed.** This type is earlier than
the Spencers and has been grown in the
southern sections of the country due more
to its earliness; it is also grown exclu-
sively in greenhouses for winter flowers,
however, it does as well outdoors in the
North. This is a well balanced blend of
the newest and brightest colors.
—**American Beauty.** SPEA-2AB. Pkt. 15c
Rich crimson rose, deep crimson shaded.
—**Annie Laurie.** SPEA-2AL. Pkt. 15c
Pure rose, white base, vigorous.
—**Ball Blue Supreme.** SPEA-2BS. Pkt. 15c
Clear deep blue.
—**Ball Rose Supreme.** SPEA-2BR.
Pkt. 15c
Large wavy flowers, silvery rose-pink.
—**Boy Blue.** SPEA-2BB. Pkt. 15c
Beautiful dark blue, best in its color.
—**Burpee Orange.** SPEA-2BO. Pkt. 15c
Best clear orange.
—**Cascade.** SPEA-2C. Pkt. 15c
Best white, white seeded.
—**Elk Purple.** SPEA-2EP. Pkt. 15c
Large reddish purple, long stems.
—**Giant Pink.** SPEA-2GP. Pkt. 15c
Pink blended with soft rose, more in-
tense at edges.
—**Grenadier Imp.** SPEA-2GI. Pkt. 15c
Dazzling crimson-scarlet, good vigor.
—**Kate Smith.** SPEA-2KS. Pkt. 15c
Long stemmed, large flowers, scarlet
suffused rose.
—**Mara.** SPEA-2M. Pkt. 15c
—**Mrs. H. S. Reddick.** SPEA-2MR.
Pkt. 15c
Brilliant flesh pink suffused salmon,
immense flowers, very long stems.
—**Orange King.** SPEA-2OK. Pkt. 15c
Showing intense orange, with crimson
shading.
—**Oriental.** SPEA-2OR. Pkt. 15c
Deep cream, black seeded.
—**Princess Donna.** SPEA-2P. Pkt. 15c
Rich belladonna blue, vigorous.
—**Shirley Temple.** SPEA-2ST. Pkt. 15c
Delightful soft rose-pink, fluted, long
stems.
—**Supreme Orange.** SPEA-2SO. Pkt. 15c
Cerise wings, orange standards, robust,
long stems, long stems.
—**Twilight.** SPEA-2T. Pkt. 15c
The best lavender.
—**Zvolanek's Salmon.** SPEA-2ZS. Pkt. 15c
Salmon-cerise, large flowers, strong
stems, robust.

NOTE: The packets are larger than
usual; any 4 for 50c; any 9 for \$1.00.
Per. Oz. 60c (15c).
—**Early Spencers Mixed.** SPEA-2X.
Pkt. 10c
Contains all the above varieties except
one of the best in its color and all proven
to be profitable varieties. (Oz. 55c; ¼ lb.
\$1.05).

—**Cupid, Bo-peep.** SPEA-28. Pkt. 10c;
oz. 45c
Low compact plants for bedding or bor-
ders, blooming in June until frost, also
called Bedding Sweet Peas; color pink.
—**Ruffled Spencers, Mixed.** SPEA-25.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10
The unusual duplexness and extra frill-
iness of the flowers gives this type a double
appearance; they are very pretty.
—**Spring Flowering Mixed.** SPEA-26.
Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.40
A remarkable new intermediate season
type, exhibiting strong heat resistance in
combination with vigorous growth, ex-
tremely long stem and a heavy crop
of flowers over a long season. Adapted
both to outdoor and greenhouse growing.
It is especially recommended for the mid-
sections of the country and in the South
where Sweet Peas are grown, and where
the heat makes it impossible to grow the
earlier types to burnished over-heat of

—**Herbaceous or somewhat woody peren-
nial, 4 or 5 ft. tall, with whorls of two
lipped tubular purple flowers; ordinary
soil, tender in N.**
—**abysinnica.** TINN-1. Pkt. 50c
Tall So. Rhodesian plant or shrub, purple-
brown flowers and interesting bladder-like
seed pods, summer. HP.
TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)
—**Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sun-
flower and belonging to the Daisy Family.**
They are robust growers and annuals.
Plant out after danger of frost is past.
—**Avalon Hybrids.** TITH-1. Pkt. 15c
An early strain that blooms by end of
June from seed sown in position; color
the orange-topaz to burnished over-heat of

TALAUMA (ta-la-YU-ma)

Tender evergreen trees of the Magnolia
Family, native to the South, they will require a
warm greenhouse in the North, with the
same cultural needs as Magnolia.

—**hodgegowl.** TALA-1. Pkt. 50c
Cup-shaped flowers with spicy frag-
rance, purplish blue sepals and white
petals, fully six inches across. One of the
most beautiful flowering trees, with large
leathery leaves. 50 ft.

TARCHONANTHUS

—**camphoratus, var. Itakunsi.**
TARC-1. Pkt. 50c
Wild Sage. A hoary shrub or small tree
from S. Rhodesia, with masses of pale yellow
flowers in Spring, the seed in a
cottony ball, aromatic scent and very
attractive.

TEPHROSIA (tef-ROH-si-ah)

Members of the Pea Family with ash-
colored foliage and clusters of a few red,
purple or white pea-like flowers.
—**camidida.** TEPH-1. Pkt. 35c

THALICTRUM (thal-IK-trum)

Meadow rue. Perennial plants of the
Buttercup Family, some very decorative in
the border and others for the wild garden.
Foliage is attractively cut, flowers in nu-
merous large clusters, without petals but
with large drooping stamens and some-
times showy sepals. They combine well
with plants like Peonies and Iris. Easily
grown in light, rich, loamy soil; less
natives in moist swampy soil.
—**adiantum.** THAL-1. Pkt. 15c
cut foliage, fewer rosy-purple
blooming early summer, 2½ ft.
—**agilegillum.** THAL-3. Pkt. 40c
One of the most dainty and beautiful of
the race with billowy masses of fluffy
flowers in white, cream or lilac; for cool
moist position in border; sun or light
shade, excellent beside pool or stream,
dandy cut flower, very hardy. 1½-4 ft. HP.
—**Delavayi.** THAL-7. Pkt. 40c
Native of E. China, 3 ft., flowers purple
or lilac sepals.
—**dipetocarpum.** THAL-2. Pkt. 15c
Tall late blooming species with pyr-
amidal clusters of rosy-mauve or purple
flowers brightened by drooping golden
stamens. 4 ft., Aug-Sept. HP.

—**White.** THAL-2W. Pkt. 15c
—**petaloideum.** THAL-F1. Pkt. 35c
In corymbs with white sepals, pink fila-
ments and yellow anthers. 1½ ft.
—**virgatum.** THAL-5. Pkt. 20c
Herbaceous plant, pure white flowers
1½" across, 1½ ft.
—**Rose Pink.** THAL-6. Pkt. 20c

THERMOPSIS (ther-MOP-sis)

Perennial plants of the Pea Family, with
a number of lupine-like plants having ra-
cemes of yellow flowers. Easily grown in
light rich soil, open sunny position and are
useful in the border.
—**caroliniana.** THER-1. Pkt. 15c
Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers,
reminiscent of Lupinus, 3 ft., June-July.
HP.

THUNBERGIA

(thun-BUR-ji-ah)

Clock-vine. A genus of some 75 species
of tender climbers from tropical regions
(Acanthaceae Family). Several are green-
house vines, and they can be set outdoors
for summer flowering where they do
nicely. In the warmer parts of the U.S.
they can be grown outdoors. Start seed
early indoors.
—**glabra.** THUN-1. Pkt. 15c
Black Eyed Susan. Mixed. 2½ ft.
8 ft. perennial often grown as an annual
in the GH; flowers buff with a dark
purple throat; tender in the N.
—**fragrans.** THUN-3. Pkt. 50c
A slender climber with attractive white
flowers, 1½ in. across.
—**Choice Mixed.** THUN-2x. Pkt. 20c

THYMOPHYLLA

—**lenuilobia.** THPH-1. Pkt. 20c
Dahlgren Daisy. Pretty overblooming
plant, grown as an annual and unusu-
ally passed for close edgings, bedding or rock
garden filler. Myriads of tiny daisy-
blossoms in a gold tone, over mounds of
aromatic fern-foliage; sow early, 6-in.
tall. Also grown as a perennial pot plant.

THYMUS (TY-mus)

Thyme. Aromatic plants with a pro-
fusion of small flowers in summer. All
like sunny dry locations and are easily
grown from seed which germinate readily;
in heavy soils they are liable to winter
kill.
—**languineum.** THYM-5. Pkt. 35c
—**maritimus.** THYM-1. Pkt. 30c
Highly aromatic from the Sierra Nevada.
—**serpyllum.** THYM-3. Pkt. 25c
—**languosus.** THYM-3L. Pkt. 30c
Leaves and flowers gray.
—**serpyllum album.** THYM-2. Pkt. 25c
White-flowered variety of the familiar
Creeping Thyme, for carpeting paths in
rock garden, or between slabs in crazy
paving; can be walked on without damage.
HP, 2".
—**lenuilobia.** THYM-4. Pkt. 20c

TIGRIDIA (ti-grid-ah)

Very beautiful bulbous plants with 3-
petalled flowers that form a shallow bowl
surrounded by 3 triangles; easily grown
from seed which occasionally flower the
first year, treat like Gladioli.
—**parvonia, Mixed Colors.** TIG-1. Pkt. 30c
Seed sown of the several species, very
showy and variable in color; hardy in
open from Wash. south; sandy soil, full
sun. 2½ ft.

TINNEA (tin-NEE-ah)

Herbaceous or somewhat woody peren-
nial, 4 or 5 ft. tall, with whorls of two
lipped tubular purple flowers; ordinary
soil, tender in N.
—**abysinnica.** TINN-1. Pkt. 50c
Tall So. Rhodesian plant or shrub, purple-
brown flowers and interesting bladder-like
seed pods, summer. HP.

TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)

Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sun-
flower and belonging to the Daisy Family.
They are robust growers and annuals.
Plant out after danger of frost is past.
—**Avalon Hybrids.** TITH-1. Pkt. 15c
An early strain that blooms by end of
June from seed sown in position; color
the orange-topaz to burnished over-heat of

—speciosa Fireball. TITH-2. Pkt. 15c

A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.
—**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c
Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like
large single Dahlias; for background or
cutting, 6-9 feet.

TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort
family bearing 2-lipped flowers resem-
bling small Gloxinias. Native of tropical
Asia and Africa, they are treated as an-
nuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse.
In Fla. they are used as the Pansy in the
N. They thrive in partially shaded places
and require regular watering. Set plants
out after frosts are past and ground warm.
—**fourmiers.** TORE-1. Pkt. 25c
While they are perennial they are best
grown as annuals in the North; used much
as Pansies are in the North, doing best in
partial shade, along water course or in
sandy soils; if well watered; flowers rich
blue with golden centers, very free, ex-
cellent for pots, beds, window boxes, 9-in.
—**alba compacta.** TORE-1W. Pkt. 20c
White compact variety.

TOWNSENDIA (toun-SEN-di-ah)

Perennials closely resembling Asters with
rather large heads in varying colors from
white, rose to violet and with ray. They
are not commonly grown and are espe-
cially suited for the Rock Garden.

—**excarpa.** TOW-1. Pkt. 40c
Easter Daisy. Stemless perennial, 1" tall,
mauve color with yellow disc, for cool
screes RG, pretty.

TRACHELOSPERMUM

(tray-kel-oh-SPUR-mum)

Star-Jasmine. Genus of S. Asiatic ever-
green vines with fragrant white flowers.
—**fragrans.** TRAC-1. Pkt. 40c

TRADESCANTIA

(trad-es-KAN-ti-ah)

The genus is made up of plants having
various habits, the tender ones usually
grown for their foliage effects and the
hard

TULBAGHIA

Members of the Lily family, with urn- or star-shaped flowers in umbels; stems fine for window plants.

—violacea. TULB-1. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful umbels of clear mauve flowers on 24" stems, in S. nearly always in bloom.

TULIPA (TEW-li-pah)

There are great many wild species of Tulips that are greatly admired by landscapers, especially for the rock garden, and some of these have been used in breeding the newer strains of border varieties. Many of the species are rather small in both plant and flower but some have the largest and most brilliant blooms of the entire genus, with some having several flowers to the stem. Seed requires several weeks to germinate and should be sown early in pots or carefully prepared seed beds, several years are generally required for the bulbs to reach blooming size but in this way a collection of rare and expensive kinds can be acquired at little expense.

—biflora. TULP-2. Pkt. 50c
A small early species for R. G. each stem bearing 3-4 small star-like flowers in white or yellow; easily grown from seed. 5 in., HB.

—asia species. TULP-7. Pkt. 20c
Seed comes to us from Austrian botanic garden.

—chrysantha. TULP-4. Pkt. 50c
Very choice small species for RG or well drained sunny border; golden yellow vase-shaped flowers 1 1/4" long on short stems. HB, 8".

—kaufmanniana. Mixed. TULP-5. Pkt. 40c
Water-lily Tulip. Balb, 18", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

—apregand. TULP-3. Pkt. 75c
Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower.

—species. TULB-1. Pkt. 25c
Unidentified species from S. Rhodesia.

—stellata. TULP-1. Pkt. 50c
Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotched yellow at base; close to lovely T. chusiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun; ideal fine for rock garden or border. HB, 6-16 inches.

—uranifolia. TULP-6. Pkt. 50c
A rare species.

TUNICA (TUN-ik-ah)

Herbaceous wiry stemmed annuals and perennials similar in growth to Dianthus, but smaller; grown as edging plants or in RG.

—saxifraga. TUNI-2. Pkt. 20c
Tunic Flower, Coat Flower. Hardy perennials to 10", tufted and spreading; flowers rose, 1/4" across, summer.

UNIOLA (eu-NY-oh-lah)

Spike Grass. Native perennial grasses. Some species are grown as ornamental grasses.

—latifolia. UNIO-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, 5-ft., pretty in the border.

URSINIA (ur-SIN-i-ah)

Mostly hardy annuals having daisy-like flowers in orange shades on long wiry stems standing 2-3 ft., above low tufts of finely cut foliage; plants bloom profusely in mid-summer to late fall making a colorful addition to the sunny border; they can be potted up for winter bloom indoors.

—methoides. USIN-1. Pkt. 15c
Jewels-of-the-Veldt, orange flowers with deep purple centers, 1-2 ft.

—New Hybrid. USIN-4. Pkt. 20c
Many new colors.

—Aurora. USIN-3. Pkt. 20c
Brilliant orange with a crimson zone.

—coccinea. USIN-6. Pkt. 25c
Yellow or orange flowers, comes from S. Rhodesia.

—pulchra compacta. USIN-7. Pkt. 25c
Annual branching to 2 ft., flower heads yellow or orange, 2" across, rays spotted brownish purple at the base.

—Hybrids. USIN-2. Pkt. 15c
Pretty yellow and orange shades.

VACCINIUM (vak-SIN-i-um)

Deciduous shrubs and trees native of the colder parts even to the Arctic Circle; it included plants known as Blueberry, Cranberry, Cowberry, Wortleberry, etc. Some are grown for their ornamental foliage and others for their fruit. They are easily grown from seed and require a lime free soil, thriving best in a sandy, moist peat soil.

—donicum. VACC-1. Pkt. 25c

VALERIANA

(vah-lee-ri-AY-nah)

Hardy plants with small white or rose flowers in spikes or flat-topped clusters; easily grown and valuable for garden edging or for cut flowers. Known as Garden Heliotrope on account of its fragrance; they are excellent hardy border plants.

—rubra. Mixed. VAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial alpine species in white, rose and dark red.

—officinalis. Mixed. VAL-9x. Pkt. 15c
Garden Heliotrope. An old time garden favorite, growing about 4 ft. high with pink, white and red flowers, fragrant; a fine garden border plant, HP.

—White. VAL-9W. Pkt. 15c

—Carmine. VAL-9M. Pkt. 15c

—Red. VAL-9R. Pkt. 15c

VANDA (VAN-dah)

Beautiful tropical epiphytic orchids, having names of fragrant white, lilac, blue or pinkish flowers, usually with sacs or pouches; they require a high temperature and humid atmosphere during the growing season, during the winter a drier and cooler place and exposed to the sun. See C.

—caerulea. VAND-1. Pkt. \$1.00
Light blue flowers, 4 inches tall; from the Himalayas.

VELTHEIMIA (velt-HY-mi-ah)

Bulbous plants of Lily family with sword-like foliage in basal rosettes and tubular flowers in dense terminal clusters. Easy culture, in greenhouse in N. outdoors in S. Rich fibrous soil with charcoal and sand best for growing the bulb.

—viridifolia. VELT-1. Pkt. 25c
Well adapted for pot culture; 40-60 red flowers 1 1/2" long; ideal rock plant in mild sections.

VENDIDIUM (ve-NID-i-um)

Hardy annuals and perennials allied to the Arctotis; their brilliant orange or yellow flowers suggest small sunflowers; they are valuable in the garden or greenhouse as a color accent and are valuable cut flowers. Generally grown as annuals by starting the seed indoors; space a foot apart in sunshine and well drained soil.

—decurrens. VNID-2. Pkt. 15c
2-in. single golden yellow flowers with black centers, hardy annual, 10-in.

—fastuosum. Golden Orange. VNID-2. Pkt. 20c
Beautiful golden orange flowers with dark centers 4-in. across, silky gray foliage, 2-ft.

—Hybrids. VNID-3. Pkt. 20c
Double rowed Daisties with 3-4 in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black. 2-ft.

VERBASCUM (ver-BAS-kum)

Thrive in full sunshine and hybridize readily with the genus Celast, producing many new color forms. As a rule they make good specimen plants in the back yard of the hardy border.

—Harkness Hybrid. VEB-2. Pkt. 20c
A pretty sulphur-yellow.

—paniculatum alba. VEB-2. Pkt. 35c

—phoeniceum Hybrids. VEB-1. Pkt. 15c

Grows 5-ft. flowers with prominent purple stamens. The hybrids are beautiful and come in a varied combination. Perennial.

VERONICA (ve-ROH-i-kah)

Annuals and perennials highly useful in the border and rock garden; hardy, free flowering, thrive in an open sunny position or light shade, easily grown from seed.

—pedata rosea. VERO-7. Pkt. 40c
Tufted plant with woolly leaves and soft pink flowers, in. HP.

—Godefreyana. VERO-10. Pkt. 25c

—Hybrid Sky Blue. VERO-HYB. Pkt. 20c

—maritima. VERO-M2. Pkt. 15c
Blue flowers in dense racemes; HP to 2 ft.

—pedata rosea. VERO-P1. Pkt. 20c
Prostrate HP, flowers deep blue with white center in many flowered racemes.

—repens. VERO-R1. Pkt. 20c
A creeping moss-like perennial; rose or bluish flowers in small racemes.

—saturata. VERO-S. Pkt. 25c
Low carpeting plant for planting between blocks of path, or for rougher parts of the RG; dark scalloped leaves and generous heads of blue flowers. 1P, 3".

—spicata ensiana. VERO-2. Pkt. 15c
Blue or pink flowers in spike-like racemes. 1 1/2 ft. perennial.

—nana alba. VERO-9. Pkt. 30c

—Blus Shades. VERO-SSB. Pkt. 15c

—spicata. Mixed. VERO-Sx. Pkt. 15c

VERBENA

Perennial in the South but grown as hardy annuals in the North, sowing seeds indoors and transplanting outdoors in May, 1-1 ft. apart, or seeds can be sown direct in April. Many, blooming in early summer. Colors pink, rose, red, lavender, blue, purple and white, thriving in poor soil and withstanding drought well.

HORTENSIS (Garden Verbena).**Mammoth Flowering Strain:**

—Daneborg. VERB-2D. Pkt. 15c
Scarlet with white eye, showy.

—Ema. VERB-2E. Pkt. 15c
Large trusses of intense geranium red.

—Lavender Glory. VERB-2L. Pkt. 15c
Pretty shade of lavender with cream eye.

—Luminosa. VERB-2Ln. Pkt. 15c
Pink shaded to salmon.

—Sutton's Pink. VERB-2SP. Pkt. 15c
A splendid salmon pink in nice shaped flowers.

—Beauty of Oxford. VERB-2BO. Pkt. 15c
Hybrids, a beautiful giant strain in shades of rose-pink to rose-red, brightest, selected from plants with the flowers 1-in. across.

—Mammoth Mixed. VERB-2X. Pkt. 15c
Best for mass display in the border, seed germinate in 10 days.

—Gigante Mixed. VERB-1. Pkt. 15c;
1/4 oz. 90c

This strain should not be confused with the ordinary Verbena; both the trusses and the flowers are much larger and the plants decidedly more vigorous. Most of the varieties in this strain produce more compact masses of up-standing flowers over the entire plant than any other strain.

—compacta. Mixed. VERB-3X. Pkt. 15c
Grow about 6" high, compact plants.

VARIOUS SPECIES:

—byssinica. VERB-12. Pkt. 50c

—aubletia compacta. VERB-3. Pkt. 15c
A new variety, dark violet-red, 10-in. high, blooming end of June till frost, hardy annual.

—purpurascens. VERB-6. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, 15-in. tall, blooming end of May till frost, dark carmine.

—bipinnatifida. VERB-7. Pkt. 15c
Blooms June till Nov. continuously in showy blue-lavender clusters; ferny, feathery foliage, usually winter hardy perennial but so quick it may be treated as an annual.

—bonariensis. VERB-8. Pkt. 15c
3-ft. high, a new Swiss type, fine for cut flowers, highly recommended.

—Tobaty Variety. VERB-9. Pkt. 20c
By far the best and showiest strains of this species, coming from the Arroya City of Paraguay; compared with the usual strains of this species, it is more floriferous, the trusses heavier, more massive and compact; blooming season covers several months, color soft bluish-lavender; specimen in the border.

—maraisi, alba. WAHL-1. Pkt. 20c

—prostrata. VERB-15. Pkt. 40c

—erindolens type. VERB-10. Pkt. 15c
Heat resisting plant spreading into a fine carpet, violet flowers.

—rigida. VERB-18. Pkt. 20c
Purple flowers in dense spikes 1-3" long; 1-2 ft., HP.

VERNONIA (ver-NOH-i-ah)

Ironweed. Perennial plant in N. and tropical trees and shrubs in S. They are used as plants in the border and do best in good rich soil.

—glabra. VERN-1. Pkt. 50c

A herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, deep blue Cornflower-like flowers, shrubby, 1-2 ft., long stems and a good cut flower.

will stand some frost; a very pretty species.

—karoensis. VERN-1. Pkt. 50c
From S. Africa, herbaceous, bushy, small bright purple Cornflowers on thin branched stems; a rather dainty plant 1-2 ft. tall; sun, drought resistant.

—mexican. VERN-2. Pkt. 50c
A sky-blue Cornflower, a lovely color, from S. Rhodesia; a large plant, sun, flowers in autumn.

VERBESINA

—encolpides. VEBE-1. Pkt. 20c
40-in. Butter Daisy. A showy and easy annual, quick from seed, that doesn't seem to know when to stop blooming. Big but very-yellow daisies with wide jagged petals and tufted cushion centers, yellow also. 2 cuts.

—VIBURNUM (vy-BUR-num)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees widely distributed in the eastern United States; they are among the most ornamental and useful shrubs and make good shrubby plants in the shrub border. Their foliage is especially beautiful in the fall; flowers are showy and followed by attractive fruits. Sow seeds when ripe or stratify them when received.

—coriaceum. VIR-2. Pkt. 25c
Tall evergreen shrub or tree; 2" heads of white or pink tubular flowers followed by black fruits. Not very hardy. 50 ft.

—crucians. VIR-1. Pkt. 25c

—fragrans. VIR-6. Pkt. 50c

—nervosum. VIR-4. Pkt. 25c

—specios. VIR-2. Pkt. 15c

—stellatum. VIR-3. Pkt. 25c

VIDORELLA

—residifolia. VIDO-1. Pkt. 50c
Straggly plant with narrow leaves, small bright yellow globular flower heads, fine for mass plantings. From S. Rhodesia.

VINCA ROSEA (VIN-kah)

Madagascar Periwinkle is a tender perennial grown in the North as an annual. It is a good garden subect with rosy-purple flowers and used in parks as a bedding plant with good effect; sow seeds early in a warm greenhouse and try to transplant several times before setting out. Sun or partial shade.

—Pure White. VINC-2. Pkt. 10c

—Crimson. VINC-3. Pkt. 10c

—White with pink eye. VINC-5. Pkt. 15c

—Soft Pink. VINC-6. Pkt. 15c

—Bright Crimson. VINC-7. Pkt. 15c

—Rose. VINC-8. Pkt. 15c

—Mixed. VINC-4X. Pkt. 10c

VIOLA

The genus includes a number of species of small, mostly perennial, plants having attractive blue, white, lavender or yellow spurred flowers in early spring or summer. The Pansy is the best known (see Pansy). Violas are second in popularity. All are propagated by seeds. They like sunshine but not the hot sun.

CORNUTA: Flower with very long spur, and called Tufted Pansies or the garden viola. They are very pretty for edging the border or for ground cover under trees. Grow very much as you would Pansies.

—Arkwright Ruby. VIOL-2AR. Pkt. 25c
Rich crimson with dark eye.

—Bicolor. VIOL-1. Pkt. 25c
(V. papilion). Light violet-blue, very pretty.

—Blaua Schonheit. VIOL-3. Pkt. 25c
A new large German variety in pure clear blue, highly recommended.

—Blue Gem. VIOL-2BG. Pkt. 25c
Jersey Gem. A compact growing, violet-blue.

—Chantrelayland. VIOL-2CL. Pkt. 25c
Pure apricot and very free blooming.

—White Gem. VIOL-2WG. Pkt. 25c

—Gem Varieties, Mixed. VIOL-2GX. Pkt. 25c

All compact growing plants in all the violet colors.

—Gustave Wermig. VIOL-2GW. Pkt. 25c
Long stemmed, violet-blue.

—Ilona. VIOL-2LO. Pkt. 25c
Pretty wine-red.

—King Henry I. VIOL-2KH. Pkt. 25c
Deep violet with heavenly blue center and bright yellow eye.

—Lord Nelson. VIOL-2LN. Pkt. 25c
Very large flowered violet-purple.

—Lutea splendens. VIOL-2LS. Pkt. 25c
Large flowered, golden yellow.

—Papilio. VIOL-2PB. Pkt. 25c
Light blue with white spots.

—Yellow. VIOL-2PY. Pkt. 25c

—Pluck. VIOL-2PL. Pkt. 25c
Upper half purple, lower half yellow, very pretty.

—Thuringia. VIOL-2TH. Pkt. 25c
Dark blue with white eye.

—Scotch Strains. VIOL-2SS. Pkt. 25c
Choicest and newest bedding hybrids, especially valued for beds.

—Orange Triumph. VIOL-4. Pkt. 25c
A new blend of new colors in Violas.

—Above Varieties Blended. VIOL-6X. Pkt. 20c

—Nigra, Black Imp. VIOL-7. Pkt. 25c
Quaint little pansy-flowers that seem to have been nipped from black velvet, exceedingly floriferous, comes true from seed, 3 months to bloom; treat as an annual.

—S. & G. Special Blend. VIOL-10. Pkt. 25c
This is the best blend of Violas grown by one of our Netherlands growers and of which they highly recommend.

—W-F Special Blend. VIOL-11. Pkt. 35c
Pkt. 25c

This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixtures of Violas we have ever seen. The bright shades of soft colors of red, yellow, blue and apricot combined with many shades which are blotted make these a supreme mixture.

—V. odorata:

The Sweet, Garden or Florist Violet. Grown in the N. in cold frames or in cool greenhouses, for winter or early spring flowers. The single sorts can be naturalized in the edge of a woodland.

—The Crown. VIOL-3TC. Pkt. 25c
Large flowered blue.

—sempervirens. VIOL-3SM. Pkt. 25c
Sweet Violet. Blue flowers.

—V. species:

—adunca. VIOL-15. Pkt. 25c
Woodland plant, with big egg-shaped leaves and flowers varying from violet to white. HP, 6".

—aethiops saxatilis. VIOL-2. Pkt. 35c
Exquisite species with tiny soft yellow flowers, 2" high.

—arvensis rosea. VIOL-A7. Pkt. 50c

A pink variety of this species, 4" tall.

—bellidifolia. VIOL-16. Pkt. 50c
A small one from the Rockies, for shade garden or shady RG; violet petals, the lower lighter and purple-veined. HP, 3".

—douglasii. VIOL-14. Pkt. 50c
Pretty rock garden Viola with yellow flowers and purple reverse; gritty loams, 4" tall. HP.

—elegans. VIOL-E3. Pkt. 35c
Alpine species with rosy-red flowers, 3", best treated as biennial.

—glabella. VIOL-17. Pkt. 25c
A western shade-lover with heart-shaped leaves and big yellow violets. HP, 6".

—hallii. VIOL-18. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of Violas, to be grown in sun, gravelly soil, preferably in RG; leaves very finely cut; flowers have 2 upper petals purple, lower 3 yellow. HP, 6".

—montanensis. VIOL-M6. Pkt. 35c
A new corner with soft blue flowers; very dwarf, 2".

—purpurea. VIOL-P13. Pkt. 25c

—saxatilis. VIOL-12. Pkt. 25c
Dawson's Strain, Johnny-Jump-Up, color selections of Viola saxatilis. Little "pansy" flowers in extraordinary profusion from late spring to late autumn. Range of color variation exceedingly wide, not easy to find two plants with flowers alike. This strain seems to withstand summer heat rather better than do Johnny-Jump-Up strains selected from Viola tricolor. Best treated as Annual.

—prunosa. VIOL-19. Pkt. 50c
Yellow flowers, similar to V. nuttallii, for sunny open places in N. to HP, 4".

—sargentiana. VIOL-20. Pkt. 50c
An evergreen species from the West Coast, with yellow flowers. HP, 6".

—sempervirens. VIOL-S3. Pkt. 25c
Decumbent; yellow short spurred flowers.

—Blend of all Violas. VIOL-13X. Pkt. 20c
This is made up of all the above and other varieties.

VIRGINIA STOCKS. See Malcomia.

VISCARIA (vis-CAR-i-ah)

Start indoors in March or April, germinating them warm and in light.

—nana compacta, Fiery Red. VISC-9. Pkt. 10c

—nobilis. VISC-9. Pkt. 20c

—oculata, Loyalty. VISC-8. Pkt.

rose origin.
—rehmanni. ZANT-2. Pkt. 50c

VITEX (VY-tek)

Grown for their showy flowers late in season, shrubs and trees and few hardy in the N.
—abrus-castus. VITX-1. Pkt. 30c

VESICARIA (Ves-ik-KAY-ree-uh)

Bladder Pod. Perennial herbs from Europe grown for their inflated pods and yellow flowers.
—graeca. VESI-1. Pkt. 35c

Flowers orange yellow, native of Greece.

ZEIA (ZEE-ah)

Commonly known as corn, but those here listed are mainly ornamental sorts. See also under Corn.
—gigantea quadricolor perfecta.

Rainbow Corn. A variety of Z. japonica, and taller, leaves longitudinally striped with yellow, white or pink; kernels colored.

—gracillima variegata. ZEA-3. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Corn with narrow variegated leaves, kernels colored.

—japonica. ZEA-3. Pkt. 25c

More dwarf type of ornamental corn, the leaves being longitudinally striped with yellow, white or pink.

ZEPHYRANTHES

(zefi-RAN-theez)

Zephyrily. Belonging to Amoryllis Family, narrow strap-shaped leaves, and funnel-shaped flowers on erect stems. The Ranily belongs to this genus and all should be planted more. They are beautiful and useful; there are many different forms and some are hardy enough for the North, although the bulbs should be laid in the fall and handled like Gladiolus.
—sulphurea. ZEPH-1. Pkt. 50c

Seed comes from India and is ready during August; sow when fresh.

ZYGADENUS (zig-ah-DEE-nus)

Tufts of grassy leaves and sprays of white or greenish stars; variable in size and some species are poisonous if eaten; likes rather moist sunny places.
—gramineus. ZIG-1. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf alpine species for RG; soft cream flowers, 6", HP.

ZINNIAS

Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should not be sown until the soil has thoroughly warmed up and all danger of frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, either they also will make more robust growth and will produce more flowers if they can be planted where they are to remain and when the seedlings are 3-4 in. tall, thinned out to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than merely sprinkling them. Dig a little trench along side the rows and let the water run slowly for several hours so that it will seep down deep into the soil and make the plant food available for the plants throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each irrigation to conserve the moisture; by this method you will have to water zinnias only once every two weeks or so, it gives a stronger, healthier plant and saves on the water bill.

DAHLIA-FLOWERED

These were introduced in 1919 and since that time all the best colors have been included. The plants are 2½-3 ft. tall, very robust and bearing many strong stems of fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type Dahlia.

—Canary Bird. ZIN-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Rich canary yellow color.

—Crimson Monarch. ZIN-2. Pkt. 15c;

Very large flowered deep crimson.

—Dream. ZIN-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Most unusual deep rosy lavender.

—Exquisite. ZIN-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Light rose with a deep rose center.

—Illumination. ZIN-2LM. Pkt. 15c

Deep rose self, one of the best.

—Golden Dawn. ZIN-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

The best rich golden yellow

—Golden State. ZIN-2GS. Pkt. 15c

Beautiful golden yellow.

—Luminosa. ZIN-2LU. Pkt. 15c

Large, bright pink flowers.

—Meteor. ZIN-2MT. Pkt. 15c

Rich red, darkest of the reds.

—Orion. ZIN-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Immense blooms of deep orange, crimson and red.

—Polar Bear. ZIN-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Large creamy white.

—Royal Purple. ZIN-2RP. Pkt. 15c

—Will Rogers. ZIN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A lovely brilliant scarlet red.

—Mixed. ZIN-2X. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

These were introduced in 1928 and have rapidly gained in popularity. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower; the flowers are large and flat giving a wonderful effect.

—Brightness. ZIN-3BT. Pkt. 15c

Bright pink.

—Cherry Queen. ZIN-3CQ. Pkt. 15c

Bright cherry-rose.

—Crimson Queen. ZIN-3MQ. Pkt. 15c

—Enchantress. ZIN-10. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Pretty light rose with deep rose center.

—Golden Queen. ZIN-11. Pkt. 15c;

Golden yellow

—Grenadier. ZIN-12. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

or. \$1.00

A bright dark red.

—Lavender Queen. ZIN-13. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

Deep rosy lavender.

—Miss Willmott. ZIN-14. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

Large flowers of soft rich pink.

—Orange Queen. ZIN-15. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

Golden orange.

—Purity. ZIN-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Best white in any Zinnia.

—Rose Queen. ZIN-3RQ. Pkt. 15c

—Scarlet Queen. ZIN-17. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

Glowing deep scarlet.

—Mixed. ZIN-3X. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c

This is a high class blend of varieties.

Gladiolus Species

One of our readers at the Ontario Agricultural College writes that he is interested in studying the genetics and breeding possibilities of the different species of the genus Gladiolus. He, therefore, is anxious to secure as many as possible of the species so as to make the necessary genetical and cytological studies.

It seems to us that this is a worthy project for the Gladiolus enthusiast. We have been pleased to forward those we have and if any of our readers are interested, we would be pleased to either forward bulbs or seed.

**GET EVERY ISSUE
12 ISSUES \$1.00**

—Howard's Giants. ZIN-23. Pkt. 15c;
1/4 oz. \$1.25

A striking new large flowered crested cutting zinnia, resulting from a cross between the Dahlia-flowered and Harmony types. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall and the flowers large. They come about 80% crested.

—Cactus-Flowered Giants. ZIN-24.

Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

This is an improved Fantasy type with flowers averaging 4½ in. across, plants 30 in. tall.

—Super Giants, Mixed. ZIN-19. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type with large well formed flowers in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

—Harmony Type. ZIN-21. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.40

Scabious-Flowered, plants 2½-3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers, resembling the annual Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold. Bright shades including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white.

Fantasy Type:

Petals are long, curved and pointed, resembling those of the night flowering cactus. flowers are 4 in. across and 2 in. deep. This strain includes Star Dust and other colors.

—Gold Dust. ZIN-4GD. Pkt. 15c

A new variety in golden orange.

—Melody. ZIN-4ML. Pkt. 15c

Orange lavender.

—Orange Lady. ZIN-4OL. Pkt. 15c

New deep bright orange.

—Star Dust. ZIN-4SD. Pkt. 15c

Golden yellow, "All-American, 37"

—White Light. ZIN-4WL. Pkt. 15c

"All-American '39."

—Mixed Fantasy. ZIN-4X. Pkt. 15c

—Super Fantasy. ZIN-20. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

Flowers are 3-in. in diameter, shaggy petioled and on long stems, making excellent cut flowers. They are strikingly beautiful.

—LILLIPUT, POM POM

They are among the most popular Zinnias for cut flowers use; the flowers are small, compact and symmetrical, on strong stems 1½-2 foot plants. This strain has beautifully formed double flowers.

—Black Ruby. ZIN-39. Pkt. 15c

—Canary Gem. ZIN-5CG. Pkt. 15c

—Crimson Gem. ZIN-26. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

—Dainty Gem. ZIN-27. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

—Golden Gem. ZIN-28. Pkt. 15c;

Beautiful golden orange color.

—Golden Orange. ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

—Lilac Gem. ZIN-5LG. Pkt. 15c

—Pink Gem. ZIN-5PG. Pkt. 15c

—Purple Gem. ZIN-5UG. Pkt. 15c

—Rosebud. ZIN-5RB. Pkt. 15c

—Scarlet Gem. ZIN-30. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

—Solomon Rose. ZIN-38. Pkt. 15c

—Valencia. ZIN-31. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Burnt orange.

—Pastel Shades. ZIN-32. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

—Tom Thumb. ZIN-33. Pkt. 15c

Plants 8-9 in. tall, compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput Type. Color range thru red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Excellent for pot plants and border use.

—Cupid, Tiny Tim. ZIN-TT. Pkt. 15c

6" high, splendid little Zinnias for bedding or border.

—Elegance pumila. ZIN-34. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.10

Double Sunshine Tints. The Cut and Come Again type, in the best pasted shades. Sunshine Tints are richer in color and more fully bodied than ordinary types, and include many autumn tints of bronze, golden yellow, apricot and rich rose as well as the regular delicate pinks, creamy yellows, soft flesh tones and salmons. Free flowering, blooms 2½-3 inches across, rounded in shape and on stems of good length. For best results, sow seed where they are to grow in moderately enriched sandy loam. Flowers in 50 days continuing through the summer.

—linearis. ZIN-35. Pkt. 15c

ORANGE, dwarf, compact, early flowering single; orange, light yellow stripe, dark center; pretty for edging, etc., 1-ft.

—Haegeema. ZIN-36. Pkt. 15c

Double Choice Mixed. Small flowers, having a charm all their own; effective for bedding, making a brilliant display yet having stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. Contains many attractive colors and combinations, 1-1½ foot.

—gracillima. ZIN-37. Pkt. 15c

Double (coccinea), Red Riding Hood. Compact form and covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers, 1-in. across; they are effective in the border or would make a beautiful hedge, 1-ft.

—dahleeflora. ZIN-40. Pkt. 15c

This species is from India, double flowers, pale yellow and the seed is rather fluffy and not like common Zinnias; we have no further description at this time.

—CREEPING ZINNIA.

See Sanvitalia procumbens.

• IN THE MAIL

(Continued from Page 1)

oil plantings and at his age, 91 years, this was an exceptional undertaking; his accident must have disappointed him greatly and we trust he will recover quickly.

While here he mentioned his time at college and had recently come across a notice from a bank in Grand Haven, Mich., advising him that his note for \$10.00 would be coming due on such a date. This \$10.00, or to be exact, \$9.00, for \$1.00 interest was taken out first, was the money Dr. Bailey started college on. Many of our leaders had such experiences and they earned their education, something a great many students are not doing today, and we wonder if the present conditions are not wrong.

Subscriptions

The charge for the Catalog has been \$1.00 for 12 issues; this is below the cost of printing and mailing and we shall soon have to increase this price to \$2.00. If you wish every copy, please send in \$1.00 so that none will be missed; we cannot send back issues.

There is an increase of 8 pages this month and in the next issue, there will be considerable information on the germination of seeds: a new suggestion on flower growing in the small back year, that should help the small grower considerably. We have many items on perennials which will appear before the summer perennial planting begins and any of these issues should be worth \$1.00. Each month many names are dropped from the mailing list, where nothing has been heard for a year; we do not want to drop any name if it is an interested one, but expenses force these doings.

Gladiolus species

One of our friends in Canada, is starting experimental investigation on Gladiolus species and would like to secure as many of them as possible. If any of our readers are growing any of the hardy species we would appreciate hearing from them and trust they can spare a bulb or two for this work at the Ontario Experiment Station at Guelph.

Vacciniums

Dr. Corbin of Portland, Ore., wishes several species of this flower many of which we happen not to have at present. We would appreciate hearing from any of our readers who are growing them as well as Fuchsia humifusa, Gaylussacia in species.

African Violets

At last this seed has come thru and Mrs. Irene Friedman of Burbank, Calif., expresses her pleasure in receiving her seed, saying, "I received the African Violet seed and it was worth waiting for for they are already coming up after about 5 days planting." We expect to have seed of another kind soon.

Many New Seeds

There has been added many hundred new seed listings this month and we trust you will check them carefully. In many kinds, there has been a quite extended list in colors added, so many readers wishing separate colors, rather than mixtures. In every case, they represent the best strains, and are grown by the best flower seed breeders. Please order as early as possible, so as to avoid the rush period, when it sometimes is impossible to get the orders out promptly.

Mulching your Plants

The winter, at least here in Michigan, has been warm and then cold, and so much so, that late planted seedlings will be heaved out of the ground, unless they have been mulched. If you did not protect your seedlings this fall, check them over and if they are out of the soil they should be covered at once, so as to save them and as soon as the soil thaws, the plants should be pressed back into the soil. Be careful in mulching Dianthus, they won't stand being covered up.

Gourds

Too few are growing this interesting vine. If you have young folks that will interest them in plant that will interest them in the Gourds. Now that we are

Chirita Report

My last seed order included a package of Chirita which was marked species, so the seed was planted June 22nd. It came up in less than two weeks (use a reading or magnifying glass to see seedlings). They now have their second and third pair of leaves and are still miniatures, so I will carefully move a few into small pots. and put a dozen or so into large pots so they won't dry out easily. I use large square or oblong jars such as coffee and mayonnaise come in, and put a layer of sand and peat in the bottom, then a layer of baked leaf mold for the seed bed. Moisten carefully so it will not be soggy and then sprinkle seed on the top. Just press it in gently and keep in a warm place until the seed germinates. Directions were given in "The Home Garden" December 1947 issue for this method to plant Saintpaulia seed. I have found it fine for Gloxinia, Petunia and the finer Primula seed also.

I find your seed list cultural directions very interesting and useful. (Mrs.) Frank H. McKay, (Wash.)

getting seed from Europe, the assortment of varieties are larger and with the many hybrids that also appear, there is no limit to the "finds" in a single planting. More about cultural direction in a future issue.

Orchid Cultures

We have gone to considerable expense in making up these cultures, but there has been considerable difficulty in getting the cultures delivered. About 75% or better of the tubes get such rough handling that the agar is broken loose from the tube. Until some method can be worked out so that this will be prevented, we do not expect to make any more shipments, rather than disappoint our customers as the last shipments have. We would like to hear from anyone having practical experience in shipping orchid cultures.

• GLADWYNE

(Continued from Page 1)

column. You may notice, too, that several species have been discontinued this month due to the seed supply running out; we are sorry for this, but hope that by next season we can have them all back in the list.

FLOWER SEED BLENDS

FLOWER SEED MIXTURES

The flower seed mixtures which we offer here are all of special value especially for those who wish to grow and observe many different flowers. The most pleasing to see them in a seed flat or bed and then transplant the seedlings into nursery rows in the garden, from where they may be transplanted after they reach some size and you can tell what they are; it will also be easier if the seeds are screened to different sizes, which will get the same species into the same group for planting and then the smaller seeds require different care in the seed beds than the larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to advantage in scattering them over waste areas with assurance that some species in the mixture will establish itself and thus make the unsightly spot beautiful.

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00

Especially interesting and valuable for a long fence and with a proper seed bed made they can be sown in their permanent position. It will be best to plant part of the seed in April and the balance late in May, so as to be sure to have the tender ones growing too, especially if you are unable to tell the seeds apart.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.

MIX-7. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c

A choice blend of native Californian wild flowers, containing many different kinds; for general planting.

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.00

A large assortment of annuals with long stems, especially suitable for cut flowers; and effective as well in the flower border; we recommend them especially to be planted in rows, thinly, in the garden using a few radish seeds mixed in to show the rows for early cultivation, thin plants out as they grow and begin to crowd.

HARDY BORDER BLEND.

MIX-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50

Contains over 100 distinct varieties suitable for plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds much as for Rock Garden

SUCCULENT PLANT MIXTURE.

MIX-SP. Pkt. 15c

Made up of many different succulent plants, mostly from the western U.S. Blend growing the transplanted plants in a nursery row until they reach a size suitable for the permanent border.

Welursschia Midabillis

We list this month a rather rare plant from Africa of which Dr. Abraham A. Bernhardt, M. D., of Brooklyn, writes as follows: "It is an indoor plant of the succulent type, to be kept on the dry side and in full sun. It would be safe to grow it outdoors in frost free regions, with good drainage and where rainfall is at a minimum."

It is classed as a tree, the oldest specimens having a woody trunk that rises a little over a foot above the ground and measures several feet in circumference. The leaves are very long and wide, undulating at times and last the full life of the plant.

The Best Strains of Vegetable Seeds

All prices are post paid, unless mentioned otherwise. Quarter and half pound lots, at pound rate. We will be pleased to quote, on request, lowest prices on larger quantities.

BEANS, Bush Varieties
Bush beans do well in most any garden soil with the exception of doing their best on a more sandy soil. Plant after danger of frost, in rows about 28 inches apart, sowing 1/2 inch deep and about 2-3 inches apart in the row. Packet will plant 100 seeds and contains about 10 oz. of seed; a good bush or 60 lbs. per acre.

GREEN PODDED SORTS:

Burpee Stringless
Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
49 days. A very popular old standby and probably the best seller, especially valuable for the home garden; very meaty and stringless, seed concave color.

Dwarf Horticultural
Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
51 days. Pods 3 inches long, flat almost straight, a very nice variety, both as a bush and as a bush bean. The pods are spiny with red, making them very attractive in the market display; best early green shell bean. Also called bush Cranberry Bean.

Giant Stringless Green Pod
Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
51 days. A meaty round, podded sort, very popular all over the U. S. and excellent for all uses, strong grower; seed brownish-red.

Red Valentine
Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
49 days. One of the main round podded sorts in the South. It makes excellent string beans under adverse conditions; very popular in the mountain regions also; slightly stringy; seed red, marbled.

Tendergreen
Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
53 days. An extra good quality round podded sort, excellent flavor and very popular everywhere; seed bluish, mottled.

Tennessee Green Pod
Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
49 days. A popular flat green pod, with strings, mainly in the mountain sections of W. Va., Ky., and Tenn., where it seems to do best under the mountain climate where the stringless sorts need to be ripe or "get tough" easily. Pods very long, seed brown.

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED SORTS:
Pencil Pod Black Wax
Pkt. 25c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
52 days. The most popular of the round waxed wax varieties; always a sure bearer, pods 5 1/2-6 inches long and of the very best quality; good for freezing, too. Seed black.

Sauer's Golden Wax
Pkt. 25c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
52 days. The most popular flat podded wax variety; pods flat, 5 inches long, stringless, of good quality, rust proof.

BEANS, Pole or Stick Sorts.
The pole beans require supports for the best crop; grown mainly in the South where the seasons are longer. Pods generally are more fleshy than the bush beans and can be used in the bush bean manner, usually 3 feet apart and on three stakes, the tops being tied together for supports. Packet will plant 100 hills, or 150 foot row; bushel per acre.

Kentucky Wonder
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
65 days. This is the most popular variety of the pole beans; pods 7-9 inches long, round, meaty and excellent for freezing, as well as for all other uses; stringless when young. Seed tan. Also called Old Homestead.

Missouri Wonder
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
65 days. Very productive late variety, pods 5 inches long, flat, tough and stringy but of a very popular variety in the South. Seed light flesh, peppered brown. Also called Noxall.

Laxy Wife
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
72 days. A late productive sort with 5-6 inch pods, flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, attractive and excellent quality, very popular, seed round and white.

London Horticultural
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
70 days. Also known as October Bean. Hardy, productive, pods 5-6 inches long, flat, stringless, good quality; it is used for snap or dry shell beans. A Cranberry bean; seed white or light tan streaked with red.

McClanahan
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
70 days. A white seeded sort, one of the most popular Southern sorts; pods stringless, meaty and excellent quality.

Striped Cressback
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
72 days. Also called Nancy Davis and Scotia. A very hardy and productive cornfield bean, pods round, 6 1/2-7 inches long, cress-backed, slightly stringy, very good quality. Seed olive green with dark stripes.

White Cressback
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
63 days. A very hardy, very early round podded sort, 5-6 inch pods, flat, stringless, white and fine grained; quality fair, very popular white seeded sort.

White Kentucky Wonder
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
64 days. Also called Burgess Green Pod. Very high quality white seeded sort of German origin, pods 6-7 inches long, flat, very tender, fleshy and stringless, foliage distinctively dark green and much crumpled.

Wax Kentucky Wonder
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
70 days. The pods are yellow or wax, 7-9 inches long, flat, do not cress-back, very fleshy, brittle but stringy, attractive, quality fair.

LIMA BEANS
Limas are easily grown in any rich well drained loam, pole sorts require supports or supports but the bush sorts can be grown same as the regular bush beans, except when giving them a little more room in the row. Be sure seed is in moist soil when planting; when possible you can plant the seed with the eye down, for better germination. Plant only when the soil is warm and after all danger of frost is passed. The beans are used in the green state or they can be left for dry beans. The seed being very large, it requires from 2-3 times more seed per given space than for the regular bush beans. 2 bushels per acre.

Fordhook Bush
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.30
75 days. Exceedingly popular, especially as a market sort; best quality, productive pods 5 inches long, 4-5 beans per pod, good flavor.

Improved Bush
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
75 days. An improved type of the old Bush Lima, with larger beans and pods,

containing 6 thicker beans per pod. A popular garden variety.

Henderson Bush
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
68 days. A vigorous, hardy, very early small seeded type much in favor as a canner; good quality and of its earliness. The North on account of its earliness. The seeds are about half the size of the other Limas.

King of the Garden
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
88 days. The best pole Lima, an improved strain of the Large White; 3-4 large beans per pod, vigorous and productive. Requires supports for best growth.

DRY SHELL BEANS
These are grown in the same as the dwarf bush beans but their value is only in their being of use as dry winter beans. Harvest when the pods have dried, cure for a spell and then thresh the seed from the pods and store for winter use.

Red Kidney
Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
95 days. Light red type. Seed is nearly as large as a Lima. They make the best of dry winter beans.

BEETS, TABLE
Table beets can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and other sowings can be made at intervals into July, especially with young beets. Sow seed in rows, 18 inches apart, covering the seed with 1/2 inch deep. Do not sow too thickly. When the seedlings are up, thin from 1-4 inches apart, depending upon whether winter roots. For winter use plant so as to mature just before frost for best quality roots. Oz. plants 50 ft., 5 lbs. per acre.

Early Blood Turnip
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
56 days. Excellent for both home or market gardening and can be used for greens or small bunching beets; it is productive and hardy and does well under adverse conditions.

Detroit Dark Red
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
68 days. One of the very best for home gardening or canning. Root globe shaped, dark red, small tops and especially free from sinces.

Crosby's Egyptian
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
55 days. Usually grown for the home crop, roots flattened globe-shaped, fairly dark red, small tops. Popular sort.

Early Wonder
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
55 days. Green top strain. Best bright green topped winter shipping beet. Preferred above all other types for the winter shipping beet grown in the South.

Early Wonder (Tail Top Strain)
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
55 days. A very popular variety producing uniform roots and large bright green tops, especially desirable for the home use, dicing button beets and greens for the early spring market.

CHARD, SWISS
Grow Chards same as you do Beets. The tops can be cut off when tender and the new growth will come on if the soil is rich and growing conditions favorable. It also makes excellent feed for young poultry or baby calves during the hot summer months.

Fordhook Giant
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50
Leaves dark green, crumpled, savoy-leaved with broad white mid-rib.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS
Long Island Improved
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.30
Sow seed indoors or in cold frame same as for early cabbage setting them out about the garden about May 1st. Set plants about 18 inches apart in 2 1/2 foot rows. They do best in the cooler parts of the season. Oz. seed produces 2000 plants.

Italian Green Sprouting
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.10
55-60 days. From transplanting plants to 1/2 inch deep. The heads are much like Cauliflower and it is used much in the same way. It is excellent frozen. It should be in every garden and is much easier to grow than Cauliflower. Grow same as you would late cabbage.

CABBAGE—Earliest Heading
Cabbage should be started indoors or in cold frame for the early market, but for winter use they should be started outdoors later, from May 20th to June 1st. They grow best in the cool fall weather. For early crop start them about March 15th, transplanting the seedlings into flats and hardening them off promptly as warm weather comes and transplant to the field May 1st. Plants should be spaced 18-24 inches in the row, according to the size of the soil should be rich for best results. Days given are from transplanting to maturity, allow 30 more days from the planting of the seed. Winter cabbage should be set out not later than July 15th. Where the Yellows affect cabbage, plant the Yellow Resistant varieties, but if not troubled in this, it is best to plant the regular strains. Oz. produces 2000 plants.

Early Jersey Wakefield
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
65 days. The most widely grown extra early pointed head variety; heads solid and should be grown for the early crop.

Early Flat Dutch
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
80 days. An excellent medium early short stemmed variety with large flat heads. This makes a good variety in the South where large heads are wanted.

Copenhagen Market
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
68 days. A good medium early variety with medium large round heads, solid and uniform; a popular market sort.

Golden Acre
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
62 days. An extra early variety from Copenhagen Market; small and compact plants, excellent quality; of special value for early market.

Althead Select
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.35
75 days. An ideal second early cabbage, round heads weighing 6-8 lbs. and of excellent quality both for summer and winter use.

CABBAGE—Second Early
Glory of Enkhulsen
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.35
78 days. Large globe-shaped second early Cabbage with excellent keep quality; heads weigh 6-8 lbs.

CABBAGE—Late or Winter
Danish Ballhead
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.30
120 days. The leading late fall variety in most sections of the country; heads solid, round, 10-12 lbs. each and the best of winter keepers.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.35
110 days. A very popular late flat head variety, heads flat, large, 10 lbs. or more; especially liked in the South.

Mammoth Red Rock
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.75
Where the soil is infected with the "Yellow" disease, the resistant varieties should always be planted, but if your soil is not infected it is best to use the regular strains.

YELLOW RESISTANT CABBAGE
Where the soil is infected with the "Yellow" disease, the resistant varieties should always be planted, but if your soil is not infected it is best to use the regular strains.

Marion Market (Yellow Res.)
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.10
75 days. Marion Market is a selection from Copenhagen Market but a little larger and later; heads round and of excellent quality.

Early Flat Dutch (Yellow Res.)
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
90 days. Similar to the popular Early Flat Dutch strain and an excellent kraut variety; heads 6 lbs. each.

Wisconsin All Season (Yellow Res.)
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
92 days. A splendid late winter variety, heads rather flat, 9-10 lbs.

CABBAGE, CHINESE OR CELERY
Chinese Cabbage is a fine vegetable, either cooked like Cabbage or used as a salad. It is a heavy yielder and rich in food value. Sow seed during July or August as it grows best during the cool fall months. Oz. will sow a 200 ft. row.

Chili
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.00
70 days. Chili-hill, a most popular variety and very dependable heading sort; heads 18-20 inches in length, 8-10 inches thick at base.

CARROT
Carrots can be sown early in the spring and again every two weeks for a continuous crop for use in July. Best in a deep crop, best to sow in July. Best in a deep crop, best to sow in July. Best in a deep crop, best to sow in July.

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or cold frame covering seed about 1/2 inch, transplanting in the field in April or May, spacing plants 12 inches apart; for late crop sow in June or July. Oz. produces 3000 plants. Plants can be tied up when full grown so as to blanch the inner leaves, this requires 3-4 weeks.

Green Curled
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
Best for general use; season 95 days. It can be easily blanched.

EGG PLANT
Sow seed in hot bed or greenhouse in March or April and transplant when an inch high. Transplant to soil open when weather is warm; they do not stand frost. Space about 3 ft. each way; allow 8-10 weeks for the production of plants before setting out time. Oz. for 1000 plants.

Black Beauty
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
80 days from setting out. Beautiful rich pink black fruits of the best quality. This is probably the best all around variety; is a vigorous grower.

Kale
Kale or Borecole for early use should be sown early in the spring, for late fall or winter use, sow the seed in June and transplant in July to rows 2 ft. apart. Space 18 inches apart. Seed should be sown plants 2 ft. apart. Seed should be sown plants 2 ft. apart. Seed should be sown plants 2 ft. apart.

Dwarf Scotch Curled
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
60 days. Leaves are large and deeply curled and fringed and of desirable bluish green color; plants dwarf, even growth with leaves hugging the ground, which will not be broken off by heavy wet snows.

Siberian
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
65 days. Green, curly leaves, tender and of delicate flavor; as especially good for late fall and winter growth.

LETTUCE—Leaf or Loosehead
Lettuce should be sown early in the spring as soon as the soil is ready to work and followed every 2 weeks by other sowings so as to keep a continuous crop of fresh, tender leaves. For fall crop, sow in July. The heading types can be started indoors or in cold frame about February, transplanting the seedlings to the open ground as soon as possible. In fact you will have better results with head lettuce even when started outdoors, by transplanting them. Seed should not be sown over an inch deep and a few radish with the seed will mark the rows quickly so that cultivating can be made if the ground becomes hard before Lettuce is up. Pkt. will plant 50 ft. or more; oz. 500 ft.

Black Seeded Simpson
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65
45 days. The most popular loose leaf lettuce, producing a compact mass of crumpled light yellowish green leaves of the very best quality.

Early Curled Simpson
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.80
45 days. White seeded; forms close masses of light green crumpled leaves, brittle and of best flavor; and a good variety for forcing under glass.

Prizehead
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65
45 days. A very high class loose leaf lettuce with growth similar to B. S. Simpson, but with a reddish tinge to all the leaves, giving it an attractive appearance.

Grand Rapids
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
42 days. White seeded; quick growing and large loose headed, upright growth and shiny, bright green crimped at edges. Best quality.

Bibb
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.75
78 days. A very popular variety forming a solid heart of rich velvet green; it is of very good quality.

MANGELS
Mangels are the most important root crop for stock feeding, forming the very best food for cattle, hogs or poultry and at a little cost, 50 tons can be grown per acre and the feed value is near to that of grain with the added value of water succulent food during the winter. Sow seed in the spring, in rows 2-2 1/2 ft. apart, thinning the plants to at least 6 inches apart as soon as they are 2 inches high. 6-8 lbs. of seed required per acre.

Mammoth Long Red
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. The most popular variety, easily grown and harvested; the roots are red, flesh white; smooth and grows well out of the ground making it easy to pull.

MUSKMELON
Muskmelons grow best in a light soil, planting them so that the seedlings will not be touched by any frost; plant either in rows 6 ft. apart with the seed 2 inches apart or they can be planted in hills 6 ft. apart, thinning the plants to at least 6 inches apart as soon as they are 2 inches high. 6-8 lbs. of seed required per acre.

Banana
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50
98 days. Fruits 18 inches long by 4 inches in diameter, smooth gray-green to lemon color with the flesh salmon.

Golden Champlain
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50
92 days. Also known as Lake Champlain, the earliest melon, almost round, 6 inches across, 5 1/2 deep, moderately netted, deeply ribbed; flesh sweet golden orange; pro- ducing a good early market and home gardens.

Hale's Best, No. 36
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10
88 days. Early salting melon, well ribbed and netted skin; flavor especially sweet and with a somewhat musky tang. Fruits almost round and especially rich for eating.

Hearts of Gold
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
80 days. Nearly round, 4-5 inches thru, deep orange flesh, closely netted and of the very best flavor.

Honey Rock
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
85 days. Skin gray-green covered with sparse coarse netting; flesh orange salmon, green rind beneath the skin. Best market melon and of high quality, productive.

New Yorker
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.25
90 days. This variety is especially a valuable variety for road side market; rind is extremely strong or hard covered with a heavy rope-like netting, which stands up to frost and makes it a valuable other variety. Skin is slate gray until maturity, then turning to lemon yellow; the thick brilliant flesh is very attractive with a subar content above, even, the Hale's Best type, with a soft delicious texture and highest eating quality.

ENDIVE
Sow during March or April in hot bed

Rockford No. 45
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.14
90 days. Almost round, with heavy netting, flesh green and of a distinctive flavor.

Tip Top
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
95 days. 7 inches long and 6 1/2 thru, deeply ribbed with thick deep salmon flesh of spicy flavor; skin smooth, slate, turning to yellowish when ripe.

MUSTARD GREENS
Mustard can be sown early in the spring with successive sowings every 2-3 weeks during the cool parts of the season. Sow thinly in rows 1 1/2 ft. apart, covering seeds about 1/2 inch. Oz. will plant 100 ft.

Florida Broadleaf
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
43 days. Large, upright, leaves very large and thick; bright green, smooth, pale green mid-rib. Desirable because of the ease in preparing the smooth leaves.

Fordhook Fancy
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
40 days. Dark green, deeply curled and fringed; flavor mild and especially good for greens or salads; stands a long time before bolting to seed.

Southern Giant Curled
Pkt.

dark green turning to bright crimson; a very popular sweet variety and grown in large quantities.

Baby King Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50
68 days. Sweet, erect, prolific, fruits 5 by 3 inches, 3-lobed tapering, dark green, turning to deep red. A fine variety.

Short Red Chili Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$5.50
82 days. Plant low and spreading, productive, fruits erect, conical and very hot; color light green changing to bright red; used for making pepper sauce.

PUMPKINS
Plant pumpkins at corn planting time, so that they will not be touched by any frost. Plant in hills 6-8 ft. each way. If you wish to cultivate both ways or they can be planted in 8 ft. rows, growing 2-3 plants every 3-4 feet. Cover with 1 inch. Pkt. will plant about 5 hills; oz. 25 hills.

Connecticut Field Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. Fruits 12 by 14 inches, hard, smooth, ribbed, deep orange, flesh yellow. A very popular variety especially in the corn belt and a large producer.

Green Striped Cushaw Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. Fruits 20 inches long, 10 thru large part with a tapering crooked neck ending in a ball. Color light green with white striping intermingled. This is very popular in the Ohio Valley and southwards, a large yielder.

Large Cheese Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. Fruits are 8 by 10 inches, flat, ribbed, cream color, flesh deep orange. This is a popular canning and pie variety.

Small Sugar or Pie Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
110 days. Fruits are 8 by 10 inches, skin hard, smooth, ribbed, thick flesh, deep yellow. This is the best all around variety and especially for the home garden where they are wanted for pies.

RADISH
Radishes can be sown the first in the spring and should be followed every 10-15 days by other plantings so as to have fresh tender roots at all times. The small globe varieties are best for early planting but for summer growth the longer types are better. The winter Radishes are excellent and should be tried in every garden, requiring a cool season for their growth, they should be planted in early summer for fall use or mid-summer for late fall; thin these to 3 inches apart. Pkt. will sow 20 ft. oz. 100 ft.

Crimson Giants Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
28 days. Large globular roots 1½ in. thru, bright crimson color and remarkably tender for a good period.

French Breakfast Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.30
25 days. Roots oblong, thick at bottom, 1½ by 3 inches, blunt, scarlet with white tip, flesh white, will not stand after maturity.

Long Black Spanish Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.95
58 days. Roots 7 inches long and 2 thru, skin black, flesh white, and one of the best winter type radishes.

Scarlet Globe Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
23 days. Medium top, roots round to oval, bright scarlet, tops about 4 inches tall; best type for early plantings.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
26 days. Also called Sparkler. Roots ball shaped, scarlet with the white tip, flesh white, very popular variety, for all day uses.

White Icicle Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 90c
27 days. Roots 5½ inches long tapering to a point, is the best for summer growing and will stand a reasonable long time. Skin and flesh white.

RUTA BAGA
Rutabaga or Swede Turnips require a longer season than turnips and should be grown as a fall crop; sow seeds from early to mid-summer in rows 1½-2 ft. apart, covering seed ¼ inch and thinning to stand 6-8 inches apart in the row. Pkt. will sow 50 ft. oz. 250 ft.

American Purple Top Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 90c
90 days. Roots 5 inches thru, top-shaped with small neck, skin yellow with purple top, flesh light yellow. The most popular variety.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT
Salsify is a sturdy plant and such a delicious vegetable that it should be in every garden. Sow the seed in rows 1½ ft. apart, very early in the spring, covering the seed about ½-1 inch deep and when seedlings are 2 in. high thin to stand 4-5 inches apart. The roots can be used late in the fall, stored for winter use or they can be left in the ground over the winter and dug real early in the spring. Delicious when used in soups, pancakes, fritters, sliced or mashed or fried same as Parsnips. The flavor is much like that of oysters. Pkt. will sow 20 feet; oz. 100 ft.

Sandwich Island Mammoth Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
120 days. Smooth thick roots 9 inches long with shoulders 1½ in. diameter, flesh white and of the very best quality.

SPINACH
Spinach is one of the very best greens and should be in every garden. It is also excellent for quick freezing. It grows best in the cool part of the season, early spring or late fall. It can be grown either broadcast or in rows, 18-24 in. apart, covering seeds 1 inch, and thin plants to 5-6 inches apart. Make additional plantings every 10-14 days till June; for fall use plant again in August and when the winters are mild, sow in the fall with a few inches of hay or straw for very early spring crop. Pkt. plants 25 ft.; oz. 75 ft.

Bloomdale Savoy Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c
48 days. A quick growing, hairy leaved and one of the most popular for home and market. Glossy green leaves, much crinkled and very heavy texture. Valuable for spring or fall planting.

King of Denmark Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c
46 days. Medium smooth, broad, dark green variety, leaves slightly crumpled, exceptionally long standing.

SQUASH—Summer Varieties
All squash should be planted when danger of frost is over and weather is warm, usually planted in hills 6-8 feet apart each way, leaving 3-5 seedlings per hill. The winter varieties require less space than the winter types. The summer varieties are used when immature, usually when very small and especially the White Bush Squash. The bush varieties require less space in the garden and can be planted 4 ft. apart. Oz. will plant 50 hills. The winter varieties require a fertile soil and an oz. will plant 30 hills.

Early Summer Crookneck Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
52 days. Very popular variety, fruits 10 by 4 inches.

Early White Bush Scallop Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35
50 days. The white Patty Pan or Cymeline; skin creamy white, very good; use when real small.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties
Acorn or Table Queen Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
58 days. Also called Table Queen; very dark green skin, 6-7 in. long and 4 in. in diameter. Flesh orange and a very good squash for fall and early winter use. The fruits are just right for individual servings.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties
Blue Banana Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
105 days. Fruits 20 in. long by 5 in. in diameter, slate-gray color; flesh yellowish, thick and fine grained, excellent quality.

Blue Hubbard Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85
110 days. Fruits are large round and pointed at both ends, hard blue gray shell and excellent winter keeper and of the very best quality.

Hidden Delicacy Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10
102 days. Fruits 11 x 8 inches, top-shaped, skin orange, flesh orange and thick; best quality.

Green Warted Hubbard Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85
110 days. Fruits 13 x 9 inches, pointed at each end, dark green shell, flesh orange and the very best of keepers.

TOMATOES—Red Fruited
Tomatoes can be started in the hot-bed or indoors in shallow box, allowing 6-8 weeks to produce plants for setting out, which should be early in June, after danger from frost is past. Transplant the seedlings when they are 2 inches high, spacing them 2 inches in flat or they can be potted into 3 inch pots. In the corn belt seed can be planted in cold frames or directly in the out-door seed bed as early as April. Pkt. will produce 200 plants; oz. 2000. Maturity days given are field set plants to first ripe fruits; add 6-8 weeks from seed.

Beefsteak Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50
80 days. Known also as Crimson Cushion, the largest red fruited tomato, scarlet red skin, sub-acid flavor, and a favorite with home gardeners.

Bonny Best Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.20
66 days. Most popular second early sort for both home gardening or for market and canning; fruits scarlet, flattened globe shape, and a fine northern section variety.

Chalks Early Jewel Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$6.00
66 days. Open spreading plant, fruits flattened, medium size, red and the first early general purpose tomato.

Earlana Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$7.50
82 days. Large robust plant, red fruits, large and solid, weighing 7-8 oz. Is very resistant to heat and thus popular in the corn belt.

Greater Baltimore Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$5.50
76 days. Vigorous, heavy foliage, resistant to blight; fruit red, medium large, semi-globe shaped, solid, the most widely used main crop tomato.

Marglobe Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50
81 days. A favorite main crop tomato; fruits deep flattened, weighing 6-7 oz. It is an old favorite for the home garden and for canning, yielding large crops.

New Stone Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50
88 days. Large spreading plant, fruits pink, large flat with small seed cells. A favorite slicing sort for the home garden.

Pritchard Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; lb. \$5.70
76 days. Scarlet Topper. Self topping, resistant to fusarium and mildew; fruits large, thick walls, semi-globe. Popular.

Ratgers Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; lb. \$4.70
86 days. Plant large with thick stems; fruits red, globe shaped, excellent for canning; fruits ripen from the interior outward.

Oxheart Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00
90 days. Fruit heart-shaped, thick flesh, meaty, pink color and with few seeds; favorite for table use.

TOMATOES—Yellow, Orange
Jubilee Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$8.00
90 days. Deep orange flesh, thick and mild non-acid flavor. It is a very excellent variety.

Golden Oxheart Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$12.00
88 days. Fruits egg-shaped, orange in color, thick flesh and of the very best quality. This is high in vitamin C.

TOMATOES—Small Fruited
Yellow Plum Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.50
70 days. Plants dwarf but with enormous amount of fruit about 1½ inches through; used in preserves.

TURNIPS
Turnips are very easily grown, especially when most of their growth is made in the cool part of the fall, frost even improving their flavor. Sow the Milan and collige types in the spring as soon as the soil is in shape in rows 12-15 inches apart, thinning seedlings to 3-4 inches apart and make succession plantings every two weeks. For the fall and winter crop, sow in rows or broadcast, 3 months before your first hard frost. The collige type, mainly Seven Tops, makes excellent turnip greens and is widely used. Pkt. will plant about 50 ft. oz. 250 ft.

Purple Top Strap Leaf Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
46 days. White flesh, tops medium small, upright, roots flat with purple top white below; most popular flat purple top turnip.

Purple Top White Globe Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
57 days. This is the most popular turnip and probably planted 90% of the time. It is in shape in rows 12-15 inches apart, thinning seedlings to 3-4 inches apart and make succession plantings every two weeks. For the fall and winter crop, sow in rows or broadcast, 3 months before your first hard frost. The collige type, mainly Seven Tops, makes excellent turnip greens and is widely used. Pkt. will plant about 50 ft. oz. 250 ft.

Watermelon
Watermelons should be planted after frost is over, a little later than corn planting time. Plant 6-8 seeds per hill and the hills 6-8 ft. apart each way if you wish to cultivate them both ways, or they can be planted in 8 ft. rows making the hills 1½ ft. apart. Cover seeds ½ inch and after the seedlings are well started thin to 2-3 per hill. Rich, rather sandy soil is the ideal watermelon patch. Pkt. will plant 6 hills; oz. 30 hills; 2 lbs. per acre. First figure is size in length, 2nd, distance through.

Cole's Early Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35
50 days. Also called Harris Early. 10 inches long by 8½ through, flesh red, seeds black and a top rate home garden variety, especially for North.

Diets Queen Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
85 days. 15 by 12½ inches, skin light green alternately striped with dark green, thin rind, tough, flesh dark pink with a few white seeds; good shipper.

Early Kansas Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
85 days. Also called Russian Red, Kansas Queen. 15 by 12½ inches, skin light green alternately striped with dark green, thin rind, tough, flesh dark pink with a few white seeds; good shipper.

Adams Early Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80
75 days. White dent roasting corn, used mainly south of the Ohio River and throughout the South. Hardy ears 7-8 in. long, 12-14 rows, stalk 6½ ft. tall.

Good Plants Come . . .



From Good Seed

Sas Queen, 15 by 13 inches, dark green with alternate stripes of lighter shade, flesh red with brown seeds. A favorite in the South. Fruits average 30-35 lbs. each.

Georgia Rattlesnake Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35
92 days. 21 x 9 inches, light green with dark stripes, flesh pink, seed white. A favorite market melon for southern growing; fine shipper.

Ice Box Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
78 days. Nearly round fruits 6 inches through, dark skin with faint stripings with very thin rind and they ripen very quickly. Flesh is especially sweet, seeds black. They are especially valuable in the small garden and for use where they can be placed in the refrigerator similar to Muskmelons. Try them, they are all right.

Irish Gray Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
90 days. 22 x 11 inches, skin to 40 lbs. Skin attractive bluish green, a favorite market melon for southern growing.

Imp. Kleckley Sweet Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
88 days. Also known as Wondermelon. 24 x 12 inches, weighing as much as 40 lbs. Skin attractive bluish green, flesh dark red, seeds white with some brown. It is tops for the home garden as well as for the market.

Klondike No. 7 B. S. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
90 days. 14 x 10 inches, dark skin, flesh thick, blood red, seeds small and black. A resistant strain.

Peerless or Ice Cream Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.45
85 days. A very early medium sized melon, short oblong form. Rind light green, thin, mottled and finely veined with darker shade, flesh bright scarlet and very sweet; seeds white. One of the best varieties for the North.

Stone Mountain Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
88 days. 17 x 14 inches, dark green skin, flesh bright crimson, seeds white tipped with black. Very prolific and one of the best shipping varieties.

Tom Watson Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
92 days. 22 x 12 inches, rind is dark green, tough, seed brown with some mottling; grows to a very large size; flesh red and of good quality and is one of the best shipping varieties.

Fordhook Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
95 days. Orange flesh, large oval fruits weighing 4-5 lbs. each; flesh is thick and sweet; excellent home garden variety. Where Oz. prices are 50c or more, ½ oz. at same rate; where \$1.00 or more ¼ and ½ oz. at same rate.

SWEET CORN
Sweet corn for green ears can be planted as soon as the soil is warm and frost danger is passed and succession plantings can follow every week for 10 days for a month at least. Plant in hills about 3 ft. apart. 4-5 seeds per hill; 3 good plants per hill is about right; or they can be drilled in rows, with one stalk every foot. Three or four varieties with different maturing dates can be planted at the same time for a succession of green ears. Try to plant in blocks of 4-5 rows, rather than in one long row so as to better the pollination and thus have well filled ears. Pkt. will plant 200 hills; 8-10 lbs. per acre.

Country Gentleman Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
92 days. Known also as Shoe Peg; a productive mid-season sweet corn and of very high quality; ears 7-8 in. long, filled with irregularity.

Golden Bantam 8-rowed Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
80 days. The most popular Sweet Corn, plants 9-11 ft. tall, ears 5½-6½ inches long, 8 rows, golden kernels of the very best quality. Our opinion is that it is a better Sweet Corn than any of the hybrids.

Stowell's Evergreen Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
95 days. The most popular late white Sweet Corn, both for canning and for the home garden; ears 7½-8 inches long, 16-20 rows of deep, meaty kernels of the very best quality; 7-8 ft. tall; used very much for canning.

Adams Early Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80
75 days. White dent roasting corn, used mainly south of the Ohio River and throughout the South. Hardy ears 7-8 in. long, 12-14 rows, stalk 6½ ft. tall.

Trucker's Favorite Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.85
75 days. Not a sugar corn but a white roasting ear type, very much planted in the South. Ears 9-10 in. long, seed white and dented, stalk 7-8 ft. tall.

Hickory King Pkt. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.80
100 days. This is strictly a southern roasting ear corn, late large yielder, ears very large but 8-rowed. It is very extensively planted in the South.

HYBRID SWEET CORN
The hybrid corns have a great many claims and are very popular all over the country; they seem to be more uniform, ripen more evenly and yield good. We believe, though, that the regular varieties in most cases would be equally as good if as much attention was paid to their selection and growing.

Golden Cross Bantam Pkt. 25c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.30
85 days. Most widely used of the hybrids, for canning, market, freezing or home garden. Ears 7½-8½ in. long, 10-14 rows, stalk 6-7 ft. tall. Extra good quality.

GARDEN PEAS
There is one important point in growing peas and that is they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. The wrinkled varieties are usually grown, but for the very earliest planting when danger of freezing may be had, the smooth seed varieties will stand better, where the wrinkled sorts will rot in the ground. The packets offered hold about a half pound.

Early Alaska Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90
55 days. The most popular earliest smooth seeded pea; of special value where summers are short. It is excellent for canning or for the early market. Grows 2½ ft. tall, and ripens very evenly. Pods are 2½ in. long, medium light green.

Little Marvel Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.10
63 days. The outstanding early dwarf pea; grows 1½ ft. tall, pods 3 in. long with 7-8 peas; is the most popular for home, market and for freezing, being the most important winter and spring shipping pea in the South.

Improved Gradus Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
88 days. A later sweet variety with large pods, 4 in. long filled with 8-10 peas; grows 3 ft. tall.

Alderman or Telephone Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
74 days. This is the best variety of the tall growing peas or pole peas. Vine grows 4½-6 ft., requiring support; pods 4½-6 in. filled with 8-10 extra large peas, very productive and over a long season. We would especially recommend this variety where a small space only can be had for peas.

Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible Pod Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
66 days. Pods are cooked like snap beans when young, being stringless, brittle and succulent; if passed at this stage, they can be shelled same as the regular peas. This variety is the earliest and most popular. Pods 2½-3 in., plant grows 2-2½ ft., very prolific.

Dwarf Telephone Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
76 days. Also called Daisy. Plant grows 2 ft. tall, pods 4½ in. long, medium light green. A stocky grower.

Laxton Progress Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
82 days. Also called Laxtonian and Hurdredfold. Has the largest pods, 4½ in. long filled with 7-9 large dark green peas; vine grows 1½ ft. tall. This is a very high quality variety and fine for home or market as well as freezing.

Premium or Little Gem Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
64 days. Grows 22 in. tall, 2½ in. long containing 6-7 peas of best quality. This has long been a popular variety for the home garden, it being early and of high quality and dwarf growing.

Thomas Laxton Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
65 days. Always a heavy cropper and out-yielding many varieties; grows 2½ ft. tall, pods 3 in. long filled with 6-8 large tender peas of the best quality. A very popular variety.

GET EVERY ISSUE
12 ISSUES \$1.00

Podophyllum Emodi

Plant hunters, especially Kingdon Ward, led by the lure of strange and beautiful plant forms, have found the Himalayas an exciting hunting ground. Through their efforts our gardens have been enriched and made spicy.

Transported over precipitous mountain trails, their slopes sparkling with the jewels of unknown Rhododendron blossoms, across turbulent torrents swollen by melting snow from lofty peaks, the yak and pony caravans of these men have brought to America and England treasure, bundles of roots and seeds. For their multiplication and release to our gardens, we are thankful.

One plant to travel this route is Podophyllum emodi, exotic Himalayan mandrake, cousin of our native Podophyllum peltatum. Hardy in Vermont, virtually unknown in this country, it is a woodland plant of perfection in plant form, spring flower, and autumn fruit. Grown in rich moist woodland soil, half shade to shade, in early spring its interesting bronzy red enfolded umbrellas push up on fifteen inch stems, then open with the sheen of a newly shed Python. Through a slit in the palmate leaf the solitary upfacing flower opens, a white, pink flushed cup with golden stamens.

It is autumn, in fruit, however, that it really treats the eye. To suddenly come upon a colony of the bronzy umbrellas sheltering the amazing glowing crimson fruit, in size and shape of a goose-egg, will halt a gardener in his tracks with a gasp of disbelief.

Grown to front for the skinny shins of the gracefully arching Polygonatum comutum, as a contrast and color spot before a massed planting of Pteris nodulosa, or to cluster under Rhododendron and Pieris japonica, it is spectacular.

Fresh seed, planted in autumn to freeze, germinate surely, but slowly. Do not disturb the flats, as six months or more may find seedlings pushing above the surface. Take a tip from our Podophyllum peltatum, let the plants colonize helter-skelter.

On moonlight nights, in the half light before dawn, when Datura medeloides exhales its heavy fragrance, and the night flying moths are busy, visit your Podophyllum emodi plantation. You may hear the tinkle of yak bells, the toneless sing-song of its driver, or words of wisdom from an ageless lama.

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Primula Kewensis

Primula kewensis is a hybrid that originated at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, over fifty years ago, and that, unlike most hybrids, freely produces fertile seed which breeds true. It develops basal rosettes of glossy, wavy-edged leaves, and flowers in winter. The yellow flowers are nearly an inch across, borne in one or two whorls on foot-high stems.

This plant is usually regarded as requiring cool greenhouse treatment, but it can be grown with ease by anyone who has a sunny basement window where the temperature will remain above freezing. Seed should be sown in early spring (freezing will not hurt the seeds) in rich loam. When the seedlings have two or three small true leaves they may be potted up singly in very small pots, or spaced about an inch apart in flats. As the plants increase in size, they should be shifted to larger pots; a 4" one should be large enough for the plant at flowering time.

During the summer the young plants should be kept outside in light shade, and of course kept well watered; when frost threatens they may be moved into the basement window, where they will keep growing and will come into flower in late winter.

Calceolarias For Hardy Gardens

The seed of mixed species of Calceolaria received from Columbia is, of course, a grab bag, but one that will contain delightful surprises. Gardeners familiar with the incredible developments of the florist type of Calceolaria, but who have never seen the wild plants at home, will be totally unprepared for the amazing variety of form and habit exhibited by this genus. There are types with basal rosettes like a plantain, over which are borne branching sprays of large or small pouchflowers in yellow, pink, or blackish purple, there are little creeping shrubs that cling to cliffs, and that out of flower look almost exactly like a Dryas; there are shrubby types, looking like a heath, decorated with a profusion of tiny pouches. Any, or all of these, may come from a single packet.

Calceolarias vary as much in choice of soil and position as in habit of growth. The usual culture is in a cool peaty soil, with plenty of moisture. But there are many species which grow in nearly desert regions, for all the world like sage-brush on our western plains. These sorts will like dry soil, at least most of the year, and all the sun one can give them. It will probably be best to start the seeds in the usual fashion, in soil containing peat or leaf-mold, kept rather cool; then as soon as the young plants develop, segregate at least part of them according to their looks. Those which are de-

Twelve Issues

So many of our readers have sent in their dollar for the catalog to come regularly, and we are pleased to know that so many value it so. The cost of printing a catalog keeps increasing continually resulting in the discontinuing of many seed catalogs; we, ourselves, were up against this problem and the present form has resulted, after many other trials. So much help can be given in our present form, not only in descriptions but in cultural practices, that in any other form would be entirely out of the question. Thousands of catalogs have been mailed out regularly for the past year and now we will have to discontinue many each month. For a spell we will hold our circulation the same, dropping non-interested names for the new ones coming in each day, therefore if you find a letter "X" on your front page, please consider it as an expiration notice, this being the last copy.

veloping a basal rosette will probably do best in a cool rich soil, in light shade, while the shrubby types will like a lighter soil, more sun and less water. However, not all one's eggs should be put in the same basket: try a few of each type in different soils and with varying amounts of sun. While most species re-

Double Pouched Calceolaria Most Amazing Novelty

We have before us a most amazing novelty inasmuch as no Calceolaria variety showed a double bloom like that one up to now, but just a little "rooflet" to protect the pistil and the stamens as represented by the blossoms in the lower row of the drawing. In

Directions For Using The Ferto Pot

FERTO-POTS may be plunged into the soil of greenhouse benches or hot beds or prepared in wooden flats, or in clay pots. Seeds, bulbs, or seedling plants may then be started in the pots and, later, transplanted to open ground, FERTO-POT and all. This method gives quicker, better results with no wilt, no setback, to the plants in transplanting. Use a good friable potting soil such as is suitable for plants grown in clay pots.

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR FLATS. First, place $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil in bottom of the flat, then set in the FERTO-POTS as closely as possible, then fill in the pots and in between the pots, being sure to have the soil come up well over the pots as well as solidly in between and firm it well. FERTO-POTS are kiln dry and will take up twice their weight in water. Therefore, soak them thoroughly after they are placed in the flats and again, daily, for several days; thereafter water as required. Flats may thus be prepared in advance of planting, watered well, and stacked for use as needed.

QUICK METHOD FOR LARGER USERS. A quicker way to fill up flats that will appeal to large users is as follows: First, construct a frame just like a flat without bottom, being sure to have the inside surface perfectly smooth and make it about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch smaller, both width and length, than your regular flats. Now lay this form on a loose board and put in the FERTO-POTS bottom side up. This will make it much quicker and easier to fill in between the pots with soil which should be firmed well. Then take a regular flat and put it on top in an upside down position and turn the whole outfit over quickly so that pots and soil will drop out of the frame and into position in the flat. Fill the pots with water and let it soak away and then fill with soil for planting. After planting put a little more soil in to completely cover tops of pots.

YOU CAN USE CLAY POTS INSTEAD OF FLATS by putting either a No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or No. 3 in a 3-in. clay pot or a No. 3 in a 4-in. pot. Then soak well and proceed with planting. In transplanting simply lay the FERTO-POT out of the clay pot and put into the ground.

PLANTING ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC. Break up 1 to 4 FERTO-POTS (according to size of plant) and mix the pieces into the soil underneath the roots of the plant.

TULIPS, GLADIOLI AND OTHER BULBS. First, pot the bulbs up individually in FERTO-POTS after which pots and all go into the ground. Be sure to make the planting holes deep enough so that tops of bulbs are proper distance underground, (4 to 6 in. for tulips and gladioli.) Set in the potted bulbs and fill the holes a couple of times with water and let it soak away. Then fill the holes and firm down the soil.

LIQUID PLANT FOOD. A quick easy way to make it for your house plants is to soak up a FERTO-POT in some water, dilute to the color of weak tea, and apply as needed.

FERTO-POTS have taken the garden world by storm. Millions used.

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Helleborus Or Christmas Rose

Fine as are all of the forms of Helleborus, or Christmas Rose, all, I believe, must yield pride of place to H. niger St. Brigid. This variety was found many years ago in the gardens of an ancient castle in County Cork. St. Brigid has immense pure white flowers of exquisite shape, and there are invariably two of them ideally placed on a long, stout stem. It is a superb variety.

Three years ago some seed were sown which had been saved from St. Brigid, and as they were put in as soon as they were ripe, they germinated quickly. If seed is kept for any length of time it will dormant for a year before it germinates.

The seedlings raised from that seed flowered this year and all of them are good; some have flowers richly suffused with rose, and others are immaculate in their purity. I have one plant amongst them whose flowers are wholly pink or soft rose, and I look forward to seeing this flower again after the plant has gained a little more strength through age. The flowers are wonderful for such a young plant and many of them had two on a stem and several had six petals instead of the usual five. The beautifully formed blossoms are very lovely, and in the centre of each there is a green ring which, along with the boss of golden stamens, intensifies the purity of the flower.

Many crosses have been made between H. niger and H. orientalis, and the fine varieties known as the Lenten roses are the result, but for some reason little crossing has been done between the varieties of the Christmas rose.

The true Christmas roses, the forms of H. niger, last well when cut and put in water; in fact, few flowers can vie with them in this respect. The flowers will last for as long as a month in perfect and unsullied purity, and they then gradually assume a green tint. They may last for six weeks before showing signs of fading.

Christmas roses love a position in semi-shade, and will amply repay liberal treatment in the way of manure. After planting, all they ask for is to be left alone for a year or two.

The Mossies seem to like a fairly rich soil such as suits many Primulas, and a fair amount of shade, though an occasional seedling will prosper in sun.

The Encrusted types requires a gritty soil and fairly sharp drainage, but the essentials are light shade and moisture. These make compact rosettes of grey leaves—green-grey, blue-grey, or just plain grey—with a beading of silver along the edge of each leaf. This beading is made up of tiny pits containing lime, from which it would at once be deduced that the plants require lime, but such is not the case, though most will be somewhat happier in a lime soil. In size the rosettes vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. across, and quickly spread into fairly broad mats or humped domes. The leaves may be very narrow or fairly wide, straight or spoon-shaped. The flowers are plentiful on stems of 2 to 12 in., pure white, white with red dots, pink or rarely yellow. This group hybridizes very freely and a packet will give quite a variety of types, regardless of the seed parent.

The Kabschias are the choicest of this huge family, making very tiny rosettes of leaves quite varied in shape, and bearing one or more flowers on almost negligible stems. In many varieties the individual flowers are larger than the rosettes that produce them! The color range is extensive, from pure white through yellows and soft pinks to reds and purples. This group prospers under the same conditions as the encrusted group, but being so much smaller and even more shallow-rooted, needs more careful attention.

There are many other types of Saxifrage, extremely varied in appearance, but the ones mentioned above complete the choicest and best.

Garden Supplies

Pot Stakes

¾" wide. Prices prepaid, painted white.				
Length	No to Carton	Wt. per Carton	Price	WS per Carton
4 inch	1000	3 lbs.	100	1000
5 inch	1000	3½ lbs.	50c	\$3.41 UEL
6 inch	1000	4½ lbs.	55c	\$3.59 TCS
10 inch	500	2½ lbs.	60c	\$3.92 TLS
SPECIAL GARDEN STAKES — ¾" wide, painted white, all prices prepaid.				
8 inch	250	2½ lbs.	\$1.10	\$2.28 WWS
10 inch	250	3½ lbs.	\$1.25	\$2.66 EES
SPECIAL GARDEN LABELS — 1½" wide, painted white, prepaid.				
12 inch	100	2½ lbs.	—	\$1.75 CFSS
COPPER WIRED TREE LABELS — painted white, ¾" wide, prepaid.				
3½ inch	1000	3½ lbs.	50c	\$4.08 TOS

Wholesale prices are for full cartons, none broken, and prices are NOT PREPAID; if wanted by parcel post add postage. On retail orders where above items are included in a "Not Prepaid" shipment, postage will be allowed.

Sphagnum Moss

Milled Horticultural Grade Sphagnum is a high grade finely milled moss ideal for germinating seed; this comes in 5 lb. bags and every gardener should have a supply on hand. Each bag contains about 2½ bushels. Postpaid, per bag, \$1.75. Regular sphagnum in bales, per bale, \$1.75 by express only, not prepaid.

Vermiculite

(Terra-Lite Brand)

Of special use for seed beds, for cuttings and in potting soil. All retail prices are post paid, postage will be allowed where shipped in collect shipments; wholesale prices are NOT prepaid.

4 qt. packages, ¼ lb.	12 pkgs. to Paper Carton, TUS	46c
¾ bushel package, 3 lbs.	6 pkgs. to Paper Carton, TFE	93c
2 bushel package, 12 lbs.	each C.F.T	\$2.30

Perfect Garden Labels

Markings made with an ordinary lead pencil will last for years. It also can be changed by a stiff pencil eraser. They are a dull green color, do not spall the garden picture; are heavier than water and thus will not float away as wooden labels do, in the spring if you happen to have some high water for a short spell. In seed orders, we will be pleased to include even single labels, but where ordered alone in small quantities, please add 10c extra postage. Otherwise the prices are postpaid. Border Labels: length 5 in., width marking space, 2 in.—Doz. \$1.25. Show Garden Labels: length 7 in., marking space, 2½ in.—Doz. \$1.50. Tie-On Labels, with copper wire, for shrubs, trees, etc., 3½ in. long, ¼ in. wide, 5c each, Doz. 50c; 100, \$3.60.

Plant Flats

Made of Southern Pine, 18" long, 11" wide, 3" deep, not nailed up. Approximate weight per flat, 4 lbs. In bundles of 25 at 23c each, FOB Lansing, Mich. Less than 25 at 25c each.

Ferto - Pots

Organic pots which can be set in ground with plants, retains moisture, adds humus and manure to the soil. 12 pots to a box. No 2 size, 50c per box; No. 3, 75c per box; not prepaid.

Each bag contains about 2½ bushels. Postpaid, per bag, \$2.25.

Rudbeckias

There are three common native species of an outspoken yellow, similar in hue. They thrive naturally in the drier and poorer soils but reward you with a more golden abundance where the soil is heavier and richer.

Golden Glow is the one that has been the most widely distributed. It makes a glowing spot in the off-scape but needs the support of low shrubs to hide its long legs. The foliage becomes heavily coated with mildew under the same conditions of weather when its parent, *R. laciniata*, nearby will not be mildewed at all. This is a point in favor of the latter, to which may be added a second one, that of more decorative value and individual beauty.

Black-eyed Susan is remarkably constant in the fixity of its species.

HERBS — GARDEN AND MEDICINAL

ANGELICA (an-JEL-i-kah) (*Angelica archangelica*). A stout herb to 6 ft. growing on low ground and makes a striking picture by side of stream, perennial. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 60c.

ANISE (An-is) (*Pimpinella anisum*). Parsley Family. The leaves and seeds used for flavoring in cookery and also in medicine. Annual to 2 ft. and easily grown. Sow seed in April in rows where plants are to grow. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 60c.

BALM, LEMON (*Melissa officinalis*). An aromatic sweet herb of Mint Family, used in seasoning, in liquors and medicine; grows 2 ft. tall, leaves have a decided lemon odor and flavor. Easily grown from seed, sow late in fall or early in spring. Pkt. 20c; Oz. \$1.00.

BASIL, Bush or Dwarf (*Basil*). (*Ocimum basilicum minimum*). Sweet herb of Mint family esteemed for flavoring; is an annual, tender and short-lived, rather a danger in past. Easily grown from seed, started indoors or planted directly to garden, thin plants to 6-12" apart and in rich soil plants will continue to develop leaves after being cut. Cut the leaves in blossom form, hang up in bundles to dry; plants can be lifted in fall for green leaves during the winter. This type grows 2 ft. tall. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c.

BASIL, Tall Green (*Basil*). A taller strain of Basil and much used in a commercial way by market gardeners, etc. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.30.

BORAGE (BUR-ah) (*Borago officinalis*). Attractive plant, 18" tall, with pretty sky-blue flowers in clusters, likes by bees. Upper leaves and flowers used in salads, the lower leaves are cooked like spinach; the fresh foliage has a cucumber flavor and adds a cooling touch to salads. Space plants 2-3 ft. apart, hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 50c.

CARAWAY (KAR-ah-way) (*Carum carvi*). An annual or biennial whose seeds are used to flavor bread, cakes, confections and cheese; easily grown from early spring sown seeds, where plants are to stand, for two seasons. The young shoots and leaves may be used to flavor salads. Sow few radish seed to mark your row. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 35c.

CARDOON (KAHR-DOON) Smooth Spanish (*Cynara cardunculus*). Grown for its branched stalks and thick main root, sown seeds early where plants are to grow, in hills 8-24" apart. Water during dry periods to keep foliage to der, in fall treat like Celery and later they will be ready to eat like Celery or Endive. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c.

CELERY, SOUP (*Apium graveolens*). Plain leaf type best suited for use in flavoring soups, either in green state or dried. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c.

CHEVRIL (CHUR-vil) (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). Plain leaf Chevril, of Parsley Family, whose parsley leaves are used for flavoring salads. Grows 18-24". Sow seeds in early spring or late fall, in any good garden soil, some shade best and produces leaves for use in 6-10 weeks. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

CHEVRIL (CHUR-vil) (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). Curled leaf Chevril. Similar to the plain leaf Chevril, except the curled leaves can be used more for garnishing, similar to curled Parsley. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

CHICORY, Brussels Witlof (*Chicorium intybus*). A perennial herb, the roots of which can be dried and used as a substitute for coffee, or used when young and tender as greens or those of the older plant are blanched much as is Celery. The leaves are forced during fall and winter to produce loose white or pink leaves or witlof or French endive. Sow early in spring, thinly in rows 18" apart, thin to 6" in row. Dig roots in fall, cutting tops to 1" and store in pit or root cellar; for witlof, shorten the roots to 8-9", cutting the lower end, bury upright in damp sand or soil covering tops with 6-8 inches of the soil and keep at about 60 degrees; in 2-3 weeks the blanched heads 5-6" long can be cut for use. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$2.00.

CHICORY, van Spronsen's Special Select. A special strain of Brussels Witlof. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.90.

CHIVES (Chyvs) (*Allium schoenoprasum*). Perennial developing a thick grass-like tuft and valued for their mild onion-like flavor, the green stems being used in salads, soups, etc. The often the leaves are cut the stronger the plant will grow. Sow seeds early in drills in rows 2-3 ft. apart. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c.

CORN SALAD (*Valerianella locusta*, var., *cultior*). Dutch Broad Leaf, Lettuce Seeded. Also known as Felituc, Vetchest and Lamb-

In millions of flowers observed, there was no variation. In a field with several acres of blossoms, there was but one having partly maroon rays. Maroon variations are now available in the trade.

A vigorous member of the tribe is the cone flower *R. purpurea*, whose prominent blossoms with drooping purple rays quickly commands your attention. It's deep root guarantees a food supply when many other plants have withered from the August heat and dryness.

—Arthur G. Eldridge

ACACIA SEED

Seed of Acacia keeps for years and are most durable even in some species it has shown some viability after 68 years.

The seed has a hard coat and can be scarified, treated with hot water or soaked in sulfuric acid. Try planting the seed in wood ashes, with some dirt.

lettuce. Grown in early spring or late fall as a pot-herb or salad; seed sown in early fall, some plants will get large enough for fall use and the balance with mulching can be carried over for early spring planting. Sow in early spring in rows 12 inches apart; they do not do well during the hot summer. The leaves are mixed with mustard, pepper grass or water cress, as a salad. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c.

CRESS (*Lepidium sativum*). Pepper Grass. Plain leaved. Annual growing quickly and making the best greens for garnishing and for salads; the richer the soil the better, plant in rows 12" apart in earliest spring and at weekly intervals till middle of May. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 35c.

—Curled or Double Leaved. Makes nicer leaves for garnishing as well as for salads. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 35c.

—Large Leaf French. A large leaf strain. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 40c.

CRESS, American Upland or Winter Cress (*Barbarea vernaprococa*). A hardy biennial; sown early in the Spring in rich soil, the leaves are ready in late mid-summer; being hardy they will be ready for use in the spring following cutting before flower stems develop. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c.

CRESS, TRUE WATER (*Nasturtium officinalis*). Low trailing perennial growing in wet ground and springs, easily grown from seed and best for greens in early spring or fall. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 90c.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). Of Parsley Family, grown for its seeds which are used in flavoring pickles. Sow early in spring or late in fall, in rows 18" apart, thinning to 8-10" in the row. When ripe cut the heads, drying them on canvas and then thrashing out the seeds, which can be stored in cloth bags in a dry place. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 35c.

FENNEL, Long Sweet (*Foeniculum vulgare*). Hardy perennial grown as an annual for its aromatic seeds and fragrant young leaves, both used in flavoring soups. It is slow to germinate, so sow early in the spring, give full sun and ordinary care. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

—Florentine. (*F. vulgare*, var. *dulce*). Has greatly enlarged leaf bases from a bulb-like base, 3-4 in. in diameter; the bulbs are blanched by covering with earth and then cooked as a vegetable but the stalks which resemble a nut-flavored celery, can be eaten raw. Make plantings every two weeks, growth rapid. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

SWEET FENNEL, Sicily. Large Sweet Broad Bottom. Similar to Florentine or Florence Fennel, and having a very broad base or "apple", is extra tender. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

HOARHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*). An aromatic perennial with woolly white foliage and whitish flowers, used in flavoring candies; plant thrives in dry soil. Pkt. 20c.

HYSSOP (HIS-op) (*Hyssopus officinalis*). Hardy perennial herb or sub-shrub grown as a culinary and medicinal herb and as an ornamental; grown from seed sown early in spring or late fall, transplant in early summer to 12-18" apart, limy soils best. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

LAVENDER, absinthium. Shrubby plant and grown as a source for absinthe, hardy and easily grown. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

LAVENDER, TRUE (*Lavandula spica*). Not real hardy in N. and must be protected with a good mulch of straw; they develop their best fragrance when grown in a dry, light, limy, friable soil in full sun, the soil must be rich, which can be obtained as well as for its leaves which are dried, giving off its rich fragrance for which it is valued. Start early in spring indoors or try planting it outdoors in Nov. Pkt. 25c; 3 for 55c.

LEEK (*Allium porrum*). A hardy biennial with a mild onion flavor grown for its thick leaves and stem and used as asparagus or for seasoning soups and meat dishes. Sow seeds early in Spring in a seed bed, transplanting when 3" tall, 12" apart in flats; plant in light rich moist but well drained soil in rows with the plants 12" apart, setting them half their height in soil and gradually draw earth around stems as they grow. The plants can be dug for winter use, placing them in a cold frame or cool cellar, having a low temperature. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40.

LOVAGE (*Levisticum officinale*). A perennial herb growing to 6 ft. with glossy dark green leaves and greenish-yellow flowers in umbels, hardy as for N. as for Pa. and all, best in deep rich soil, easy to grow. Cultivated for its aromatic fruits. Pkt. 15c.

RHUBARB (*Rheum raphanostemum*). While Rhubarb is commonly increased by division of the

Birds and Flowers

In the recent issue of the Sair Catalog of Rare and Popular Flower Seeds, I note with a great deal of interest, the article entitled Delphinium Suggestions.

I had that same experience as John H. Davis of Lynchburg, Va., regarding the disappearance of some of my choice plants, always the largest (about three inches high) or as soon as their true leaves appeared. In the evening, some plants would be almost large enough to transplant—the next morning they simply were not there.

One morning just after daylight, I heard a contented twitter just outside our kitchen window. There was a Merry Brown Thrush going down the row pulling out and eating the largest seedlings, leaving the smaller ones for next time.

Here is the remedy: Get the smallest mesh chicken wire, fold in the center to form an arched tent, and place it over the row. This will not interfere with sun, air and watering and is high enough to allow plenty of room for growth.

Mrs. Harold M. Gould

FRANKLINIA

(Continued from Page 1)

mass of glowing orange stamens. The spicy, exotic fragrance is of the East, characteristic of the Thea family, to which Franklinia is related. From mid-August until frost the procession of flowers continues with the added color of crimson and gold leaves heralding Jack Frost's approach. Pick one with a leaf or two, occasionally, and float in a small crystal bowl, for indoor delight.

In 1942, one tree sickened, dropped its foliage, and forced pruning destroyed the symmetry. Blossoming was scant and foliage showed decided dissatisfaction with its diet and location. A stiff feeding of cotton seed meal, and light weekly applications of Vigoro in solution, appeared to keep the planting alive, but vigor and health did not return; no appreciable growth was made. 1943 failed to produce a single flower on either tree. A change of location appeared to be the only means of saving both trees.

Early in 1944, the results of experiments carried out by Dr. Frederick V. Colville, on rooted Franklinia cuttings came to my attention. The experiments were simple and conclusive: A number of cuttings similar in growth and appearance were selected. One half were planted in ordinary garden soil, the other half in strongly acid soil. The cuttings in acid soil grew, maintained vigorous leaf tone; for the ones in neutral soil, growth ceased and they began dropping foliage. Here was the answer to the problem, symptoms corresponded to my experience. To further prove the definite need for acid, part of the sick cuttings were potted in acid soil and immediately put out foliage and made new growth.

Determined to test the proof of Dr. Colville's experiment, it was decided not to move the two trees, but to try a diet of Aluminum Sulphate and Vigoro on alternate week ends, beginning in early spring of 1944. The immediate effect was startling! Both trees responded with vigor, deep green foliage, new growth, and an abundance of bloom which lasted until frost.

Little or no pruning is necessary but remember blossoms are formed on the season's new growth. Early spring is best for this work. Fine feeding roots grow at the surface, take care in cultivating. Because of this surface mat of roots, a mulch of straw or leaves in autumn, and of humus and peat in spring is beneficial.

—D. Todd Gresham

root, growing it from seed is a much easier method, cheaper and above all plants from seed are much stronger and better growers. It comes very true to type as well. Sow seed early in the Spring, growing them in a rich soil, transplanting them as they get size and finally set out in rows 4-5 ft. apart both ways. They stand a good amount of manure.

—Goliah. A red stem variety that is used very much. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

—Queen Victoria. An English variety, very popular. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

ROCKET-SALAD (*Eruca sativa*). Rocket. Used as greens. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy shrubby plant grown chiefly for its aromatic leaves used in seasoning as well as an oil used in medicines. Grows 6 ft. and lasts for years with a little winter protection; prefers dry, well drained soils. Pkt. 25c; Oz. \$1.60.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*). Perennial shrubby plant to 3 ft. with yellowish flowers; has medicinal properties as well as ornamental. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET BASIL (*Ocimum basilicum*). Easily grown tender annual, 1 ft. Leaves delightfully clove-scented and used either as an oil used in seasoning soups, salads, cottage cheese, chopped meats or sausages. Plant 6-10" apart, thrives in light warm soils. Cut in bundles to dry. Plants can be potted for winter growing. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 45c.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*). Hardy perennial, easily grown; plant early in spring or in Nov. The leaves are dried and used as seasoning in meats, sausages, stuffings and cheeses. Space 2 1/2-3 ft. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 80c.

SAVORY, Winter. (*Satureja montana*). A perennial herb or sub-shrub that is grown and used much like the Summer Savory. Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureja hortensis*). Hardy annual and very useful culinary herb, the aromatic leaves being used, either green or dried, for flavoring salads, sauces, stuffings, soups and stews. Start seed in pans on account of their small size, transplanting as soon as large enough, spacing 15" apart, thriving in good garden soil and full sun. It is very famous for its flavor in green string beans and should be grown in all back sections. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c.

SCORZONERA (skaur-zoh-NEE-rah) (*Scorzonera hispanica*). A hardy perennial herb grown as an annual for its long slender roots known as Black-or-Spanish Salsify. The young leaves can also be used in salads. Grow it the same as Parsnips or Salsify. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

SCURVEY GRASS (*Cochlearia officinalis*). A small herb of Mustard Family grown for its medicinal properties also as a salad; prefers cool and partially shaded soil. Pkt. 15c.

SORREL, Mammoth Lyon. Rumex. Low growing perennial with sour leaves used in salads or to flavor soups. This is an improved variety much used in Europe and well worth growing where a market is available. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

SWEET MARJORAM (*Origanum marjorana*). Perennial best grown as an annual in the N.; leaves used green in summer and dried for winter, excellent for salads when green and for seasoning soups, meats, poultry and cheese when dried. Seeds are small and best started in seed pan and transplanted out, 12-15" apart. For drying the leaves before they flower. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 85c.

TANSY French (*Tanacetum vulgare*). Common Tansy. Perennial to 3 ft., grown in the garden for ornament, in herb garden for its medicinal properties and for flavoring, easily grown. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 80c.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*). Hardy perennial, growing to 8" tall, with lavender flowers, grown both for ornament in border or rock garden and for its flavor, the fresh tops being used in garnishing and the leaves either dried or fresh, chopped and used in a wide variety of cooked foods. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, spacing 10-12" apart.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia vulgaris*). Mugwort or Mother Wort. Tall plant with stems often purple and leaves fragrant, green above and white beneath, flower heads yellow in spikes. Plants are aromatic, the tops and leaves being the parts dried, perennial. Pkt. 20c.

Hardy Cyclamen By C.R. Worth

Like delicate butterflies poised for flight are the blossoms of the hardy cyclamen, as they brighten the garden in the dull days of late summer and fall. Dainty and small in leaf and flower, they lack the obese glory of their greenhouse relatives, and are happily at home in the cooler spots of the rock garden and in light woodland.

There is a number of species scattered around the Mediterranean region, from the Swiss Alps to Asia Minor and the Caucasus. Some flower in fall, others in winter and early spring, and most are hard to come by. Not all are hardy in northern gardens, but the two loveliest are both hardy and reasonably obtainable.

Cyclamen europaeum has slightly marbled leaves almost exactly like those of the greenhouse varieties on a smaller scale. On stems of at most four inches, flowers of bright crimson, inch-long, hover from August until late in the fall.

Cyclamen neapolitanum has jagged ivy-like leaves, beautifully marbled, which appear with the flowers and vanish in late winter or early spring. Its flowers are of clear rose pink or rarely an exquisite white; in size of bloom and in height they match *C. europaeum*.

Less frequently available is *C. coum*, a tiny plant with much smaller flowers of intense magenta in very late winter or earliest spring. Its hardness is questionable, but it, or a plant close to it, lived for some years in the open in central New York. *C. repandum* has never survived to flowering in my alpine house, and other names which may be met are of even less reliably hardy species; all of these should, however, be completely hardy south of Philadelphia.

Seeds of the hardy cyclamen all too often cause disappointment by failing to germinate, yet all that is necessary to secure a good stand is to soak the seeds in luke-warm water for 4 hours before sowing. They should be planted in pots containing an inch of drainage material at the bottom, and filled with a mixture of equal parts loam, sand and either leafmold or peat; a quarter inch of covering is ample. The pot should be covered with glass or building paper to preserve moisture, and set in a cool place; freezing is unnecessary, but does not seem to be harmful. In two to three months, after a tiny translucent brown corm has been formed, a single true leaf will appear. Now the pot should be uncovered and set in a lightly shaded position, and the young plants should be kept growing as long as possible the first season. Eventually the cormlets will go dormant, and will remain in that condition until the next summer; during dormancy, they must never be allowed to dry out. It is probably best not to remove them from the seed-pot until the little corms are at least 1/2 inch across, when they are ready to be put in their permanent positions. They will flower in two to three years, depending on the amount of development made the first season.

Cyclamen prefer soil rich in leafmold and lime, as well as some shade. Here they are grown at the base of the rock garden, on the north side of rocks. In England, they are often planted under trees and in shrubbery, where the corms eventually grow to immense size and produce hundreds of blooms. As yet they are too scarce and precious in this country to be trusted in any but the choicest of positions, which must be carefully marked to avoid disturbance of the plants during their early summer dormancy.

ing, or the seed can be buried in a mixture of sand and peat, to be forgotten until after the second winter, when it should be taken from container, planted and covered with one eighth inch of soil.

Ilex does not thrive in a full sun location, but will do very well in part shade and part sun.

GINSENG — ARLIA

The seed has a hard coat and is best planted as soon as ripe in the fall so as to be stratified over winter.

Raising Holly From Seed

The seed of Ilex or Holly can be stratified in moist sand. In nature it will germinate in one to three years. Due to its hard seed coat and dormant embryo, germination is usually slow and difficult. None of the mechanical methods to hasten germination seems to be effective here.

Probably the best treatment is to sow seed in the fall, mulching it well during the winter. In the spring, if enough seedlings have responded, they may be transferred to permanent location, and the bed abandoned. However, if few or no seeds have germinated, leave the bed, mulching it well again the second winter, and if necessary, the third, when the seed should have shown results of care.

With Ilex opaca, it is best to stratify the seed first for one month at 75 degrees before sowing.

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